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1877—CITY DOCUMENT No. 1.

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INAUGURAL ADDRESS

OF

ALANSON BORDEN,

MAYOR OF NEW BEDFORD,

TO

THE CITY COUNCIL,

**January 1, 1877.**

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PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

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NEW BEDFORD:

MERCURY PUBLISHING COMPANY, CITY PRINTERS.

1877.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

LIBRARY

1900

ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

THE ANNALS OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES  
PUBLISHED BY THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES  
AT HARVARD UNIVERSITY  
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS  
1900



## ADDRESS.

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*Gentlemen of the City Council :*

Chosen to fill the responsible office of Chief Magistrate of our city by the exercise of the elective franchise in what I conceive to be its highest and purest form, I cannot refrain from so far trespassing upon the proprieties of this occasion, as to express my grateful appreciation of the confidence reposed in me by my fellow citizens. Assuming the position with no private purposes to subserve, with no pledges either to party or to individuals to fulfill, with absolute freedom to shape my course as my judgment in view of the best interests of the city shall direct, if, so far as my own sphere of action in the government is concerned, I shall fail of success, I am fully conscious of the fact that upon my own shoulders must rest the burden of such failure. Thus realizing my responsibility to so administer the executive department of the government as to carry into full effect the reforms which all good citizens are desiring, and to the achievement of which so many favoring circumstances tend, let me at the outset say, that if in the selection of the various officers the nomination of whom is by the city charter and ordinances placed in my hands, I shall not in some instances appear to have yielded to the earnestly expressed wishes, nor deferred to the supposed better judgment of friends whose opinions I value, it is because of the fact, that viewing these appointments in the relations which they sus-

tain to my own somewhat peculiar situation, and, considering their bearing upon results, in connection with these relations, I have not been able to see my duty precisely in the direction in which it has been marked out for me by others; and knowing that in any event I shall be held accountable for all the consequences of my acts, I have felt that I should be unjust to myself if I did not finally follow the guidance of my own well-considered judgment in the choice of the instrumentalities by which those consequences are to be determined. Personally I have more at stake in this matter than any one else; for the results, so far as they shall be evil, will react with concentrated force upon myself as their indirect author. By the results I am willing to be judged, but I ask, and in the light of all that has passed, I have a right to ask, that I shall not be condemned in advance for anticipated issues of evil, which from the necessities of the case are as yet purely imaginary.

I pass now to the discussion of some of the questions of policy which will have a bearing more or less important upon the various subject matters which will require our consideration during the year.

#### ECONOMY.

There can be no question but that the most economical administration of our municipal affairs that is consistent with a wise regard for the present and future prosperity of our city, is not only expected, but is imperatively demanded, by at least that large class of our citizens upon whom the burden of taxation chiefly falls. The opinion is, I think, generally entertained, that our city debt should not under any circumstances reasonably to be anticipated—with the possible exception of the proposed extension of the water works—be increased a single dollar beyond its present



amount. Furthermore, it is, I think, generally believed, among those who have given the subject thoughtful consideration, that in view of the large expenditures of the last few years, which would seem to have supplied our most pressing needs in almost every direction, all further necessary improvements can gradually be made, and all future obligations of the city provided for, probably with a considerably diminished rate of taxation, and certainly without any increase of such rate, after the present year. In this belief I fully concur; but it may be well for us briefly to consider some of the elements which enter into such a solution of the problem. It presupposes that such a result shall steadily be kept in view, in every department, from the beginning to the close of every year. It demands system, and accountability, and vigilance, and energy, and above all *honesty*, in every branch of the public service. It means that every individual shall not besiege the city government with importunity till he obtains the particular accommodation which his personal convenience requires, but that each shall be willing to submit to some *in-convenience* for the good of the whole. It necessitates the management of all our departments upon the same principles that we apply to the successful management of our private affairs. It implies that each department of the public service shall be made to bear its own burdens only, and shall not, either directly or indirectly, be held responsible for those which properly belong to another. It requires that we shall deal frankly both with ourselves and the public, recognizing facts as we find them, and fearlessly calling them, when found, by the names which properly designate them. It discards the idea that any branch of the city government can legitimately be appropriated, either wholly or in part, to do service as a political hospital, or be run as a political machine.

## THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS.

In view of the responsibilities of my official oath, and with the nature of my official duties clearly defined in the charter and ordinances of the city, it is not necessary that I should give any further assurance as to my intentions in this regard. Considering the means, however, which have sometimes been resorted to for the accomplishment of the object in question, this single remark may not be uncalled for at the present time: that while I shall seek by the use of all the available instrumentalities placed in my hands to detect crime and punish criminals, I shall endeavor to accomplish this result in such a manner as not to bring the law itself into reproach, either by the employment of reprehensible means for its enforcement, or by discriminating between different classes of offenders. I have no faith in any ultimate results for good issuing from the policy which seeks to encourage, and if possible procure the violation of law, in order to obtain the punishment of particular offenders, using for this latter purpose the same instruments by which its violation was effected; and such an administration of the law as constantly directs all its energies to the clearing out of the pits and slums which vice reaches in the final stages of its course, leaving the fountain heads untouched, must necessarily prove abortive.

## THE SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

Though my views upon this subject have been fully expressed on various occasions in the past, I will nevertheless, in order that I may not be misunderstood, briefly set forth the line of policy which I hope to see pursued in this behalf. Believing, as I most fully do, that the only method by which the state can consistently regulate the sale of in-



toxicating liquors, is by the absolute prohibition of such sale as a beverage, and that any system of license not founded upon this principle must in the very nature of things prove a failure, I yet, recognizing the fact that we have a license law upon the statute books which does not accord with my sentiments, am not disposed to take such extreme ground upon the subject as will lead to greater evils than the law itself, if administered under the strongest safe-guards it allows, will be likely to create. With the prevailing opinion in the community as to the necessity of the use of intoxicating liquor for *medicinal* purposes especially, it needs no argument to show that any course of procedure that would render its sale illegal for *such* purposes at least, would neither be sanctioned nor tolerated by any large class of our citizens. Whether this opinion is or is not founded upon correct principles may be open to discussion, but so long as it has the countenance of the very best physicians in our midst, to whose advice and direction we look in those anxious moments which sooner or later come to all of us, when we believe the life of dear friends may depend upon compliance on our part with the prescriptions given, an appeal is made to our affections which for the time being overrides all the conclusions of cool reason and compels our assent to that which under different circumstances we might disapprove. Under existing circumstances, no sale of intoxicating liquors can be legally made for any purpose whatever, except it be made under some form of license. If license be granted under any of the forms prescribed by law, the door is thereby thrown open for its sale for any and all purposes, good and evil included. I am not called upon here to enlarge upon the magnitude of the evils directly or indirectly traceable to the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. These evils are patent to the ordinary observer,

and are exhibited with especial vividness and force to those who by their official relations are brought more directly in contact with them. For the law of the state which denies us a benefit deemed indispensable unless we take with it an evil we abhor, we are responsible only in so far as we give it our countenance and support. It is our duty to conform to the necessities of the case, and so direct our action as to obtain from the administration of the law in our city all the good results it is capable of affording, while guarding with the utmost care against the evils which our enforced action in one direction render possible in another. If I were to indicate more precisely the extent to which licenses, in my judgment should be granted, I should say, not in any case for the mere purpose of enabling any person or class of persons whatever, to make a *business* of the traffic, but only for the purpose of affording such proper and reasonable accommodations to the public for the purchase of intoxicating liquor *for uses other than for a beverage*, as may be deemed fairly justifiable in view of the momentous consequences involved. I commend the subject to the careful consideration of that branch of the City Council, to which all action upon the matter has by law been entrusted, confident that the course finally adopted will be such as to meet the expectations and be entitled to the approval of all well disposed citizens.

Let me now call your attention to some of the more practical subjects with which, in connection with these questions of policy, we shall have to deal.

#### POLICE.

By the Act of April 4, 1876, amending the city charter, and by the recent revision of the city ordinances, this department has been established upon such a foundation, and



placed in such relations to other branches of the city government, as in my judgment, cannot fail greatly to increase its efficiency, providing the objects intended to be accomplished by the changes introduced are steadily kept in view and faithfully carried out. It would seem from the nature of the duties to be performed, that where experience is of such vital importance, it would not be dispensed with except in those cases where the good of the service in other respects appeared to justify or demand the taking of such a course. Yet, in point of fact, the changes in this department, as well as in others, have repeatedly been almost sweeping and on account of political causes only. Here, as well as elsewhere, public interests have been disregarded in order that places might be provided for those who have either done party service themselves, or are the friends, relatives or dependents of others by whom such service has been rendered, and in either case frequently without much, if any, regard to the actual qualifications of the appointees for the duties required. Under the new order of things the departments heretofore known as the night watch and the police are united and the force made permanent, subject only to removals by the Mayor. This latter authority was undoubtedly vested in the executive officer of the government for the sole purpose of enabling him to maintain the efficiency of the force and have it fully under his control in the discharge of its appropriate duties; and considering the object of the change now inaugurated, any exercise of this power for purposes other than those for which it was necessarily given, would, in my opinion, be such an abuse of authority as to call for the strongest public condemnation. The permanency of the force is an important element in the new arrangement, from the further consideration, that places upon it will now be sought by men of such character and standing as, when its

ranks are filled, will entitle it to the confidence and respect of the community. In view of this fact, I think that the new force may safely consist of a reduced number of men, and therefore the expense of maintaining this department under the new regime need not be greater, and may be even less, than under the old arrangement. The determination of the number and organization of this force upon the new plan will be one of the earliest duties you will be called upon to perform, in order that its officers and members may be at once appointed and placed on duty.

#### STREETS AND HIGHWAYS.

In this department, it seems to me to a greater degree than in any and all others, have been experienced the evil effects of the application of that principle in politics which has done more to disgrace our institutions and corrupt our morals as a people than any other, viz: that "to the victors belong the spoils." Too often, I fear, the loose management, or want of any system worthy the name of management, which has here prevailed, has afforded to interested and unscrupulous parties the desired opportunities for spoliation in the true sense of the word. The present demoralized condition of the department is not the work of any single administration, but is the natural result of causes which have been in operation and accumulating in force for years. I confidently believe that by the careful selection of a Superintendent for this department who shall understand at the start that he will be held responsible for all his operations, and will not be subjected to any disabling nor annoying interference from other departments, and by the adoption of a system by which the exact value of all labor performed and materials furnished in each branch of the de-



partment, having been ascertained, shall be paid for according to its actual worth and no more; in short, by the appointment of a competent business manager and the introduction of correct business principles of management, thousands of dollars may annually be saved to the city, and a fruitful source of political corruption be removed.

With the details of the work necessary to be performed in order that all these avenues of travel shall be made safe and convenient and maintained in such condition, I am not particularly acquainted, and shall therefore leave the same, without special recommendations, to those who will have these matters more directly in charge, and whose larger knowledge better enables them to cope with the subject; but that the modern methods of improved road-making which look to permanency should, as far as possible, be adopted, and the expensive policy of make-shift which has an eye to the present only, and lets the future take care of itself, should be discarded, as far as circumstances will permit, I am fully prepared to advise.

#### POOR.

The questions involved in the operations of this department have been so ably and fully discussed by my predecessors, that I can do no better than refer you to the public documents on file for such information as may be required for guidance. The expenditures of the department, seemingly so largely disproportionate in amount to those for like purposes in other cities, apparently less favorably situated in those particulars more immediately bearing upon the subject, indicate a radical defect in our methods of treatment, calling for critical examination.

Whether the board having the immediate charge of this

department, as at present organized, has the requisite facilities for pursuing the close investigations required to prevent imposition and enable charity to be so dispensed as that while immediate want shall be relieved, no encouragement shall be given to idleness and dependence; or whether the present facilities, being adequate for the purpose, are used to the extent that a proper administration of the department demands are questions which I submit as being worthy of such consideration as is called for in view of the magnitude of the interests, both pecuniary and moral, which are at stake.

#### WATER WORKS.

The report of the Acushnet Water Board, which in printed form will soon be accessible to you, has been submitted to my inspection, and will be found to be a very full and intelligent exhibit of the present condition of that department. From it I select the following items of interest:

The total amount of receipts for water in the year 1876 in excess of the amount of receipts from the same source in the year 1875, was \$3,731.61. The total amount of expenditures for management and repairs in the year 1875 was in excess of that for the same purpose in the year 1876 by the sum of \$3,696.80, showing an improved financial condition for the year 1876 over that of 1875,—represented by the sum of these two amounts, which is \$7,428.41.

The estimated amount annually required to be raised by taxation for the purpose of supplementing the estimated annual resources of the department and enabling it to meet all anticipated demands upon it, and at the same time provide for the customary extension of the mains two thousand feet, based upon the present tariff of water rates, is thirty-one thousand dollars.



The long continued drought of last summer, creating as it did well-founded apprehensions as to the adequacy of our present water supply, resulted in the adoption of measures for the purpose of guarding against all contingencies in this direction for the future, and the preliminary steps have accordingly been taken to secure the requisite legislation in that behalf at the approaching session of the General Court. A discussion of the various matters connected with the proposed undertaking, would, in the present stage of the proceedings, be premature, even were I possessed of the requisite knowledge for the purpose, which I am not, and I therefore leave the subject for such further communication as shall seem appropriate when the time arrives for your further action thereon.

The revised ordinances provide for bringing before you, at a period not far distant, the subject of revising the present tariff of water rates, and I recommend such careful examination of the matter during the interval as the importance of the subject merits. My impression, from such limited attention as I have been able to give to the matter, is that while a substantial addition, in some respects at least, is alike demanded by justice to both the water-takers and taxpayers at large, the imposition of the whole burden of paying the interest on the water debt and the expense of maintaining the works, would be a discrimination against the water-takers more inequitable than that now existing against the tax-payers. There are benefits of a public nature incidental to the free use of water, sanitary and the like, which render it proper that a fair proportion of all the expenses incurred should be borne by the general public. Just where the medium lies, which will do exact justice to all the interests concerned, it will undoubtedly be difficult to determine, but, as the subject will first come before the

Water Board itself for consideration, we shall have the benefit of the wisdom of that body to aid our own in settling the question.

#### FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Having no personal knowledge of this department beyond that which is possessed by our citizens generally, I can only speak of its condition as it is indicated by the reputation it enjoys in the community. It is an arm of the public service whose importance is only fully realized when the emergencies arise to meet which it was created. That it is at all times prepared for efficient action when its services are required, is generally believed and has been demonstrated during the past year in so far as the few occasions on which it has been called out afford the evidence for a correct judgment. The report of the chief engineer will doubtless suggest such matters as may require our action, and I will not trespass upon your time and patience by any further remarks upon a subject in relation to which most of you are better informed than myself.

#### PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The report of the School Committee shows that our public schools are generally in excellent condition. This department is maintained at a heavy expense, especially in the item of teachers' salaries, which forms by far the largest portion of the amount. Two motives have actuated the School Committee in fixing and maintaining these salaries at their present standard. One, that the sums paid should be large enough in amount to render it reasonably certain that the large number of trained and experienced teachers now in the service might thereby be retained; the other, that a

strong pecuniary incentive might be presented to all for the attainment of such excellence of qualifications as would secure to them the continued possession of positions made thus desirable. It is possible that some reduction in these salaries might be made without detriment, but I should earnestly deprecate any change that would in any way jeopardize the continued maintenance of the present high rank to which our schools have attained. In this connection it should be borne in mind, that the extraordinary facilities now in our possession for supplementing the ordinary work in this department, require for the realization of the highest advantage they are capable of affording, a correspondingly high culture on the part of those through whose instrumentality these advantages are transmitted to our youth, and that the culture on the one side and the benefit on the other, will always be in the direct ratio to each other. Certainly, under such circumstances, no considerations of minor importance should be suffered to interfere with the realization of the splendid results which are clearly foreshadowed by our present attainments.

#### THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Scarcely less important than the public schools themselves, stands this munificent token of the public determination, that if knowledge shall not be generally diffused in our midst, the fault shall lie at the door alone of each individual concerned. As I compare the advantages which I enjoyed in my earlier years, with those possessed by all classes in this community, the difference seems so vast as to render the possibilities of attainment under this superior order of things scarcely imaginable in comparison. It needs only that these enlarged facilities should be appreciated and taken



advantage of by those for whose benefit they were provided, and the richest harvests of knowledge may be freely reaped. As our public schools become more and more the vehicles of communicating instruction of a substantial and practical character, I anticipate a more general interest than now exists in the acquisition of knowledge in the higher fields of thought and investigation, the means for which are here so bountifully offered. It needs no exhortation from me to induce you to cherish by every means in your power an institution of which, perhaps more than any other, we have the best reason for feeling proud.

#### TAXES.

By a statement furnished me by the Collector, it appears that he has met with his accustomed success in the collection of the taxes assessed for the year 1876. The whole amount assessed was \$457,355.35, divided as follows :

State,	\$26,244.00
County,	23,859.86
City,	387,000.00
Overlay,	20,251.49

Of this amount there remains unpaid \$14,014.53, which varies but \$1,382.43 from the amount of taxes for the year 1875 remaining unpaid a year ago, and leaves the percentage of unpaid taxes for the year 1876 about the same as it has been for several years past.

#### FINANCIAL.

I find by reference to the city documents, that one item of the amount appropriated by the City Council to meet the expenses of the several departments of the city government for the financial year of 1876, was the sum of \$53,589.14 to meet the special appropriations of the year 1875, apparently not provided for by the amount raised by taxation in that

year. That is to say, at the expiration of the financial year of 1875 certain obligations of the city had been incurred which, speaking after the manner of men in their business relations with each other, would be called a debt to the amount above stated. I further find by reference to the several estimates made by the departments for the purpose of determining the amount of taxation required in order to enable each department to meet the demands upon it for the year 1876, that these estimates were as a whole cut down, in many instances arbitrarily, as it would appear, by a sum equivalent, or nearly so, to the amount required to meet this indebtedness, and the appropriations for 1876 and the amount of taxation for that year were fixed accordingly. So that while these appropriations seemed upon their face to provide for all the wants of the year in which they were made, and also meet the indebtedness of the previous year, they were really not intended to accomplish that result, as I think the statement of the City Auditor hereto appended, showing the special appropriations, and his estimates of the deficiencies of the several departments, will clearly indicate. Without here giving the details, I find the amount of the special appropriations of the year 1876 to be \$47,000, and the estimated amount of the several deficits at the close of the year to be \$20,300 in addition, making the total amount \$67,300; showing that while the lien created in 1875 upon the resources of 1876, was cancelled in the latter year, it was done by creating a larger one upon the resources of 1877, for which we have to make provision. It is not difficult to perceive that this line of action, pursued a few years longer, will end in mortgaging the whole resources of each succeeding year to pay the liabilities of the preceding one. Now, I do not believe in such a method of managing the financial affairs of the city. This deficit should be treated as a debt and carried or paid as a debt. The amount actu-

ally raised by taxation in any year should be understood as intended to provide for the support of the departments for that year and pay such indebtedness of the city in addition as may be necessary or advisable. But let us not *appear* to make provision for so doing by appropriations known in advance to be insufficient for their intended purpose. Let us carefully ascertain the amounts required for all the purposes contemplated to be provided for, base our appropriations and taxation upon these estimates, and then hold every department to such performance as will bring its expenditures within the means furnished. There is motive power in the certainty that with effort any designated purpose can be accomplished, but this motive power is entirely lost under the system now in vogue, for the fact is recognized and acted upon at the start that the expenses are not expected to be within the appropriations.

#### CONCLUSION.

And now, in conclusion, allow me to express the hope that our official relations during the year may be harmonious; that party aims and selfish purposes may for the time be extinguished in the nobler purpose to so do our duty that at the end of the year both ourselves and our constituents shall be satisfied that it has been well and faithfully performed. For my single self, my preliminary experience up to the present time has not been such as to inspire me with any ambition for a second official term. But whatever the year may bring forth, a re-election consciously undeserved I would neither seek, nor if tendered accept, while a re-election deserved but not obtained, I could well afford to dispense with. Therefore be assured in advance, that I shall do no official act and say no official word with reference to my continuance in my present position another year.



## APPENDIX.



The special appropriations for the past year have been as follows :

High School Building,	\$15,000.00
Incidental Expense Account,	10,000.00
Highways and Streets,	12,000.00
Support of the Poor,	10,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$47,000.00

The estimated amounts required to meet bills that may accrue up to the end of the financial year (March, 1877) are

For Support of Poor,	\$5,500.00	
Highways and Streets,	2,500.00	
Lighting the Streets,	2,200.00	
Teachers of Public Schools,	5,200.00	
Public School Incidentals,	1,800.00	
General Special Sewer Account,	3,100.00	
	<hr/>	
Amount required,		\$20,300.00
Add amount specials,		47,000.00
		<hr/>
		\$67,300.00



# CITY GOVERNMENT.

1877.

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MAYOR.

ALANSON BORDEN.

---

ALDERMEN.

WARD 1.—JAMES E. STANTON.

WARD 2.—SAVORY C. HATHAWAY.

WARD 3.—JAMES C. STAFFORD.

WARD 4.—JOHN HASTINGS.

WARD 5.—GEORGE HOWLAND, JR.

WARD 6.—HENRY T. WOOD.

---

COMMON COUNCIL.

PRESIDENT—WILLIAM H. MATHEWS.

*Ward One.*

JOHN E. MURPHY,  
BENJAMIN DAWSON,  
JOHN WING,  
HIRAM WORDELL.

*Ward Four.*

WILLIAM H. MATHEWS,  
CHARLES H. TABER,  
WILLIAM LEWIS,  
ELNATHAN C. BROWNELL.

*Ward Two.*

JOHN F. SWIFT,  
HARRY J. LEACH,  
ROBERT S. LAWTON,  
CHARLES A. CASE.

*Ward Five.*

HORATIO HATHAWAY,  
ISAAC C. SHERMAN,  
ANTONE L. SYLVIA,  
WALTER CLIFFORD.

*Ward Three.*

WILLIAM H. PITMAN,  
JAMES G. WILSON,  
CHARLES W. COGGESHALL,  
WILLIAM C. PARKER, JR.

*Ward Six.*

WILLIAM J. BOWEN,  
JOHN P. TAYLOR,  
THOMAS W. COMSTOCK,  
GEORGE NELSON.



CITY CLERK.

HENRY T. LEONARD.

---

TREASURER AND COLLECTOR OF TAXES.

JAMES B. CONGDON.

---

AUDITOR.

EDWARD M. LUCE, elected April 10.

---

CITY MESSENGER.

WILLIAM FERGUSON.

---

CLERK OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

WILLIAM A. CHURCH.

---

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD OF MAYOR AND ALDERMEN.

ON POLICE—Aldermen Howland, Hastings and Stanton.

ON LAYING OUT, WIDENING AND REPAIRING STREETS—The Mayor,  
and Aldermen Howland and Stafford.

ON BURIAL GROUNDS—Aldermen Hathaway, Stafford and Hastings.

ON LICENSES—Aldermen Wood, Howland and Stanton.

ON ENROLLMENT—Aldermen Hastings, Howland and Stanton.

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JOINT STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

ON FINANCE—The Mayor, Alderman Hastings, and President of the  
Common Council, and Councilmen Wing, Swift, Coggeshall, Hath-  
away and Bowen.

ON ACCOUNTS—Aldermen Wood and Stanton, and Councilmen Swift,  
Brownell and Pitman.

ON PUBLIC PROPERTY—Aldermen Howland and Stafford, and Council-  
men Bowen, Taber and Sylvia.

ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—Aldermen Hastings and Hathaway, and  
Councilmen Hathaway, Clifford and Parker.

ON ROADS, BRIDGES, MAIN DRAINS AND COMMON SEWERS—Aldermen  
Hastings and Howland, and Councilmen Taylor, Nelson and  
Murphy.

ON FIRE DEPARTMENT—Aldermen Stafford and Stanton, and Council-  
men Taber, Case and Lawton.

- ON ALMS HOUSE AND POOR—Aldermen Wood and Stafford, and Councilmen Sherman, Lawton and Wilson.
- ON LIGHTING THE STREETS—Aldermen Hathaway and Wood, and Councilmen Taber, Bowen and Brownell.
- ON WOODEN BUILDINGS IN THE FIRE DISTRICT—Aldermen Stafford and Howland, and Councilmen Taylor, Comstock and Wordell.
- ON ARMORIES AND MILITARY PROPERTY—Aldermen Stanton and Stafford, and Councilmen Lewis, Wordell and Wilson.
- ON WATER WORKS—Aldermen Howland and Wood, and Councilmen Coggeshall, Dawson and Murphy.
- ON PRINTING—Alderman Stanton, and Councilmen Lewis and Leach.

## STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

- ON ELECTIONS AND RETURNS—Messrs. Case, Nelson and Leach.
- ON ENROLLED ORDINANCES AND RESOLUTIONS—Messrs. Clifford, Pitman and Sherman.
- ON BILLS IN SECOND READING—Messrs. Parker, Sylvia and Wing.

## SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

ALANSON BORDEN, Chairman, *ex-officio*.

HENRY F. HARRINGTON, Secretary.

WILLIAM H. MATHEWS, President of Common Council, *ex-officio*.

Ward 1—George W. Chace, Joseph H. Cornell, Joseph W. Webster.

Ward 2—Charles R. Price, James W. Hervey, Ivory S. Cornish.

Ward 3—Isaac W. Benjamin, Benj. S. Batchelor, Horatio A. Kempton.

Ward 4—George H. Dunbar, Stephen W. Hayes, \*Wendell H. Cobb.

Ward 5—James L. Sherman, Lemuel M. Kollock, Chas. T. Bonney.

Ward 6—Charles H. Sanford, Bart. Otheman, Jr., Betsey B. Winslow

\*Resigned, and Hosea M. Knowlton elected to fill the vacancy.

## SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

HENRY F. HARRINGTON.

Office, City Hall Basement. Office hours, 8½ to 9 A. M., 12¼ to 1 P. M.  
Saturdays, 9½ to 10 A. M.

## ASSESSORS.

Office, No. 4 Library Building.

DAVID B. WILCOX, Chairman.

WILLIAM TALLMAN.

SILAS ALDEN.

## ASSISTANT ASSESSORS.

Ward 1—JAMES T. ALMY.

Ward 2—JOHN A. RUGGLES,

Ward 3—JOHN A. GOMLEY.

Ward 4—THOMAS H. SOULE.

Ward 5—WILLIAM B. TOPHAM.

Ward 6—JOHN CARROLL.

## OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

Office in City Hall Building.

His Honor ALANSON BORDEN, Mayor, *ex-officio* Chairman.

PELEG S. MACY, Secretary.

Ward 1—GEORGE B. MACOMBER.

Ward 2—HENRY R. WILCOX.

Ward 3—JOB B. SHERMAN.

Ward 4—GEORGE T. HOUGH.

Ward 5—PELEG S. MACY.

Ward 6—SIMEON DOANE.

## WARDENS.

Ward 1—GEORGE P. MACOMBER.

Ward 2—CHARLES R. PRICE.

Ward 3—HENRY B. ALMY.

Ward 4—HIRAM WEBB.

Ward 5—DAVID B. KEMPTON.

Ward 6—ALBERT G. STANTON.

## WARD CLERKS.

Ward 1—BENJAMIN F. HATHAWAY, JR.

Ward 2—JOHN L. GIBBS, 2D.

Ward 3—AUGUSTUS G. MOULTON.

Ward 4—WILLIAM F. READ.

Ward 5—WILLIAMS H. BLISS.

Ward 6—PELEG PEASE.



## INSPECTORS OF ELECTIONS.

*Ward One.*

WILLIAM H. H. JENNINGS,  
HIRAM E. PURRINGTON,  
MICHAEL E. SULLIVAN.

*Ward Four.*

EDWARD T. PIERCE,  
GEORGE D. GIFFORD,  
FRANK C. BARROWS.

*Ward Two.*

LEWIS E. MILLIKEN,  
STEPHEN F. ADAMS,  
DAVID W. HOLMES.

*Ward Five.*

WILLIAM L. KELLEY,  
FREDERICK B. SILVESTER,  
WILLIAM B. ANTHONY.

*Ward Three.*

JAMES D. ALLEN,  
PHILANDER F. MANCHESTER,  
WILLIAM H. WILLIAMS.

*Ward Six.*

GEORGE L. JENNINGS,  
ROBERT KILPATRICK,  
WILLIAM W. BONNEY.

## CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Office in City Hall Building.

FREDERICK MACY.

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## ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.

First Assistant—MICHAEL F. KENNEDY.

Second Assistant—NATHAN BROWN.

Third Assistant—JOHN H. JUDSON.

Fourth Assistant—WILLIAM J. MARR.

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## CLERK OF THE BOARD OF ENGINEERS.

LUTHER G. HEWINS, JR.

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## TRUSTEES OF THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Office in Library Building.

His Honor ALANSON BORDEN, Mayor, *ex-officio* President.

WILLIAM H. MATHEWS, President of Common Council, *ex-officio*.

JOHN HASTINGS, Chairman of the Committee of the City Council on

Public Instruction, *ex-officio*.

GEORGE HOWLAND, JR., for 1 year.

GEORGE H. DUNBAR, for 1 year.

WARREN LADD, for 2 years.

OLIVER A. ROBERTS, for 2 years.

S. GRIFFITS MORGAN, for 3 years.

ABRAHAM H. HOWLAND, JR., for 3 years.

PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD.

THE MAYOR.

CLERK.

OLIVER A. ROBERTS.

COMMITTEES.

ON THE LIBRARY—The Mayor, Messrs. Ladd, Geo. Howland, Jr., Morgan, and Dunbar.

ON THE BUILDING—Messrs. Hastings and Mathews.

ON BINDING AND BLANKS—Messrs. Abram. H. Howland, Jr., and Morgan.

ON THE MUSEUM—Messrs. Morgan, Roberts, and Dunbar.

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE LIBRARY.

GEORGE H. DUNBAR.

LIBRARIAN.

ROBERT C. INGRAHAM.

ASSISTANT LIBRARIANS.

JOSEPHINE A. MERRICK,

MARY E. BROWN.

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ACUSHNET WATER BOARD.

Office in City Hall Building.

His Honor, ALANSON BORDEN, Mayor, *ex-officio* President.

WILLIAM H. MATHEWS, President of the Common Council, *ex-officio*.

HENRY F. THOMAS.

THOMAS BENNETT, Jr.

THOMAS W. COOK, to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of Geo. Howland, Jr.

Superintendent and Engineer—WILLIAM B. SHERMAN.

Clerk and Water Registrar—JAMES B. CONGDON. Office in Library Building.

COMMITTEES.

ON MAINS—President, Messrs. Bennett, and Mathews.

SERVICES—Messrs. Thomas and Cook.

SUPPLIES—Messrs. Thomas, Mathews, and Cook.

ENGINE AND ENGINE-HOUSE LOTS—The President, and Messrs. Bennett and Cook.

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CHIEF OF POLICE.

HENRY C. HATHAWAY.

Office, Central Police Station, South Second Street.

## DEPUTY CHIEF OF POLICE.

JETHRO C. BROCK.

## CAPTAINS OF POLICE.

JAMES L. WILBER,

DANIEL A. BUTLER.

## LIEUTENANTS OF POLICE.

LUTHER M. DAYTON,

WILLIAM E. MACOMBER.

## POLICE OFFICERS.

Lemuel D. Adams,	Edward W. Waite,	Henry W. Bumpus,
John Cory,	James W. Arnett,	John H. Dean,
James Craft,	Thomas S. Dunham,	Frederick Hussey,
Benjamin Hillman,	Seth Hinckley,	Isaac M. Jones,
Thomas A. Howland,	Edward F. Jennings,	Robert Moynan,
Nathan Knights,	John Lincoln,	Henry Stevens,
James A. Mitchell,	George F. Netcher,	John Savage,
Timothy Sullivan,	Andrew J. Skiff,	William L. Wade.
Almanza Tripp,	Charles N. Wood,	

## CONSTABLES.

CHIEF, DEPUTY CHIEF, CAPTAINS, and LIEUTENANTS OF POLICE, and POLICE OFFICERS, as above.

## OFFICERS TO HAVE CARE OF NEGLECTED CHILDREN.

IVORY S. CORNISH, and HENRY F. HARRINGTON, Superintendent of Schools.

## TRUANT OFFICERS.

IVORY S. CORNISH,

LUTHER M. DAYTON.

## KEEPER AND ASSISTANT KEEPERS OF THE LOCKUP.

HENRY C. HATHAWAY, DANIEL A. BUTLER, JETHRO C. BROCK, JAMES L. WILBER.



**SPECIAL POLICE OFFICERS.**

Henry Andrews,	Lewis G. Allen,	Isaac R. Allen,
Robert T. Barker,	Jeremiah H. Bennett,	Anthony Baker,
Squire W. Butts,	Fred'k P. Bliss,	Asa Bowman,
John A. Bowen,	John H. Cook,	Benjamin F. Card,
Fred'k S. Case,	George Conch,	John R. Corson,
George H. Clark,	Frederick Cushman,	Frederick Carcher,
Charles F. Cornell,	James M. Dwyer,	Michael Dugan,
Richard T. Durfee,	Edward Dugan,	Thomas Davis,
Samuel Eldridge,	Fountain Ellis,	Loum H. Faunce,
William Ferguson,	Isaac Gwinn,	Joseph A. Gifford,
Richmond A. Gifford,	William C. Gifford,	Henry Howard,
Gideon Hoxie,	George H. Hillman,	Joseph B. Howland,
Francis Harrisson,	James I. Harper,	John I. Holmes,
Arthur H. Jones,	Lemuel M. Kollock,	Daniel P. Lewis,
George W. Lapham,	Robert Lawson,	George A. Mitchell,
Joseph R. Mosher,	John McAfee,	Henry B. Macomber,
Henry F. Martin,	John B. Manchester,	James McGuire,
Joseph Perry,	George H. Price,	Samuel C. Perry,
Patrick Quirk,	James R. Reynolds,	Holder B. Remington,
James H. Saxon,	Frederick R. Spooner,	Stephen J. Stratton,
Elias Staples,	Warren W. Sampson,	Caleb Spooner,
William A. Searell,	Eber C. Simmons,	William Sanders,
Isaac B. Tompkins,	Theodore Taylor,	John H. Thomson,
George A. Taylor,	Gideon L. Taber,	Charles D. Tuell,
Henry Taber, 2d,	William W. Thomas,	John Tower,
John Valentine, Jr.,	Joseph Wing,	John Welsh,
James Wilson,	Isaac P. Webb,	Joseph S. Wood.
William H. Watkins,	A. J. M. White,	

**BOARD OF HEALTH.****MAYOR AND ALDERMEN.****HEALTH OFFICERS.****HENRY C. HATHAWAY.**

Office, Central Police Station.

**QUARANTINE PHYSICIAN AND PHYSICIAN TO THE BOARD OF HEALTH.**

No appointment.

**CITY SOLICITOR.****HOSEA M. KNOWLTON.**

Office, 17½ North Water Street.

## SUPERINTENDENT OF STREETS.

Office, City Yard, 64 High street.

JOHN A. LEE to April 11th, SETH C. CALDWELL, balance of the  
year.

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## SUPERINTENDENT OF STREET LIGHTS.

GEORGE H. MITCHELL.

At residence, 148 Union Street.

## SUPERINTENDENT OF RURAL GROUNDS.

WILLIAM H. JENNEY.

Office of Overseer of the Poor, City Hall Building.

## SEALER OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

JAMES H. PEASE.

Office 214 Purchase Street.

## SEALER OF COAL BASKETS.

JAMES H. PEASE.

Office 214 Purchase Street.

## SUPERINTENDENT OF CITY CLOCK.

JAMES S. KELLEY.

Office 83 Union Street.

## CITY BELL RINGER.

THOMAS T. ALLEN.

Residence 59 Mechanics Lane.

## CITY LAND SURVEYOR.

ROBERT C. P. COGGESHALL.

At office of Supt. of Water Works, City Hall Building.

## HARBOR MASTER.

OZIAS P. RECTOR.

## MEASURERS OF WOOD AND BARK.

Abram A. Allen,	Joseph A. Bullard,	Ira M. Chase,
George A. Cobb,	John A. Coggeshall,	Isaac P. Francis,
George B. Macomber,	Stephen W. McFarlin,	George Pickens,
Thomas Pelan,	Hartley A. Sparrow,	Isaac B. Tompkins,
Augustus C. Tripp,	John Trafton,	Elihu Wood, Jr.

## WEIGHERS OF BOILERS AND HEAVY ARTICLES.

Zenas H. Adams,	Michael Dugan,	Salmon F. Perry,
Isaac S. Ashley,	Edward H. Field,	John S. Perry,
Wm. O. Brownell, Jr.,	Isaac P. Francis,	Thomas Pelan,
John Bryant,	Henry A. Gifford,	William T. Smith,
Joseph A. Bullard,	H. A. Gifford, Jr.,	Philip S. Sherman,
George A. Cobb,	Albert T. Holmes,	Charles S. Spooner.
Ira M. Chase,	Henry Howard,	Eber C. Simmons,
Andrew T. Cragie,	Moses E. Hatch,	
James M. Dwyer,	Joseph W. Lumbard,	

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## WEIGHERS OF COAL.

Zenas H. Adams,	Joseph A. Bullard,	John Bryant,
Ira M. Chase,	Andrew T. Craigie,	H. A. Gifford, Jr.,
Benj. F. Hathaway, Jr.,	Albert W. Holmes,	Joseph W. Lumbard.
Philip S. Sherman,		

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## SURVEYORS OF LUMBER.

Charles M. Briggs,	Henry W. Briggs,
Abraham Chase,	Aaron Davis,
Leonard Jenney,	C. A. V. Terry.
Frederick W. Vinal,	

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## MEASURERS OF GRAIN AND MEAL.

John A. Bullard,	Ira M. Chase,	Charles S. Phillips.
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## FENCE VIEWERS.

Robert C. P. Coggeshall,	Henry C. Hathaway.
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## FIELD DRIVERS.

Charles F. Cornell,	Thomas Davis,
Henry C. Hathaway,	John Sadler.

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## POUND KEEPER.

William P. Doty.

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## INSPECTOR OF PETROLEUM OIL.

Henry Taber, 2d.







1877—CITY DOCUMENT No. 3.

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SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ACUSHNET WATER BOARD,

TO

THE CITY COUNCIL,

December 27, 1876.

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NEW BEDFORD:

MERCURY PUBLISHING COMPANY, CITY PRINTERS.

1877.





# REPORT.

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CITY OF NEW BEDFORD.  
OFFICE OF THE ACUSHNET WATER BOARD,  
DECEMBER 27th, 1876.

}

*To the City Council of the City of New Bedford:*

GENTLEMEN,—We respectfully lay before you our Seventh Annual Report.

Accompanying it you will receive the following documents which constitute a part of it:

1. The Report of George B. Wheeler, Superintendent.
2. The Report of James B. Congdon, Water Registrar.
3. The Statement of James B. Congdon, City Treasurer, exhibiting the receipts and expenditures for the year ending December 1st, and an aggregate of both from the beginning of the work to the same date.

The details of the operations of the Board for the year are to be found in these reports and statements, and it is with much satisfaction that we place them before you. The exhibit made by them of the work of the Board, and of the financial condition of the department will, we believe, be regarded by you as an evidence of the faithful administration of its affairs, and of the fidelity and ability of the officers who have been placed in charge of its various branches.

An abstract of these papers may properly be here presented.

The credits to the department have been as follows :

Balance at close of last year,	\$16,418.33
Receipts for water,	32,708.32
	<hr/>
	\$49,126.65

The charges have been as follows :

Expenditures for management and repairs,	\$12,633.02
Expenditures for extensions,	6,897.44
	<hr/>
	\$19,530.46
Leaving a balance unexpended of	29,596.19
	<hr/>
	\$49,126.65
From this balance of	\$29,596.19
There is to be deducted the amount of the transfer to the public debt account	12,000.00
	<hr/>
Which leaves a balance of	\$17,596.19
to the credit of the Works on the books of the City Treasurer.	

Following his statement of the financial operations of the department for the year, the City Treasurer has given under twenty-one heads of expenditure, the aggregate of the outlay on account of the New Bedford Water Works.

The outlay is shown to have been	\$1,025,102.41
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This expenditure has been provided for as follows :

Appropriations by the City Council,	\$895,000.00
Paid by water takers,	164,586.88
	<hr/>
Amount of receipts,	\$1,059,586.88
Deduct the outlay, as above,	1,025,102.41
	<hr/>
Showing a balance of	\$34,484.47



This would be the amount now to the credit of the works, had there not been a devotion of a portion of the funds towards the payment of the interest on the water bonds issued for their construction.

From this balance, therefore, of		\$34,484.47
There is to be deducted,		
Amount transferred in 1875,	\$4,888.14	
Amount transferred in 1876,	12,000.00	16,888.14
		<hr/>
Which leaves a balance of		\$17,596.33
to the credit of the New Bedford Water Works as seen by the account of the City Treasurer.		

It is gratifying to see, upon a comparison of the foregoing statements with those of last year of a similar character, that in two of the most important items there has been a favorable change.

In the item of management and repairs there has been a reduction of	\$3,696.80
In that of receipts for water an increase of	3,731.61

The cost of management and repairs has been for the year about *thirteen thousand dollars*.

In our last report it was estimated that the average cost of this branch of our operations would be about *fourteen thousand dollars*. Unless some unusual outlay shall be rendered necessary, about this sum will probably be annually required.

The receipts for water have increased from \$28,976.71 in 1875 to \$32,708.32 in 1876. This sum includes the amount, *twelve thousand dollars*, paid by the city.

This increase has been owing to the large increase in the number of takers; there having been *three hundred and*

*sixty-three* new applications during the year. This is *forty-four* in excess of the number for the year previous. Two causes combined to bring about this result—the long continued drought and the erection of an unusually large number of dwelling houses. Nearly all the new buildings erected upon streets supplied with our mains are furnished with the Acushnet Water.

The applications upon our books now number *two thousand seven hundred and twenty-seven*.

The superintendent reports that the whole number of services laid, up to this date, is two thousand six hundred and fifty-nine—*three hundred and forty-eight* the present year. Applications are sometimes made which do not result in an introduction of the water. Hence the difference between the number of applications made and the number of services laid down.

It will be seen by the accounts that there has been transferred from this department to the credit of the Public Debt account, the sum of *sixteen thousand, eight hundred and eighty-eight dollars and fourteen cents—twelve thousand* the present year and the balance in 1875.

These payments have been made in accordance with the laws of the State and the ordinance of the City.

You are respectfully referred to our last annual report (pages 5, 6, 7 and 8,) for a full account of the circumstances connected with these transfers. The law and the by-law make it imperative upon those having the custody of the funds derived from the water receipts, to dispose of them in a certain manner. The expenses of the management and repairs of the works are first to be provided for—the outlay called for to lay down *two thousand feet* of mains may then be reserved, and the balance applied to the payment of the interest upon the water bonds.

These provisions of law are fully understood and recognized by the Water Board, and both the last and the present years the City Treasurer has been authorized to make the transfers which are set forth in his accounts and of which we have spoken.

The condition of the works and the number of water takers warrants the belief, that during the next year a sum equal to that devoted to this purpose the present, may be relied upon to aid in the payment of the interest upon the water bonds.

By a fortunate reservation made when one of the issues of water bonds was made, the City Government has been enabled to make a change in the securities by which an annual deduction of one thousand dollars is made in the payment of the interest upon the water debt.

This reduces the amount from forty-four to *forty-three thousand dollars*. The annual transfer of *twelve thousand dollars* from the receipts for water, will reduce the sum to to be paid by general taxation to *thirty-one thousand dollars*.

But it should be borne in mind that there is a strong element of uncertainty in this arrangement. The nature of the undertaking and the means by which it is accomplished, renders it liable to failures and accidents which are often disastrous and expensive. An accident which might not create any great inconvenience, might demand for its remedy all the funds properly belonging to the department.

The subject of the tariff of water rates, a subject intimately connected with our obligations under the law, has been often presented in our reports.

In our report of last year the subject was made a prominent one, mainly by the publication of the letter of Hon. William W. Crapo, who in his note to the Council of 1875, resigning his membership on the Water Board, enters into a thorough examination of it.

We have no desire or intention to enter upon a further discussion of the subject.

It is not now called for. The City Council, by the amendments which they have wisely and timely made to the water ordinance, have placed the whole matter in a condition to have a careful and deliberate examination; and we have confidence to believe, that the result will be such an adjustment of our water rates as will satisfy the requirements of the law without materially increasing the burthens of the water takers.

In two forms the Council have this year acted upon the subject of the water rates—directly through its joint standing committee on water, and, indirectly through its special joint committee on the revision of the ordinances.

The Mayor having alluded to the subject in his inaugural address, that part of the address was referred to the committee on the Water Works.

When the committee on the ordinances came to that part of the work entrusted to them which consisted in an examination of the water rates, they found that they were occupied with the same subject with the standing committee.

Laboring upon the same subject and to the same end, a joint meeting was held; the results of which are found in the report of the standing committee which you have accepted and approved, and in a revision of the water-rate ordinance to which you have given your unanimous sanction.

Briefly stated, the subject of the water rates stands in this way—no changes can be made to take effect before July 1st, 1877—before the first day of April next the Water Board are to revise the list of water rates and present the result of their labors to the City Council to be acted upon by that body—then, and at any time thereafter, the City Council may, by the simple process of an order, establish such rates as they may think proper.



This Board will see that the duty with which they have been charged by the action of the Council is fully and promptly performed. We have no doubt of a prompt and wise result on the part of the incoming Council.

We make the following extract from the report of the Superintendent :

The Storing Reservoir, on the first of June was full. The following figures show the level of the water below high water :

June 12th, 1 foot 3 inches.

June 24th, 2 feet.

July 6th, 2 1-2 feet.

July 18th, 3 feet 7 inches.

August 11th, 3 feet 10 inches.

August 19th, 4 feet 2 inches.

August 26th, 4 feet 5 inches.

September 9th, 5 feet.

September 15th, 5 feet 4 inches.

September 30th, 5 feet.

October 26th, 5 feet 7 inches.

November 4th, 5 feet 8 inches.

November 9th, 4 feet 5 inches.

November 20th, 2 feet 7 inches.

December 1st, full.

At the date of the retrenchment notice, July 18th, the reservoir was falling at the rate of one inch per day. The daily consumption of water was three million gallons. Had this state of things continued for six or seven weeks the Storing Reservoir would have been too low to have given a full supply to the conduit.

The facts stated by the Superintendent, made known at the time to the Board, made it obligatory upon us to take all available measures to reduce the consumption of water.

To this end the notices of July 18th and September 16th were published. The result was favorable. The consumption was reduced; and that without any such curtailing of

the use as essentially to interfere with the convenience of the takers.

The immediate danger of a short supply being over, the Board were unanimously of opinion, that the facts presented required of them such further action as should be calculated to secure a supply of water for our city in the contingency of a failure of the sources now depended upon and of which the use is guaranteed by law.

In our view, the circumstances called for such proceedings on the part of the city as would lead to an enlargement of our means of supply. With an increasing extension of our mains, and an increasing population, there appeared to us no alternative but to take, without delay, the introductory steps towards the accomplishment of this end.

With a view to this, a visit was made to the Storing Reservoir and to those large bodies of water lying to the north of it, which are not now included in our sources of supply.

This examination resulted in the conviction that nature had provided a bountiful supply of the purest water, which without a great expense, could be made available to us, and that without injury to existing interests.

On the 2d day of October, the following votes were passed by the Board :

Voted, That in view of the facts, that during the present season the large increase of the consumption of water and the falling short of the sources of supply, have given us reason to doubt as to the ability of our present resources to meet the future wants of our increasing population, we hereby declare our conviction that other and more copious supplies are demanded by a due regard to the public welfare.

Voted, That we would respectfully request the City Council to make application to the General Court at its next session, for liberty to take water from one or more of the abundant sources of supply which are found in the immediate neighborhood of our Storing Reservoir.

This action of the Board received immediate attention from your body. On the 5th of October the following order was unanimously adopted by both branches of the City Council :

Ordered, That the Mayor be authorized and directed on behalf of the City Council, to petition the General Court at its next session, for leave to take water from the Little Quittacus, Great Quittacus, Assawampset and Long Ponds.

The Mayor having given the requisite notice of the application, the subject will be introduced to the notice of the legislature early in the session.

We would renew our statement of the conviction that the proposed measure has a vital connection with the growth and prosperity of our city ; and would express the hope that the Council will take all necessary steps to ensure a favorable result to the application.

It gives the Board great pleasure to be able to bear testimony to the faithful manner in which the officers and employes of the department have performed their respective duties. There have been order, efficiency and fidelity in every branch of our operations. While nothing connected with the Works has been neglected, the closest economy has been studied in all our expenditures ; and we with great confidence express the belief, that on no works of the same character and equal magnitude in the country has the cost of management and repairs borne a smaller proportion to the extent of their operations.

The works, as far as there is a possibility of forming a judgment, are in good order and in a condition to warrant the expectation that they will long continue so. They were skillfully and faithfully constructed ; and the small sum that has been needed for repairs is an evidence of the wisdom of their planning, and of the substantial character of the performance.

The Board hold to the opinion heretofore expressed in our reports and adhered to in our operations, that our extensions should be confined, in extent, to the means provided for in the water ordinances.

We have now about thirty-six miles of mains, a large supply when compared with our population, and it does not appear to us wise to increase their extent any faster than it can be done under the limitations of the city regulations.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ABRAHAM H. HOWLAND, JR.,	}	Acushnet Water Board.
GEORGE HOWLAND, JR.,		
THOMAS BENNETT, JR.,		
EDWIN DEWS,		
HENRY F. THOMAS.		



## REPORT OF THE WATER REGISTRAR.

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CITY OF NEW BEDFORD.  
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER AND WATER REGISTRAR, }  
December 1st, 1876.

*To the Acushnet Water Board:*

GENTLEMEN,—In accordance with the regulations of your Board, I would place in your hands my report of the operations of this office for the past year in connection with the expenditures of the Board and the payment of the water rates.

My statements are divided into four heads, which are as follows :

1. A general statement, setting forth the items of the expenditures authorized by your Board for the year, arranged in the order of monthly payments.
2. The payments so arranged as to set forth the net expenditures for the year under each separate head.
3. A general statement, showing the outlay in connection with the construction of the New Bedford Water Works arranged under the various heads of expenditure, and the methods by which the means have been obtained for the completion of the undertaking.
4. The water receipts for the year.

In the *first* account the demands are entered in the order in which they were audited and paid. The statement is divided into monthly divisions to correspond with the monthly audits and payments.

Number *two* is so arranged as to show the expenditures under their respective heads.

In the *third* statement will be found a summary of the operations connected with the New Bedford Water Works from the commencement to the present date—the amount expended—the amount of appropriations—the aggregate of the receipts for water—the amount contributed towards the payment of the interest on the water debt, and the balance now to the credit of the Works upon the books of the treasury.

#### EXPENDITURES FOR 1876.

Outlay of the Acushnet Water Board for the year 1876, arranged under the respective heads.

##### MANAGEMENT AND REPAIRS.

Engineering and superintendence,	\$3,289.00	
Water Registrar and clerk hire,	1,072.00	
Fuel for pumping engines,	3,467.94	
Engineer and firemen, pumping engines,	2,563.98	
Repairs on pumping engines and engine house, and improvements on engine house lot,	401.85	
Repairs on reservoirs and conduit, and the wages of a person to have oversight of the same,	1,113.88	
Incidentals,	1,069.46	\$12,978.11

##### EXTENSIONS.

Street mains,	\$3,992.99	
Services,	7,662.34	
Hydrants,	98.50	11,753.83
		<hr/> \$24,731.94

## CITY DEBT.

Transfer by the City Treasurer to the City Debt account to be used towards the payment of the interest upon the water bonds,	12,000.00	
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		\$36,731.94

## NET EXPENDITURES UNDER THE SEVERAL HEADS.

## MANAGEMENT AND REPAIRS.

Amount expenses as stated above,	\$12,978.11	
Less sundry items of credit,	345.09	\$12,633.02

## EXTENSIONS.

*Mains.*

Pipe, trenching and labor,	\$3,992.99	
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*Services.*

Amount of outlay,	\$7,662.34	
Less paid by takers,	4,856.39	2,805.95
Hydrants,	98.50	6,897.44
Net expenditure upon works,		<hr/> \$19,530.46
Transfer to credit of City debt as before stated,		12,000.00
		<hr/>
Net amount of payments,		\$31,530.46

## CONDENSED STATEMENT.

## DEBIT.

Net outlay for the year,	\$31,530.46	
Balance unexpended,	17,596.19	\$49,126.65

## CREDIT.

Balance at the close of last year,	\$16,418.33	
Received for water,	32,708.32	\$49,126.65

The following is a statement of the expenditures and payments in connection with the New Bedford Water Works up to December 1st, 1876, arranged under the several heads :

Conduits,		\$191,823.16
Dam,		18,845.24
Distributing reservoir,		68,548.99
Distribution,		398,274.96
Engine house,		32,894.58
Engines,		54,852.58
Storing reservoirs,		48,531.50
Receiving reservoir,		26,448.81
Pump-well and culvert,		16,561.41
White homestead,		4,000.00
Peckham road,		512.00
Preliminary,		2,605.34
Running engine,		3,799.95
Engineering,		23,511.88
Inspectors,		5,570.39
Salaries,		9,225.00
Engine house lot,		16,055.70
Incidentals,		7,843.18
Management and Repairs,		90,405.56
Fountains,		1,819.62
Coal shed,		2,972.56
		<hr/>
		\$1,025,102.41
Transferred to the account of the City debt,		<hr/>
		16,888.14
		<hr/>
Balance unexpended,		\$1,041,990.55
		17,596.33
		<hr/>
Appropriations,	\$895,000.00	\$1,059,586.88
Water receipts,	164,586.88	\$1,059,586.88
Balance to the credit of the New Bedford		
Water Works,		\$17,596.33

The number of applications now upon the books is *two thousand seven hundred and twenty-seven*.

This shows an increase during the year of *three hundred and sixty-three*, which is *forty-four* more than in 1875.



The increase of takers, as indicated by the increase of services, is about *five hundred*. This makes the number of persons whose names are entered upon our books as responsible to the city for their supply of water about *three thousand three hundred*.

The number of manufacturing concerns supplied has not increased during the year. The number is now *sixty*.

The receipts for water for the year ending December	
1st, 1875, were	\$28,976.71
There has been received the present year,	32,708.32
	<hr/>
Increase for 1876,	\$3,731.61
The increase for 1875 was but	1,902.32

The ordinary water rates are paid in advance and have been settled up to July 1st, 1877.

The charges to the manufacturers and some other concerns are collected quarterly.

Submitted, with much respect,

JAMES B. CONGDON,  
City Treasurer and Water Registrar.

## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

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NEW BEDFORD WATER WORKS.  
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, }  
December 1st, 1876.

*To the Acushnet Water Board:*

GENTLEMEN,—The annual report of the Superintendent is herewith submitted.

The Storing Reservoir on the first of June was full.

The following figures show the level of the water below high water :

June 12th, 1 foot 3 inches.

June 24th, 2 feet.

July 6th, 2 1-2 feet.

July 18th, 3 feet 7 inches.

August 11th, 3 feet 10 inches.

August 19th, 4 feet 2 inches.

August 26th, 4 feet 5 inches.

September 9th, 5 feet.

September 15th, 5 feet 4 inches.

September 30th, 5 feet.

October 26th, 5 feet 7 inches.

November 4th, 5 feet 8 inches.

November 9th, 4 feet 5 inches.

November 20th, 2 feet 7 inches.

December 1st, full reservoir.

At the date of the retrenchment notice, July 18th, the reservoir was falling at the rate of one inch per day. The daily consumption of water was three million gallons.

Had this state of things continued for six or seven weeks the Storing Reservoir would have been too low to have given a full supply to the conduit.

The reservoirs are in good condition. The fence around the Distributing Reservoir has been re-painted.

The total length of Main Pipe is now  $35\frac{6}{10}$  miles.

Two thousand seven hundred and thirty-one feet have been laid the present year.

Four stop-gates have been set, making a total of three hundred and twenty-three.

Five fire hydrants have been connected, making in all two hundred and fifty-two.

Total number of services is two thousand six hundred and fifty-nine; laid this year, three hundred and forty-eight.

Below will be found tables showing the performance of the engines, the details of pipe work, the consumption of water for each month, &c.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE B. WHEELER, Supt.

## LIST OF FOUR INCH CAST IRON PIPE LAID DURING THE YEAR 1876.

Bedford street, from end of pipe to east line Ward street,	363
Campbell street, County street, east,	197
Chestnut street, from 96 feet north of Campbell street, north,	230
Coffin street, Second street, east,	174
Crapo street, from 342 feet south of Washington street, south,	688
Emerson street, Kempton to Middle,	355
Linden street, Ashland street, east,	370
Middle street, Emerson to Chancery,	162
Orchard street, Washington street, south,	192
Total length in feet,	2731

## LOCATION OF FOUR INCH STOP-GATES SET IN 1876.

Campbell street, east side County.  
Emerson street, south side Kempton.  
Linden street, east side Ashland.  
Orchard street, south side Washington.

## LOCATION OF HYDRANTS SET IN 1876.

Bedford street, south side, 171 feet west from Borden.  
Campbell street, south side, 162 feet east from County.  
Crapo street, west side, 225 feet south from Rockland.  
Linden street, south side, 343 feet east from Ashland.  
Middle street, south east corner of Chancery.

NOTE.—A *single* hydrant has been substituted for the *double* hydrant at the south west corner of County and Grinnell streets.



STATEMENT OF WORK DONE BY THE SERVICE  
DEPARTMENT OF THE NEW BEDFORD WATER  
WORKS, FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER  
1, 1876.

	Number of Services.	Length on the Premises of Taker.	Length in Street.
LEAD PIPE, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. heavy,	88	1,351	1,727.5
" " $\frac{5}{8}$ inch. heavy,	58	706.5	1,214
" " $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. light,	127	1,611.5	2,462
" " $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. heavy,	5	53.5	54
" " $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. light,	67	1,161.5	1,392
" " 1 inch. heavy,	2	45	29.5
TIN LINED LEAD PIPE, $\frac{3}{8}$ in., light,	1	7.5	14
CAST IRON PIPE, 2 in., Hall's Court,		52	
" " " " Briggs' Court,		58	26.
TOTALS,	348	4,986.5	6,919

EXTENSIONS MADE TO SERVICE PIPES PRE-  
VIOUSLY LAID.

	Number.	Length on the Premises of Taker.	Length in Street.
LEAD PIPE, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch. heavy,	4	124	18
" " $\frac{5}{8}$ inch. heavy,	1	5.5	
" " $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. light,	7	164.5	9.5
" " $\frac{3}{4}$ inch. light,	2	33.5	
" " $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch. light,	1	40	
TOTALS,	15	367.5	27.5

Total length of service pipe laid in street, 6,946.5 feet.

Total length of service pipe laid on the premises of taker, 5,354 "

Total, 12,300.5 "

$= 2\frac{329}{1000}$  miles.

# STATEMENT OF WORK DONE BY THE McALPINE PUMPING ENGINE FOR 1876.

1876.	Running Time.		Number of revolutions of engine per month.	Total Coal, no deductions.	Water Pumped.
Month.	Hours.	Min.		Cwt.	Gallons.
January,	126	35	99,709	674	28,616,483
February,	94	45	75,134	492	21,563,458
March,	48	00	37,961	249	10,894,807
April,	107	45	86,407	585	24,798,809
May,	50	50	48,518	311	13,924,666
June,	223	55	180,992	1,230	51,944,704
July,	205	55	167,742	1,041	48,141,954
August,	64	05	50,509	360	14,496,083
September,	195	50	153,868	1,134	44,160,116
October,	161	35	128,578	934	36,901,886
November,	68	35	54,305	384	15,585,535
December,	152	35	122,445	876	35,141,715
TOTALS,	1,509	25	1,206,168	8,270	346,170,216

# STATEMENT OF WORK DONE BY THE WORTH- INGTON PUMPING ENGINE FOR 1876.

1876.	Running Time.		Number of revolutions of engine per month.	Total Coal, no deductions.	Water Pumped.
Month.	Hours.	Min.		Cwt.	Gallons.
January,	73	00	63,706	238	9,173,664
February,	131	45	115,824	482	16,678,656
March,	227	00	204,181	784	29,402,064
April,	71	35	62,649	250	9,021,456
May,	201	20	179,510	730	25,849,440
June,	48	05	43,719	172	6,295,536
July,	139	40	120,242	567	17,314,848
August,	247	10	220,700	948	31,780,800
September,	145	35	122,674	492	17,665,056
October,	98	05	83,822	348	12,070,368
November,	145	15	128,428	533	18,493,632
December,	121	45	103,139	429	14,852,016
TOTALS,	1,650	15	1,448,594	5,973	208,597,536

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF GALLONS OF  
WATER DRAWN FROM THE DISTRIBUTING  
RESERVOIR EACH MONTH FOR THE YEARS  
1875-6.

MONTH.	1875.	1876.	Rain Fall in inches.	
			1875.	1876.
January,	36,522,596	40,790,200	3.78	1.015
February,	36,429,232	39,242,200	3.67	4.85
March,	37,099,776	38,296,800	7.86	5.535
April,	29,431,226	34,320,300	4.045	3.85
May,	35,305,584	39,774,100	4.195	1.68
June,	31,233,065	56,240,200	4.985	.73
July,	36,749,610	65,957,000	4.005	3.865
August,	35,901,410	48,276,900	4.595	1.23
September,	34,908,114	61,825,200	2.38	4.40
October,	31,575,622	47,972,400	3.02	1.52
November,	28,943,424	33,579,100	4.855	8.42
December,	40,845,145	49,993,700	.94	5.09
TOTALS,	414,944,804	556,268,100	48.33	42.185

This Record of Rain Fall was furnished by EDMUND RODMAN, ESQ.

# LOCATION AND SIZES OF ALL LINES OF WATER PIPES IN USE FOR THE SUPPLY AND DIS- TRIBUTION OF WATER.

NOTE.—All lines of cement lined water pipes are marked in this table with an asterisk (\*).

STREETS.	LENGTH OF LINES IN FEET.						
	24 in.	16 in.	12 in.	10 in.	8 in.	6 in.	4 in.
Allen, County to Bonney,						579*	
Allen, Bonney to Orchard,						198	
Allen, Orchard west,			47				
Allen, Orchard to 159 ft. east of Page street,							1681
Anthony, Grove to Bedford,							405*
Arnold, Lincoln to Tremont,					1864		
Arch, Arnold street north,							419
Ash, Kempton to Maple,		2368					
Ashland, Durfee to Robeson,			1130*				
Bedford, Third to County,						1143*	
Bedford, County to Anthony,							890*
Bedford, Anthony to 173 feet west of Borden street,							710
Bethel, Union to William,							412
Bonney, Allen to Washington,							834*
Bonney, Washington St. south,							166
Bridge Avenue, Front St. east,						359	
Bush, Water to Fourth,							860
Bush, County to Orchard,						524*	
Campbell, Purchase to State,							660
Campbell, County street east,							197
Campbell, Cedar to Emerson,							483
Cannon, Water to Second,							390
Cedar, Durfee to Kempton,		4644					
Cedar, Kempton to Court,						1050	
Centre, from 86 ft. east of Water east,							352
Chancery, Kempton to Hillman,							694
Cherry, County street east,							277
Chestnut, Kempton to 88 feet north of Willis street,							2215
City Wharf, Water street east,							135
Clark, Purchase to State,							435
Clinton, Cottage street east,							330
Clinton, Ash street west,							85
Coffin, Second street east,							174
Commercial, Front street east,							165
Cottage, Allen to Bedford,						384	
Cottage, Bedford street north,							132



## LIST OF PIPES.—CONTINUED.

STREETS.	LENGTH OF LINES IN FEET.						
	24 in.	16 in.	12 in.	10 in.	8 in.	6 in.	4 in.
Cottage, Grove to Court,							2078*
County, Hazard to Robeson,						240	
County, Robeson to Hillman,			2308*				
County, Hillman to Union,				2059*			
County, Union to Allen,					2654*		
County, Allen to South,						1202*	
County, South to Rivet,						1350	
Court, County to Cottage,					768*		
Court, Cottage to Cedar,						357*	
Court, Cedar to 89 feet west of Emerson,							587*
Court, 89 feet west of Emerson, to Tannery,							735
Cove, Water street east,						778	
Crapo, Grinnell to Washington,						233	
Crapo, Washington to 226 feet south of Rockland street,							1044
Cypress, Kempton to Maxfield,							1013*
Cypress, Maxfield to Smith,							595
Dartmouth, Fair to 126 ft. south of Hickory street,						228	
Durfee, Ashland to Mt. Pleasant,			240*				
Durfee, Mt. Pleasant to Cedar,		493					
Durfee, Cedar street west,					40		
Eighth, Spring to Union,							256*
Eighth, Union to Elm,							740
Elm, Water to Purchase,							840
Elm, Purchase to County,							1247*
Elm, County to Ash,							1378
Emerson, Court street north,						141	
Emerson, Middle to Kempton,							355
Emerson, Smith to Parker,						846	
Fair, Sears to Dartmouth,						333	
Fifth, Union to 96 feet south of Spring street,							363
Fifth, Walnut to Bedford,							1288
Fifth, Bedford to Grinnell,						983	
First, Union to Bush,							1185
First, Howland to 68 ft. north of Potomska street,							1581
Forest, County to Bonney,							649
Foster, Middle to Maxfield,							1393*
Fourth, Union to Wing,					2599		
Fourth, South to Rockland,							424
Franklin, Pleasant to State,							325

## LIST OF PIPES.—CONTINUED.

STREETS.	LENGTH OF LINES IN FEET.						
	24 in.	16 in.	12 in.	10 in.	8 in.	6 in.	4 in.
French Avenue, Cove street to 15 feet south of Cove road,							670
Front, South to Grinnell,							367
Front, Walnut to 87 feet north of Middle street,						1998	
Front, Logan to Washburn,						691	
George Howland's Wharf, Wa- ter street east,							176
Griffin, Water to Third,							619
Grinnell, Prospect to Water,							410
Grinnell, Fifth to Bonney,			1079				
Grove, Anthony to Cottage,							219*
Hall's Court, William St. south,							219
Hawthorn, County street west,							250
Hawthorn, Orchard to Cottage,							472*
Hawthorn, Cottage to 119 feet west of Page street,							1558
Hazard, Purchase to County,							950
High, North Second to County,							1699
Hillman, North Water to Pur- chase,					838		
Hillman, Purchase to County,					1229*		
Hill, Mill to Hillman,							545
Howland, Third to Prospect,							1034
Irving Court, Hawthorn street north,							280
Kempton, Purchase to Foster,							455
Kempton, Foster to County,							749*
Kempton, County to Cypress,						823*	
Kempton, Cypress to Cedar,						365	
Kempton, Cedar to Ash,		224					
Kempton, Ash to Jenney,					2157		
Liberty, Kempton street south,							268
Lincoln, Union to Arnold,							640
Linden, Ashland street east,							370
Logan, Purchase to North Front,						1336	
Maple, Cottage to Ash,						605	
Market, Pleasant to Sixth,							244
Maxfield, Second street east,							188
Maxfield, North Third to Foster,							720
Maxfield, Foster to State,							209*
Maxfield, State to Thomas,							410
Maxfield, Thomas to County,						160	
Maxfield, County to Cypress,					788*		
Maxfield, Cypress to Cedar,					53		

## LIST OF PIPES.—CONTINUED.

STREETS.	LENGTH OF LINES IN FEET.						
	24 in.	16 in.	12 in.	10 in.	8 in.	6 in.	4 in.
Mechanics Lane, Pleasant to Eighth,							749
Merrimac, State street west,					228		
Merrill's Wharf, Front street east,							233
Middle, Front to Water,						280	
Middle, Water to County,						2061*	
Middle, County to Summer,						307	
Middle, Summer to Ash,							1079
Middle, Emerson to Chancery,							162
Mill, Purchase to County,						1211	
Mill, Chestnut to Cedar,						593	
Morgan, County to Cedar,							1122
Mt. Pleasant, Gate House to Durfee street,	1650	105	42				
Mt. Pleasant, Gate House to Durfee street,			1626*				
Mt. Vernon, Mt. Pleasant street west,							371
North, North Second to North Third,							242
North, Purchase to County,							1211*
North, Summer to Cedar,						834	
Old Point Road, French Avenue east,							711
Orchard, Bush to Hawthorn,							327*
Orchard, Washington street south,							192
Parker, County to Cedar,					1376		
Pearl, North Third to Purchase,							285
Pearl, Pleasant to State,							327
Peckham, Pumping Station to Distributing Reservoir,		2207	28				
Penniman, Purchase to County,							630
Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Co. Wharf, Front street east,							233
Pine, Water to Cross,							266
Pleasant, Union to William,							408
Pleasant, Mechanics Lane to Elm,							172
Pleasant, North to Hillman,							300
Pleasant, Hillman to Sycamore,						632	
Pleasant, Sycamore to Pearl,							948
Pleasant, Pope to Linden,						1767	

## LIST OF PIPES.—CONTINUED.

STREETS.	LENGTH OF LINES IN FEET.						
	24 in.	16 in.	12 in.	10 in.	8 in.	6 in.	4 in.
Pope, State to County,							444
Prospect, Howland to South,							922
Purchase, Pumping Station to Pearl,				4096			
Purchase, Pearl to Union,				3663*			
Ricketson's Court, Sixth street west,							321
Rivet, Water to County,					1097		
Robeson, County to Ashland,			375*				
Rodman, Water to 181 feet east of Front street,							495
Russell, Third to Fourth,					252		
Russell, Fourth to Sixth,							480
School, Front street west,							174
School, First to Second,							207
School, Third to Fourth,							250
School, Sixth to Seventh,							250*
School, Seventh to County,							371
Sears, Washington to Fair,						288	
Second, Rivet street south,							229
Second, South to Griffin,					1240		
Second, Cannon to William,							2210
Second, William to Maxfield,						1963	
Seneca, North Third east,						317	
Seventh, Spring to Walnut,							645*
Seventh, Walnut street south,							213
Sherman, County to Bonney,							722
Sixth, Middle to Bedford,							3170*
Sixth, Bedford to Grinnell,						983	
Smith, County to 415 feet west of Emerson street,						2118	
South, Prospect to Water,						412	
South, Water to County,						1099*	
Spring, Fourth to Seventh,							757
Spring, Seventh to Eighth,							255*
Spruce, North to Smith,							1189
State, Maxfield to Willis,							1026*
State, Willis to Pearl,							263
State, Pope to Merrimac,						634	
State, Merrimac to Hazard,							357
Steamboat Wharf, Front street east,							145
Summer, Middle to Kempton,						359	
Summer, North to Parker,							2018
Sycamore, Pleasant to State,						418	



## LIST OF PIPES.—CONCLUDED.

STREETS.	LENGTH OF LINES IN FEET.						
	24 in.	16 in.	12 in.	10 in.	8 in.	6 in.	4 in.
Sycamore, State to Chestnut,							1115
Sycamore, Spruce to Cedar,							177
Taber's Wharf, Front street east,							223
Third, Rivet street south,							122
Third, Rockland to Bedford,						1953	
Third, Bedford to Union,							2171*
Third, Union to Kempton,					1366		
Third, Kempton to Wamsutta,						3856	
Third, Wamsutta to 117 feet							
south from Logan street,					913		
Thomas, Hillman to Sycamore,							615
Tremont, Arnold street south,						300	
Union, Front to Water,							284
Union, Water to County,					2105*		
Union, County to Lincoln,							1001
Walden, Hillman to Sycamore,							615
Wall, North Third street east,							190
Walnut, Front to Third,						890	
Walnut, Third to County,						1263*	
Wamsutta, Purchase street east,					1056		
Washburn, Acushnet Avenue to							
Front street,						824	
Washburn, Front street east,							339
Washington, County to Bonney,							947*
Washington, Bonney to Sears,						438	
Washington, Sears to Dart-							
mouth,							372
Water, Hillman to Cove,						8844	
William, Water to Purchase,							835
William, Purchase to County,							1258*
Willis, North Third to State,						944	
Willis, State to County,						338*	
Willis, Cedar to 145 feet west of							
Emerson street,						631	
Wing, Third to Fifth,					477		
Cement Lined Pipe,			6179	5722	7544	9389	21612
Cast Iron Pipe,	1650	10041	1196	4096	5856	44074	60631
	1650	10041	7375	9818	23400	53463	82243

## LOCATION OF STOP-GATES.

STREETS.	SIZE.					
	16 in.	12 in.	10 in.	8 in.	6 in.	4 in.
Allen, west side County,					1	
Allen, east side Orchard,					1	
Arnold, east side Ash,				1		
Arnold, west side Ash,				1		
Ash, south side Kempton,	1					
Ash, west side at Cordage Co.,					1	
Ash, south side Court,	1					
Ash, south side Arnold,	1					
Bedford, west side Fourth,					1	
Bedford, south side at Morse Twist Drill Co.,						1
Bedford, east side Sixth,					1	
Bedford, east side County,					1	
Bedford, west side County,						1
Bethel, north side Union,						1
Bonney, north side Grinnell,						1
Bonney, south side Grinnell,						1
Bonney, south side Washington,						1
Bush, west side Water,						1
Bush, east side Third,						1
Bush, west side County,					1	
Campbell, west side Purchase,						1
Campbell, east side County,						1
Campbell, west side Cedar,						1
Cannon, west side Water,						1
Cedar, south side Parker,	1					
Cedar, south side west Maxfield,	1					
Cedar, middle of Kempton,					1	
Cedar, north side Court,					1	
Centre, east side Front,						1
Chancery, north side Kempton,						1
Cherry, east side County,						1
Chestnut, north side Kempton,						1
Chestnut, south side Hillman,						1
Chestnut, south side Smith,						1
Chestnut, north side Smith,						1
City Wharf, east side Water,						1
Clark, west side Purchase,						1
Clinton, east side Cottage,						1
Clinton, west side Ash,						1
Commercial, east side Front,						1
Cottage, north side Allen,					1	
Cottage, south side Hawthorn,						1
Cottage, south side Clinton,						1
Cottage, south side Court,						1

## LOCATION OF STOP-GATES.—CONTINUED.

STREETS.	SIZE.					
	16 in.	12 in.	10 in.	8 in.	6 in.	4 in.
County, north side Robeson,					1	
County, south side Merrimac,		1				
County, south side Willis,		1				
County, south side Hillman,			1			
County, south side Middle,			1			
County, south side Union,				1		
County, north side Bush,				1		
County, south side Bedford,				1		
County, south side South,					1	
County, north side Rivet,					1	
Court, west side County,				1		
Court, east side Ash,						1
Court, west side Ash,						1
Court, west side Emerson,						1
Cove, east side Water,					1	
Crapo, south side Grinnell,					1	
Crapo, south side Washington,						1
Cypress, north side Kempton,						1
Cypress, south side Hillman,						1
Cypress, south side Smith,						1
Distributing Reservoir Gate						
House,	1			1		
Durfee, west side Mt. Pleasant,	1					
Eighth, south side Union,						1
Eighth, north side Union,						1
Eighth, north side William,						1
Elm, west side Water,						1
Elm, east side Purchase,						1
Elm, west side Purchase,						1
Elm, east side County,						1
Elm, west side County,						1
Elm, east side Cedar,						1
Elm, east side Ash,						1
Emerson, east side at Cordage						
Co.,					1	
Emerson, south side Kempton,						1
Emerson, north side Smith,					1	
Fair, east side Dartmouth,					1	
Fifth, south side Union,						1
Fifth, south side Walnut,						1
Fifth, south side Bedford,					1	
Fifth, north side Grinnell,					1	
First, south side Union,						1
First, south side Walnut,						1
First, north side Grinnell,						1

## LOCATION OF STOP-GATES.—CONTINUED.

STREETS.	SIZE.					
	16 in.	12 in.	10 in.	8 in.	6 in.	4 in.
First, south side Grinnell,						1
First, south side South,						1
Forest, west side County,						1
Foster, south side Kempton,						1
Foster, south side North,						1
Foster, south side Hillman,						1
Fourth, south side Union,				1		
Fourth, south side Walnut,				1		
Fourth, south side Bedford,				1		
Fourth, west side at Morse						
Twist Drill Co.,						1
Fourth, south side South,						1
French Avenue, south side Cove						
street,						1
Front, south side Union,					1	
Front, north side Middle,					1	
George Howland's Wharf, east						
side Water street,						1
Griffin, west side Water,						1
Griffin, east side Third,						1
Grinnell, east side Water,						1
Grinnell, east side Bonney,						
Hall's Court, south side William,		1				1
Hawthorn, west side County,						1
Hawthorn, east side Ash,						1
Hawthorn, west side Ash,						1
Hazard, west side Purchase,						1
Hazard, east side County,						1
High, west side Second,						1
High, east side Purchase,						1
High, west side Purchase,						1
High, south side at City Stable,						1
High, east side County,						1
Hillman, west side Water,				1		
Hillman, north side at New						
Bedford Flour Mills,						1
Hillman, east side Purchase,				1		
Hillman, west side Purchase,				1		
Hillman, east side Hill,				1		
Hillman, east side County,				1		
Hill, south side North,						1
Hill, south side Hillman,						1
Howland, east side Water,						1
Howland, west side Water,						1
Howland, east side Third,						1



## LOCATION OF STOP-GATES.—CONTINUED.

STREETS.	SIZE.					
	16 in.	12 in.	10 in.	8 in.	6 in.	4 in.
Kempton, west side Purchase,						1
Kempton, east side County,						1
Kempton, west side County,					1	
Kempton, east side Cedar,					1	
Kempton, west side Ash,				1		
Kempton, west side Liberty,				1		
Liberty, south side Kempton,						1
Linden, east side Ashland,						1
Logan, east side Purchase,					1	
Logan, south side at locomotive house,						1
Logan, west side Front,					1	
Maple, east side Ash,					1	
Maxfield, east side Purchase,						1
Maxfield, west side Purchase,						1
Maxfield, west side State,						1
Maxfield, east side County,					1	
Maxfield, west side County,				1		
Maxfield, east side Cypress,				1		
Maxfield, east side Cedar,				1		
Merrill's wharf, east side Front street,						1
Middle, east side Water,					1	
Middle, west side Water,					1	
Middle, east side Purchase,					1	
Middle, west side Purchase,					1	
Middle, east side County,					1	
Middle, west side County,					1	
Middle, east side Cedar,						1
Middle, east side Ash,						1
Mill, west side Purchase,					1	
Mill, east side County,					1	
Mill, east side Cedar,					1	
Morgan, west side County,						1
Morgan, east side Cedar,						1
Mt. Pleasant, at Distributing Reservoir,	3	1				
Mt. Pleasant, 70 feet north of Durfee,		1				
Mt. Vernon, west side Mt. Pleasant,						1
North, east side North Third,						1
North, west side Purchase,						1
North, east side County,						1
North, east side Cedar,					1	

## LOCATION OF STOP-GATES.—CONTINUED.

STREETS.	SIZE.					
	16 in.	12 in.	10 in.	8 in.	6 in.	4 in.
Orchard, south side Washington,						1
Parker, west side County,				1		
Parker, east side Cedar,				1		
Pearl, east side Purchase,						1
Pearl, north side, at Railroad Depot,						1
Peckham, south side at standpipe,	1					
Penniman, west side Purchase,						1
Pine, east side Water,						1
Pleasant, north side Union,						1
Pleasant, south side Hillman,						1
Pleasant, south side Campbell,						1
Pleasant, south side Merrimac,					1	
Pleasant, north side Hazard,					1	
Pope, east side County,						1
Purchase, north side Middle,			1			
Purchase, south side Hillman,			1			
Purchase, south side Willis,			1			
Purchase, south side Merrimac,			1			
Purchase, east side at Wamsutta Mills storehouse,					1	
Pump main at Engine House,			1			
Pump well at Engine House,	2					
Ricketson court, west side Sixth street,						1
Rivet, west side Water,				1		
Rivet, south side, at Post Hydrant,						1
Rodman, east side Water,						1
Rodman, 78 feet east from Front,						1
Russell, west side Fourth,						1
Russell, east side Sixth,						1
School, east side County,						1
Second, north side Hillman,					1	
Second, south side Middle,					1	
Second, north side Union,						1
Second, south side Union,						1
Second, south side Walnut,						1
Second, south side Griffin,				1		
Second, north side Grinnell,				1		
Second, south side Grinnell,				1		
Second, south side Rivet,						1
Seneca, east side North Third,					1	
Seventh, north side School,						1

## LOCATION OF STOP-GATES.—CONTINUED.

STREETS.	SIZE.					
	16 in.	12 in.	10 in.	8 in.	6 in.	4 in.
Seventh, south side Walnut,						1
Sherman, west side County,						1
Sixth, south side Middle,						1
Sixth, north side William,						1
Sixth, north side Union,						1
Sixth, south side Union,						1
Sixth, north side School,						1
Sixth, south side Walnut,						1
Sixth, south side Bedford,					1	
Sixth, north side Grinnell,					1	
Smith, west side County,					1	
Smith, east side Cedar,					1	
Smith, west side Cedar,					1	
South, east side Water,					1	
South, west side Water,					1	
South, east side County,					1	
Spring, west side Fourth,						1
Spring, east side Sixth,						1
Spruce, south side Hillman,						1
Spruce, south side Smith,						1
State, south side Campbell,						1
State, south side Merrimac,					1	
Steamboat wharf, east side Front,						1
Summer, south side Kempton,					1	
Summer, south side Hillman,						1
Summer, south side Smith,						1
Summer, north side Smith,						1
Summer, south side Parker,						1
Sycamore, west side State,						1
Sycamore, east side County,						1
Sycamore, west side County,						1
Sycamore, east side Cedar,						1
Taber's wharf, east side Front,						1
Third street, east side, at Wam- sutta Mills,				1	5	
Third street, south side Wam- sutta,					1	
Third, west side, at Locomotive House,						1
Third, south side Campbell,					1	
Third, east side, at Gosnold Mills,						1
Third, north side Hillman,					1	
Third, south side Hillman,					1	

## LOCATION OF STOP-GATES.—CONTINUED.

STREETS.	SIZE.					
	16 in.	12 in.	10 in.	8 in.	6 in.	4 in.
Third, north side Kempton,					1	
Third, south side Elm,				1		
Third, north side Union,				1		
Third, south side Union,						1
Third, south side Walnut,						1
Third, south side Bedford,					1	
Third, north side South,					1	
Third, south side South,					1	
Third, south side Rivet,						1
Tremont, south side Arnold,					1	
Union, east side Water,						1
Union, east side Purchase,				1		
Union, west side Fourth,				1		
Union, east side County,				1		
Union, west side County,						1
Union, south side, front of Hon. W. J. Rotch's,						1
Union, west side Cottage,						1
Wall, east side North Third,						1
Walnut, east side Front,						1
Walnut, east side Water,					1	
Walnut, west side Water,					1	
Walnut, west side Second,					1	
Walnut, west side Fourth,					1	
Walnut, east side County,					1	
Wamsutta, west side North Third,				1		
Wamsutta, east side North Third,				1		
Wamsutta, north side, at Wam- sutta Mills,					3	
Waste, Arnold street, at Tripp's Brook,						1
Waste, Ash, west side Middle,						1
Waste, Cedar, east side Robeson,					1	
Waste, Cedar, west side at Hill- man,						1
Waste, Cottage, 19 feet north of Allen,						1
Waste, County, north of Smith,						1
Waste, Court street, at Tripp's Brook,						1
Waste, Grinnell, at Fifth,						1
Waste, Hillman, east of Water,						1



## LOCATION OF STOP-GATES.—CONCLUDED.

STREETS.	SIZE.					
	16 in.	12 in.	10 in.	8 in.	6 in.	4 in.
Waste, Howland, east of Prospect,						1
Waste, Kempton, at Tripp's Brook,						1
Waste, Water, between Howland and Grinnell,						1
Waste, Willis, at Summer,						1
Washburn, west side Front,					1	
Washington, west side County,						1
Washington, west side Bonney,					1	
Water, south side Middle,					1	
Water, north side Union,					1	
Water, south side Union,					1	
Water, south side Walnut,					1	
Water, east side, at Gas Co. office.						1
Water, south side Griffin,					1	
Water, north side South,					1	
Water, south side South,					1	
Water, east side at Potomska Mills,					1	
Water, south side Rivet,					1	
Water, north side Division,					1	
William, west side Water,						1
William, east side Purchase,						1
William, west side Purchase,						1
William, east side County,						1
Willis, east side Purchase,					1	
Willis, west side Purchase,					1	
Willis, east side County,					1	
Willis, west side Cedar,					1	
Wing, west side Third,					1	
	13	5	7	34	94	170

## LOCATION OF HYDRANTS.



Allen street, southeast corner of Bonney.  
Allen street, northwest corner of Ward.  
Allen street, north side, east of Page 159 feet.  
Arnold street, southwest corner of Emerson.  
Arnold street, southeast corner of Atlantic.  
Arch street, west side, south of Union 212 feet.  
Ash street, northwest corner of Middle.  
Ash street, southwest corner of Morgan. Double.  
Ash street, northwest corner of Arnold.  
Ash street, northwest corner of Maple.  
Ashland street, west side, head of Linden.  
Bedford street, southwest corner of Fifth.  
Bedford street, southeast corner of County.  
Bedford street, southeast corner of Orchard.  
Bedford street, south side, west of Borden 171 feet.  
Bonney street, northwest corner of Grinnell.  
Bridge avenue, north side, 44 feet west from draw.  
Bridge avenue, south side, 11 feet west from draw.  
Bush street, southwest corner of First.  
Campbell street, south side, east of County 163 feet.  
Campbell street, south side, east of Emerson 205 feet.  
Cannon street, south side, east of Second 164 feet.  
Cedar street, northwest corner of Elm. Double.  
Cedar street, southwest corner of Kempton.  
Cedar street, west side, north of Mill, 75 feet.  
Cedar street, southwest corner of Hillman.

Cedar street, northwest corner of Sycamore.  
Cedar street, southwest corner of Campbell.  
Cedar street, southwest corner of Parker.  
Centre street, south side, east of Water 85 feet.  
Chancery street, southwest corner of Hillman.  
Cherry street, southeast corner of Seventh.  
Chestnut street, southwest corner of North.  
Chestnut street, west side, north of Campbell 96 feet.  
Clark street, southwest corner of State.  
Cottage street, northwest corner of Allen.  
Cottage street, northwest corner of Bedford.  
Cottage street, northwest corner of Hawthorn.  
Cottage street, southwest corner of Arnold.  
Cottage street, southwest corner of Union.  
County street, northwest corner of Locust.  
County street, northwest corner of Parker.  
County street, southwest corner of Smith.  
County street, southwest corner of Maxfield.  
County street, southwest corner of North.  
County street, southwest corner of Middle. Double.  
County street, southwest corner of Morgan.  
County street, northwest corner of Union.  
County street, west side, head of School street.  
County street, northwest corner of Bush.  
County street, southwest corner of Hawthorn.  
County street, northwest corner of Allen.  
County street, southwest corner of Grinnell.  
County street, west side, head of South street.  
County street, northwest corner of Rockland.  
County street, southwest corner of Thompson's lane.  
County street, northwest corner of Rivet.  
Court street, southwest corner of Orchard.  
Court street, south side, head of Cedar.  
Court street, south side, head of Emerson.  
Court street, south side, front of Tannery.

Cove street, south side, east of Water 487 feet.  
Crapo street, west side, south of Washington 343 feet.  
Crapo street, west side, south of Rockland 225 feet.  
Cypress street, northwest corner of Hillman.  
Cypress street, northwest corner of Sycamore.  
Dartmouth street, east side, south of Hickory 125 feet.  
Durfee street, southwest corner of Cedar. Double.  
Elm street, southwest corner of Pleasant.  
Elm street, southwest corner of Summer.  
Emerson street, southwest corner of Willis.  
Emerson street, southwest corner of Parker.  
Fifth street, west side, south of Bush 245 feet.  
Fifth street, northwest corner of Grinnell.  
First street, west side, south of Union 220 feet.  
First street, west side, south of School 109 feet.  
First street, west side, south of Howland 185 feet.  
First street, west side, south of South 255 feet.  
Forest street, south side, west of County 248 feet.  
Foster street, southwest corner of Maxfield.  
Foster street, northwest corner of High.  
Fourth street, west side, north of School 106 feet.  
Fourth street, west side, south of Bush 210 feet.  
Fourth street, northwest corner of Rockland.  
Franklin street, southwest corner of Pleasant.  
French avenue, west side, south of Cove road 14 feet.  
Front street, northwest corner of lane head of Merrill's wharf.  
Front street, west side, south of Commercial 86 feet.  
Front street, southwest corner of Centre.  
Front street, southwest corner of Elm.  
Front street, west side, south of Washburn 319 feet.  
Griffin street, southwest corner of Second.  
Grinnell street, south side, east of Crapo 103 feet.  
Grove street, southwest corner of Anthony.  
Hawthorn street, southeast corner of Page.  
Hazard street, south side, west of State 140 feet.

Hazard street, southwest corner of Pleasant.  
High street, south side, east of Third 43 feet.  
High street, south side, east of County 177 feet.  
Hillman street, southwest corner of Second.  
Hillman street, southeast corner of Hill.  
Howland street, southeast corner of Second.  
Irving court, north end of Court street.  
Kempton street, south side, opposite Pleasant.  
Kempton street, south side, opposite Hill.  
Kempton street, southwest corner of Summer.  
Kempton street, south side, opposite Cypress. Double.  
Kempton street, southwest corner Emerson.  
Kempton street, southwest corner of Park.  
Kempton street, southwest corner of Liberty.  
Kempton street, southeast corner of Jenney.  
Liberty street, west side, south of Kempton 253 feet.  
Lincoln street, west side, south of Union 171 feet.  
Linden street, south side, east of Ashland 343 feet.  
Logan street, southwest corner of North Third.  
Logan street, south side, east from North Third 400 feet.  
Logan street, southwest corner of North Front.  
Maxfield street, southeast corner of Chestnut.  
Maxfield street, southeast corner of Spruce.  
Mechanics Lane, north side, east of Eighth 206 feet.  
Middle street, southeast corner of Second.  
Middle street, southeast corner of Sixth. Double.  
Middle street, south side, east of Cedar 371 feet.  
Middle street, southeast corner of Chancery.  
Mill street, south side, west of Hill 191 feet.  
Morgan street, southwest corner of Cottage.  
Mt. Pleasant street, southeast corner of Distributing Reservoir.  
Mt. Pleasant street, west side, north of Durfee 572 feet.  
Mt. Pleasant street, northwest corner of Durfee.  
Mt. Vernon street, south side, 359 feet west of Mt. Pleasant.  
North street, southeast corner of North Third.



North street, southwest corner of Foster.  
Old Point road, west side, east of French avenue 650 feet.  
Orchard street, west side, head of Bush.  
Parker street, southwest corner of Summer.  
Penniman street, south side, west of State 220 feet.  
Pine street, northwest corner of Cross.  
Pleasant street, southwest corner of Market.  
Pleasant street, northwest corner of Hillman.  
Pleasant street, southwest corner of Sycamore.  
Pleasant street, southwest corner of Willis.  
Pleasant street, northwest corner of Pope.  
Pleasant street, northwest corner of Austin.  
Pleasant street, southwest corner of Linden.  
Pope street south side, opposite North Oak.  
Prospect street, northwest corner of Grinnell.  
Prospect street, west side, south of Howland 157 feet.  
Purchase street, near Pumping Engine House.  
Purchase street, east side, opposite Clark.  
Purchase street, west side, opposite Logan.  
Purchase street, northwest corner of Austin.  
Purchase street, northwest corner of Merrimac. Double.  
Purchase street, northwest corner of Pope.  
Purchase street, southwest corner of Pearl. Double.  
Purchase street, southwest corner of Campbell.  
Purchase street, west side, north of Maxfield 343 feet. Double.  
Purchase street, southwest corner of Hillman. Double.  
Purchase street, southwest corner of Mill.  
Purchase street, northwest corner of Middle.  
Purchase street, west side, north of Mechanics Lane 13 feet. Double.  
Purchase street, northwest corner of Union.  
Ricketson's court, south side, west of Sixth 306 feet.  
Rivet street, southwest corner of Second.  
Robeson street, southwest corner of County.  
Russell street, south side, east of Fifth 92 feet.  
Second street, northwest corner of Mill.

Second street, west side, south of Spring 74 feet.  
Second street, northwest corner of Coffin.  
Second street, west side, north of Grinnell 61 feet.  
Seventh street, west side, north of Bush 50 feet.  
Sherman street, south side, west of County 314 feet.  
Sixth street, southwest corner of William.  
Sixth street, southwest corner of School.  
Sixth street, northwest corner of Bush.  
Sixth street, southwest corner of Russell.  
Sixth street, northwest corner of Wing.  
Sixth street, west side, north of Grinnell 194 feet.  
Smith street, southwest corner of Chestnut. Double.  
Smith street, southeast corner of Spruce. Double.  
Smith street, southeast corner of Emerson.  
Smith street, south side, west of Emerson 404 feet.  
South street, southwest corner of Third.  
South street, southwest corner of Second.  
South street, southwest corner of Prospect.  
Spring street, southwest corner of Seventh.  
Spring street, southeast corner of Fifth.  
State street, northwest corner of Sycamore.  
State street, southwest corner of Pearl.  
State street, southwest corner of Franklin.  
State street, northwest corner of Merrimac.  
Summer street, northwest corner of Hillman.  
Summer street, northwest corner of North.  
Summer street, southwest corner of Willis.  
Sycamore street, southwest corner of Thomas.  
Sycamore street, southwest corner of Summer.  
Taber's wharf, south side, north of Union street 36 feet.  
Third street, west side, north of Wamsutta 514 feet. Double.  
Third street, west side, south of Wamsutta 255 feet.  
Third street, southeast corner of Pope.  
Third street, northwest corner of Willis.  
Third street, west side, south of Campbell 179 feet.

Third street, northwest corner of Maxfield.  
Third street, northwest corner of Kempton.  
Third street, northeast corner of Elm.  
Third street, northwest corner of School.  
Third street, northwest corner of Bush.  
Third street, northwest corner of Russell.  
Third street, northwest corner of Bedford.  
Third street, west side, opposite Howland.  
Third street, southwest corner of Rockland.  
Third street, west side, south of Rivet 109 feet.  
Thomas street, northwest corner of Hillman.  
Tremont street, west side, south of Arnold 287 feet.  
Union street, southwest corner of Water. Double.  
Union street, southeast corner of Second.  
Union street, southwest corner of Third. Double.  
Union street, southwest corner of Sixth. Double.  
Walden street, southwest corner of Maxfield.  
Walnut street, southwest corner of Second.  
Walnut street, southeast corner of Fourth. Double.  
Walnut street, southwest corner of Seventh.  
Wamsutta street, south side, east of North Third 285 feet. Double.  
Washburn street, southeast corner of Acushnet Avenue.  
Washburn street, south side, west from North Front 228 feet.  
Washburn street, south side, east from North Front 312 feet.  
Washington street, southeast corner of Crapo.  
Washington street, south side, west from Orchard 102 feet.  
Washington street, southeast corner of Dartmouth.  
Water street, southwest corner of Hillman.  
Water street, west side, south of North 258 feet.  
Water street, northwest corner of Middle. Double.  
Water street, west side, north of Centre 46 feet.  
Water street, west side, north of School 22 feet.  
Water street, northwest corner of Walnut.  
Water street, northeast corner of City wharf.  
Water street, northwest corner of Coffin.

- Water street, west side, head of Leonard. Double.
- Water street, northwest corner of Howland.
- Water street, northwest corner of Grinnell.
- Water street, northwest corner of South.
- Water street, west side, north of Potomska 31 feet.
- Water street, northwest corner of Rivet.
- Water street, southwest corner of Blackmore.
- Water street, southwest corner of Delano.
- Water street, west side, south of Division street, 285 feet.
- Water street, southwest corner of Cove.
- William street, southwest corner of Bethel.
- William street, southeast corner of Third.
- William street, southwest corner of Eighth.
- Willis street, southwest corner of State.
- Willis street, south side, west of Cedar 200 feet.
- Wing street, southwest corner of Fourth.

## LOCATION OF FOUNTAINS.

LOCATION.	KIND.	PATTERN.
Allen street, corner of Bonney,	Horse and Drinking.	Nash.
County street, corner of Smith,	Horse and Drinking.	Nash.
Elm street, corner of Purchase,	Horse and Drinking.	Nash.
Hillman street, corner of Water,	Horse.	Wilson.
Kempton street, corner of Cedar,	Horse.	Wilson.
Middle street, corner of Front,	Horse.	Wilson.
Middle street, corner of Front,	Drinking.	Nash.
Purchase street, corner of Acushnet avenue,	Horse.	Wilson.
Purchase street, corner of Pearl,	Horse and Drinking.	Nash.
School street, corner of Front,	Drinking.	Nash.
School street, corner of Front,	Horse.	Wilson.
Square east of Public Library,	Horse and Drinking.	Nash.
Third street, corner of Cannon,	Horse and Drinking.	Nash.
Union street, corner of Bethel,	Horse and Drinking.	Nash.
Washington square,	Horse.	Wilson.
Water street, between Grinnell and Howland,	Horse and Drinking.	Nash.

## METERS.

LOCATION.	PATTERN.	SIZE.
Central wharf,	Ball & Fitts.	2 in.
City wharf,	Ball & Fitts.	2 in.
Hastings' wharf.	Gem.	2 in.
George Howland's wharf,	Ball & Fitts.	2 in.
Merrill's wharf,	Ball & Fitts.	2 in.
Phila. & Reading Coal Co.'s wharf,	Ball & Fitts.	2 in.
Rotch's wharf,	Gem.	3 in.
Taber's wharf,	Ball & Fitts.	2 in.







1877—CITY DOCUMENT No. 4.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL COMMITTEE

OF THE

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD,

TOGETHER WITH THE

SUPERINTENDENT'S ANNUAL REPORT,

For the Year 1876.



NEW BEDFORD:  
MERCURY PUBLISHING COMPANY, PRINTERS.  
1877.

NEW BEDFORD, Dec. 28th, 1876. }  
IN SCHOOL COMMITTEE. }

On Motion of Mr. Borden :

*Voted*, That the Report just read by the Secretary be adopted as the Report of the Committee; and that 500 copies of the same, together with the Secretary's personal Report, be printed for the use of the Committee.

Attest,

H. F. HARRINGTON, Sec.

# REPORT.

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By direction of the School Committee, I submit to our fellow-citizens the following Report, for the year 1876.

## STATISTICS OF THE SCHOOLS.

### I. POPULATION.

The population of the city (census of 1875), is,	25,876
School census, November, 1875,	4,002

### II. SCHOOLS.

Training,	1
High,	1
Grammar,	3
Primary,	11
Country,	6
Mill,	1
Farm,	—
Total,	24

### III. SCHOOL BUILDINGS.

Number of buildings owned by the city,	22
Number of buildings hired,	2
	—
	24

#### Rooms used for school purposes :

Training,	1
High,	12
Grammar,	33
Primary,	44
Country,	11
Mill,	1
Farm,	1
Drawing,	—
Total,	104



## IV. TEACHERS.

High school,	8
Grammar schools,	34
Primary schools,	45
Mill school,	2
Country schools, (including Farm,)	12
Special teachers,	4
Total,	<hr/> 105

## V. SCHOLARS. (FALL TERM, 1875.)

Whole number of all ages, in

	GIRLS.	BOYS.
Training school,	18	
High school,	154	119
Grammar schools,	634	662
Primary schools,	933	945
Country schools, (including Farm,)	144	171
Mill school,	18	34
Total,	<hr/> 1901	<hr/> 1931
		3832

Increase over whole number in 1875, 223.

This increase is thus apportioned:

High school,	46
Grammar schools,	59
Primary schools,	96
Country schools,	20
Mill school,	12

Whole number in Grammar, Primary, and Country schools in detail:

	GIRLS.	BOYS.
Parker street,	143	238
Middle street,	194	170
Fifth street,	247	254
Linden street,	74	86
Merrimac street,	141	160
Cedar street,	88	92
Maxfield street,	98	80
Kempton street,	86	84
Bush street,	133	120
Arnold street,	28	25
William street,	59	73

	GIRLS.	BOYS.
Dartmouth street,	62	88
Grove,	131	89
Griffin street,	48	33
Acushnet,	29	36
North,	25	18
Rockdale,	16	18
Plainville,	7	15
Cannonville,	44	48
Clark's Point,	19	19
Farm,	4	17

## NUMBER OVER FIFTEEN YEARS OF AGE.

High school,	218
Fifth street,	11
Middle street,	18
Parker street,	22
North,	5
Acushnet,	1
Rockdale,	2
Cannonville,	2

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 279

Number under five years of age,

None.

## AVERAGE NUMBER BELONGING.

Training school,	8
High school,	268
Mill school,	40

## Grammar Schools:

Parker street,	390
Middle street,	342
Fifth street,	480

Total for Grammar schools,

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 1212

## Primary Schools:

Linden street,	140
Merrimac street,	256
Cedar street,	171
Maxfield street,	169

Kempton street,	168
Bush street,	243
Arnold street,	45
William street,	127
Dartmouth street,	148
Grove,	200
Griffin street,	60

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Total for Primary schools,	1727
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## Country Schools :

Acushnet,	54
North,	36
Rockdale,	31
Plainville,	17
Cannonville,	73
Clark's Point,	34
Farm,	20

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Total for Country schools,	265
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## Average Attendance :

Training school,	8
High school,	254
Mill school,	40

## Grammar Schools :

Middle street,	342
Fifth street,	458
Parker street,	369

## Primary Schools :

Hill,	120
Merrimac street,	234
Cedar street,	158
Maxfield street,	157
Kempton street,	153
Bush street,	222
Arnold street,	43
William street,	113
Dartmouth street,	139
Grove,	185
Griffin street,	59

## Country Schools:

Rockdale,	25
Acushnet,	51
North,	32
Plainville,	15
Cannonville,	72
Clark's Point,	31
Farm,	20

## Per cent. of Attendance:

High school,	95
Mill school,	90
Grammar schools,	92
Primary schools,	92
Country schools,	87

Average per cent. of attendance in all the schools except the Training school, 91.8

## REGULARITY OF ATTENDANCE.

WHOLE NUMBER OF ABSENCES AND TARDINESSES (HALF DAYS,) IN

	ABSENCES.	TARDINESSES.
High school,	901	145
Grammar Schools:		
Fifth street,	3466	809
Middle street,	1695	226
Parker street,	2860	444
Primary Schools:		
Linden street,	2552	422
Merrimac street,	3018	311
Cedar street,	1896	307
Maxfield street,	1961	209
Kempton street,	2074	493
Bush street,	2964	398
Arnold street,	314	63
William street,	1200	238
Dartmouth street,	1329	132
Grove,	2256	689

## Country schools:

Acushnet,	477	98
North,	574	125
Rockdale,	1147	63
Plainville,	385	55
Cannonville,	...	..
Clark's Point,	349	75
Farm,	...	..

## THE GRADED SCHOOLS.

## NUMBER IN THE SEVERAL GRADES.

## High School:

First grade,	43
Second grade,	57
Third grade,	47
Fourth grade,	126

## Grammar Schools:

Fifth grade,	147
Sixth grade,	226
Seventh grade,	238
Eighth grade,	378
Ninth grade,	307

## Primary schools:

Tenth grade,	331
Eleventh grade,	456
Twelfth grade,	461
Thirteenth grade,	620

## COST OF INSTRUCTION PER SCHOLAR.

The statistics of this table include hire of teachers, fuel, care of school-houses, books furnished by the city and supplies in general, except those from the Howland Income Fund. The basis of computation is the average number belonging to each school.



The cost of maintenance of each scholar in the High School	
for the year has been	\$44.00
Grammar schools :	
Parker street,	23.21
Middle street,	20.20
Fifth street,	20.41
Primary schools :	
Linden street,	10.50
Merrimac street,	12.00
Cedar street,	12.33
Maxfield street,	11.79
Kempton street,	12.95
William street, (new school.)	
Bush street,	12.43
Arnold street,	11.56
Dartmouth street,	14.34
Griffin street,	11.43
Grove,	10.60
Country Schools :	
Acushnet,	23.00
North,	24.23
Plainville,	35.09
Rockdale,	33.46
Cannonville,	12.90
Clark's Point,	21.20
Farm,	18.48
Mill School,	28.11

## THE EXPENDITURES.

The appropriation for the expenditures of the School Department for the present financial year was, for teachers' salaries, \$56,000 ; for incidental expenses, \$17,500. This was only the same amount, in each instance, which had been appropriated at the beginning of the previous year, although supplementary appropriations had been required ; and it was less than had been asked for by the School Committee, in the sum of \$4,000 for teachers' salaries and \$500 for incidental expenses.

There has been already expended for teachers' salaries the sum of \$52,000, leaving a balance to the credit of the appropriations of \$4,000. The remaining pay roll of the year will include six weeks; and will require the sum of \$9,200. There will therefore be a deficit of \$5,200.

There has been expended up to the present time, for incidentals, the sum of \$15,760.19. There remains to the credit of the appropriation the sum of \$1,739.81. The estimated expenditure for the remainder of the year is \$4,339.81; leaving a deficit of \$2,600. This deficit will be reduced by the proportion of "dog money" that comes by law to the school department, to about \$1,800.00.

The estimates were made, as in previous years, on a basis of positive need. Earnestly sympathising with the spirit of economy that seemed to be rife in connection with public affairs, the School Committee, early in the municipal year, entrusted to a select committee of their body the duty of making up the estimates, with the express design that every channel of expenditure should be rigidly scrutinized, and the estimates placed at the lowest amounts consistent with a proper maintenance of the schools. That committee faithfully performed the duty imposed on them. They made no allowance for contingencies. They even took into view the possibility of a reduction in some of the teachers' salaries; and ventured to report the estimates that have been named, viz: \$60,000 for teachers' salaries, and \$18,000 for incidentals.

The finance committee of the City Council were given clearly to understand, at the same time, that these sums represented inevitable demands, with no allowance whatever for contingencies. The new High School house was likely to be occupied before the close of the year, in which event there would be an additional draft on the appropriation for

incidentals; there was also a strong probability of a considerable increase in the number of scholars in the various schools, which would entail a corresponding increase of expenditure. It does not therefore seem to have been a wise policy to reduce the appropriations for the schools several thousand dollars below the estimates of the School Committee.

The probabilities adverted to became facts. The new High School house, before the close of the financial year, will have cost for care and maintenance, more than a thousand dollars; there has been an increase of scholars to the number of a hundred and fifty, requiring three additional teachers and correspondingly increased accommodations; besides all which, the School Committee have had to assume, and pay out of their limited appropriation for incidentals, bills for work on the Parker Street school house, performed at the time of its enlargement and renovation, to the amount of more than \$1,200. Those bills were mainly for repairs and purchase of furniture, and the supply of necessary fixtures, without which the school could not have comfortably and conveniently re-occupied the building.

The committee deeply regret the necessity of applying for a supplementary appropriation. But they feel confident, after these explanations, that this necessity will not be laid to the charge of reckless and improvident expenditure.

The city is steadily increasing in population, and there is a corresponding increase of scholars in the public schools. Ten years ago, as was stated in the committee's report last year, there were only 57 separate seated rooms in use by the public schools; there are now 95; there were only 67 regular teachers; there are now 100. It is evident that the pay rolls of salaries for a corps of teachers thus constantly augmenting, must make proportionately augmented demands

on the public purse; and that a corresponding increase in the incidental expenses must be provided for. The School Committee feel it to be their first duty in the exercise of their weighty responsibility, to provide good accommodations and the best possible instruction for every child under their charge; and in this interpretation of their duty they rely confidently on the sympathy and support of their fellow citizens. They pledge themselves in return to be as prudent and economical in their expenditures as a due regard to these important interests will allow.

#### THE NEW HIGH SCHOOL HOUSE.

A detailed account of this splendid building is appended to this report, with a picture of its external appearance and plans of its several floors. While the School Committee have felt compelled to withhold their approbation from the adoption of so costly a plan for the structure, lest it should prejudice the interests of the schools in general, they cordially unite their tribute of admiration with that of every visitor to this palatial school house, and congratulate its present and future occupants on the preeminent advantages which it will be their good fortune to enjoy.

The building is pronounced by the experts who have examined it to be exceptionally excellent in all regards, and to rank with the foremost school edifices in New England. This commendation is called forth, not only by its architectural beauty and completeness, but by the eminent adaptation of all its parts to their several purposes.

This gratifying result, we cannot but believe, has been greatly owing to the harmonious accord that existed between the committee of the City Council by whom the plans were adopted on the part of the city, and the School Committee. The latter were cordially invited to make known their wishes



in regard to the interior arrangements of the building and the prominent features of the plans are in accordance with their recommendations. Those recommendations were no crude, immethodical suggestions of the moment, but were the matured results of thoughtful premeditation. For, from the time that the petition of the Board for a new High School house began to command attention, and there was a prospect of a favorable answer to it at no distant day, members of the Board of long familiarity with school affairs gave to the subject their earnest attention; hopeful to embody in practical form the fruits of their large experience. The plans they submitted, therefore, represented not fancies but principles.

In one particular, the interior arrangements are manifestly defective. It is in connection with the distribution of the light in the study rooms. Great attention has been devoted to this subject of late years by scientists and educators, it being urged that the increasing number of diseases of the eyes is greatly owing to the improper position of scholars in schools in reference to the light. Holding this important consideration clearly in view, it was the purpose of the School Committee to have the scholars' desks in the several study rooms so arranged as that the scholars should all receive the light from the rear and over their left shoulders; but in the construction of the building the architect found that the partition walls between the study rooms and the main halls could be recessed without unduly weakening them, so as to provide room for book-cases; and unaware that any principle was involved in the matter, so arranged for the cases as to render it inconvenient to have the scholars' desks, in any instance, face the side of the room in which the cases are situated. The result is, that the scholars in the southeast and northwest rooms, as their desks are now



placed, receive their side light over the right shoulder.

But the rooms are amply lighted, and it is hoped that the light will be so diffused as to prevent inconvenient shadows and an injury to the eyes of the scholars.

#### CONDITION OF THE SCHOOLS.

The exhibit of the New Bedford schools at the International Exhibition, although a constituent part of the State exhibit was thought worthy of special notice, being awarded a diploma and medal. The terms in which this distinction is expressed are very brief and concise; but are at the same time so gratefully significant that the School Committee are happy to quote them in connection with their Report to their fellow citizens on the condition of the schools. These are the words: "This exhibit shows a well managed system with good results."

The system was developed through volumes of Reports, the Manual, and samples of the Text and Reference books and of the instrumentalities in use for objective teaching; the results were judged of by the scholars' work. The three most important data to aid in the formation of a sound and candid estimate of the working of any set of affiliated schools were evidently operative in this award—first, the existence of a well defined and organized system,—second, the evidence of an intelligent and effective management of that system,—and third, sure to follow the combination of the other two,—the evidence of good results.

If the School Committee had been allowed to dictate the principles on which they might hope to receive an award, they could not have proposed any that would have more directly and pointedly expressed their own guiding aims and

purposes; and they trust they are not guilty of falsehood or exaggeration, if, in this Report, they sum up the condition of the schools in the concise terms of the Philadelphia award, — a well managed system with good results.

#### THE HIGH SCHOOL.

The High school was organized in the new building on Friday of the second week of the fall term. It numbered nearly fifty more members than at the corresponding period last year, there having been a large entering class.

It is confidently anticipated—without detracting in any wise from the successes of the school in past years,—that its attainments will in future be superior both in quality and extent. For we are all greatly influenced by our surroundings; and there must needs be an unwonted inspiration to devoted interest and earnest endeavor in the conveniences and appliances that now minister to its members in their noble school-house. A sense of added responsibility must be engendered, that will produce gratifying fruit.

In some particulars, relying on the elevating influences of the new locality, the committee has entrusted the school more fully than before to the controlling power of its own self respect. In the old house for instance, it was a standing rule that no scholar should leave the premises during a recess, and a portion of the teaching corps was regularly detailed to supervise the sports in the yards. On taking possession of the new house the scholars were instructed that they would be free to act their own pleasure during the recesses, remaining on the premises or leaving them—the only condition being that the summons back to duty should be promptly responded to. Thus far, this privilege has not been abused.

The sub-master, Mr. Wm. C. Lawton, was granted leave of absence during the year, for the purpose of prosecuting

study in Germany. His place has been filled very acceptably by Mr. W. C. Farnsworth, late of the Medford High school.

#### GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

In the course of the month of Februry last the Parker street school took possession of its enlarged and renovated school-house, and at the beginning of the fall term the Middle street school gathered in its outlying colonies and was installed in occupancy of the whole of the premises which it had previously been compelled to share with the High school. Our Grammar schools are now all free from the inconveniences that have so long troubled and retarded them, they have been furnished with the accommodations which render study attractive as well as profitable, they have each a hall for general exercises, and henceforth should their work ever prove unsatisfactory, nothing can be laid to the charge of unfavorable conditions.

But unsatisfactory work is not to be anticipated or feared. Our Grammar school teachers with few exceptions, are studious, devoted and successful.

The Superintendent has usually conducted his annual public examinations by allowing the teachers to occupy half the time allotted to each exercise with an exhibition of their methods of teaching, limiting his personal participation to the other half. During the examinations of the present year, at the suggestion of the committee on Grammar schools, he excluded the teachers from any active concern, for the purpose of ascertaining as definitely and accurately as possible the attainments of the scholars, and the aptitudes and efficiency of the teachers. There were few who did not creditably sustain the ordeal.

## THE EVENING SCHOOLS.

These schools have had regular sessions for eleven weeks, three evenings of each week.

The whole number of different scholars in the Central school has been 180; of whom 80 were females, 100 males.

The whole number of different scholars in the South school has been 190; of whom 75 were females, 115 males.

The average attendance in the Central School, has been about 60; in the South School 55.

The corps of each school consists of a male principal, and one male and two female assistants.

The average age of the scholars this year is considerably above that of several previous years, and a more earnest purpose has been manifested to reap the full benefit of the advantages the schools have offered.

## MUSIC AND DRAWING.

An exhibition of drawings, executed by the schools of Massachusetts, is annually held in Boston by the state authorities, to test the degree of improvement that may be manifested. Prior to the present year, the School Committee have not thought the position of our own schools in this connection sufficiently pronounced and creditable to authorize putting in an appearance on these occasions; and they have not therefore responded to the summons to take part.

But when the exhibition of the present year was in preparation, the position of our schools had been so greatly changed through the systematic instruction the classes were receiving, that the Committee ventured to authorize the preparation of specimens by our scholars. Forty-one large frames of scholars' work were sent forward, embracing samples arranged in regular gradation from the crude at-



tempts of children of the Eleventh grade, executed on imitation slates, up to the artistic products of the High School, the Training School and the Evening School.

This work was highly commended, and a good proportion of the frames were selected to make a part of the State exhibit at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia.

As the classes, now systematically taught, make progress in this important branch of study, still better things may be anticipated; and its prosecution and relation to the other studies of the course will be constantly and carefully supervised.

Mr. White, the music teacher, has labored throughout the year with his usual assiduity and success.

#### DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION IN ITS RELATION TO THE SCHOOLS.

The changes that are occurring in the distribution of the population of the city are seriously affecting the condition of some of the schools, especially in the central district. In the central part of the city, the population remains stationary or has fallen off, while it is rapidly increasing at the northern and southern extremes.

Thus the Parker Street Grammar School, constituted according to long established limits, has 431 scholars, the Middle Street Grammar School has only 360 scholars, while the Fifth Street has 501. An attempt was made early in the term by the grammar school committee, to effect a greater equality in the numbers of these schools. The lines between the Parker Street and the Middle Street schools, now extending through the middle of Hillman street and so westward, might easily have been moved nearer to the Parker street School had this attempt been persevered in, and a better



adjustment accomplished in that direction. But when it was proposed to make a transfer of scholars from the Fifth Street to the Middle Street, it was found that of the 501 scholars of the former not 50 live north of the school-house itself.

All the affluents of the Fifth Street School are unusually full. The south part of the city is rapidly growing; and what disposition shall be made of the excess of scholars beyond the capacity of the Fifth Street School house,—unless a considerable number, although living south of it, be forced to pass by it and attend the Middle Street School, is a problem more easily stated than solved.

#### ADDITIONAL ACCOMMODATIONS.

His Honor, the Mayor, in his inaugural address, made these thoughtful and sagacious remarks:

“I know that there is a reasonable demand for more and better primary school houses in some localities. I know that several of these houses are not calculated on inspection to increase our municipal pride, and the last point where I would recommend financial retrenchment is in connection with any necessary outlay for the comfort and convenience of our schools. We can better afford to go with poor streets than with poor schools. Yet it is more judicious to endure some privations than to make the community restless under a sense of intolerable pecuniary exactions. I am confident that by adopting a systematic plan of action, distributed through a series of years, the needs I have referred to can be supplied and the burden scarcely felt.”

The School Committee heartily endorse these words, and under the pressure of needs that are becoming too clamorous to admit of further delay, will only ask of the incoming city government that the systematic plan of action thus

happily suggested may be put in operation at once. Not to speak of over crowded primary school rooms in other parts of the city, a new primary house is imperatively demanded somewhere in or near the old Griffin street district. The Griffin Street School house has been condemned and sold; the school, at a cost for rent of the interest of several thousand dollars, is poorly accommodated in the Mission Chapel, which has no external appurtenances whatever. The Bush Street School is crowded; the Sixth Street School has been discontinued; the Grove is overflowing, and must swarm in some direction by another summer. Land can be purchased at very reasonable rates on the new extension of Third street, or Fourth street—and if this presentation of need and of opportunity does not command attention, there is no power in language to give it increased effect.

#### THE PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

Several important changes have occurred during the year in the local arrangements for the schools of the primary Department. In the month of May the Griffin Street School house was abandoned, for sanitary reasons, and the school has since held its sessions in the South Mission Chapel. At the beginning of the present term a new primary school was constituted, to occupy the William Street School house, which was no longer needed by the Middle Street Grammar School. The scholars of this new school were drafted from the Kempton Street Primary—the branch room of that school on the lower floor of the High Street School house being discontinued—and from the Bush Street Primary, to which the scholars of the Sixth Street Primary were then transferred. It is hoped that no exigency will occur so pressing as to compel the committee to place another

day school in the unhealthy and dilapidated Sixth street house.

The Merrimac Street School, at the beginning of the present term, was overrun with scholars in some of its grades. The vacant room in the Linden street house was therefore prepared for occupancy, new district lines were prescribed between the two schools, and a colony from the Merrimac sent to Linden street.

The primary schools—except the houseless Griffin Street, which is working under so many disadvantages that satisfactory results are impossible—are making their usual good progress in most regards. This fact is however to be noticed, that the crowded condition of many rooms of the 12th and 13th grades is seriously interfering with that bright and cheery, as well as busy aspect, which has been so conspicuous and gratifying of late years in connection with the classes of those grades. It demands superior ability and aptitude in a teacher to control from fifty to sixty little ones, or more, and keep them in the harness of orderly effort without recourse to severity; to have her personal influence genially as well as ceaselessly felt by all, whether close under her eye or in distant seats, as a power and an impulse; and to distribute her attentions with such prompt versatility as to be able to keep all pleasantly employed—that grand secret of good order in a school—changing their occupations as often as their restless wills make new demands, or their feeble power of attention flags. There is reason to believe that the excessive numbers in some of these rooms prove too tasking for these happy results, that the more approved methods of instruction are somewhat disregarded, and there is a resort, more or less, to the old-time system of order secured through the agency of fear. It is to be hoped that we are not to be forced into a condition of chronic com-

plaint that the increase of scholars finds the schools embarrassed by a deficiency of accommodations, entailing the necessity of crowded rooms and inferior instruction.

#### THE COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

It costs more to educate a child in a country school, on the average, as may be seen by the table on the subject, than to educate him in any other Department, except the High School. This is on the assumption that he receives in each case, the same amount of attention and care.

It is because the multiplicity of classes, inevitable in an ungraded school, reduces the teaching to a mere pretence if the number of teachers is graduated by the usual number of scholars allotted to a teacher; and the committee, as interested for the improvement of the youth in the rural districts as in the city, have assigned teachers enough to these schools to render the school work of good advantage.

It was stated in last year's Report, that the school house on the Acushnet side of the road in the north district, which is now included in New Bedford territory, had been fitted for occupancy, and the assistant, with the primary grades, stationed there. But as winter approached, it was found that the house would prove untenable during the cold weather without extensive repairs; and, as it is not the property of the city, the teacher and scholars were transferred back to our own school house.

But the single room in our own house is altogether too small to allow two teachers to work together in it without annoying interference with each other; and an effort has been made for an addition to the house. An appropriation of \$500 was obtained from the city council, enough, it was supposed, to cover the expense; but it has not been thought expedient by



the Committee on Public Property to accomplish the undertaking.

This school has upwards of forty scholars, whose average age is much more mature than that of any other country school except the Acushnet School, and a portion of whom are engaged in studies that are quite advanced. If they are properly attended to; the younger ones must necessarily be neglected, if but one teacher is assigned to the school.

#### THE MILL SCHOOL.

This important school, through the continued cooperation of the Agents of the mills, has had as many in attendance during the year as could reasonably be expected; and there is no doubt that the instruction the scholars receive, adapted expressly as it is to their individual needs, is many fold more advantageous to them than if they were compelled to obtain their schooling in the regular schools.

A law was passed last winter by the Legislature, materially modifying the previous laws respecting the employment of children in manufacturing establishments. It increased the time prescribed for the schooling of such children from thirteen weeks to twenty weeks of each and every year; and was made to include those employed in mercantile establishments, over whom, under previous laws, no control in this connection, could be exercised. It also changed the limits of age within which the law should operate, to those over ten years of age and under fourteen.

It is a grave question, in the light of expediency, to what extent this law shall be enforced, so far as the School Committee have the power to enforce it. The change from existing provisions would involve so great an alteration in the basis of employment of children in the mills, that the Agents might reluct to institute it, and the cooperation be-



tween them and the committee, to which the systematic education of mill children is now largely owing, be broken up. The subject will receive the careful consideration to which it is entitled.

#### NEW BEDFORD SCHOOLS IN THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

The honor was accorded to our city to be selected as the representative of the cities of the State of the second rank in population, in the International Centennial Exhibition. The position was cordially accepted by both the City Council and the School Committee, each of which bodies promptly took the action necessary to render the acceptance effective.

A sub-committee of the School Committee was appointed to have charge of the preparations. The Superintendent in his personal report, will explain in detail, the plans that were adopted and the character of the exhibit; and it is material to mention in this connection, only the firm resolve of the managers that no falsehood, no exaggeration, nor any form of deception should be allowed. Accordingly, the books of school work show the actual attainments and standing of the several grades of scholars in all the branches taught. The text and reference books were taken directly from the shelves of the school rooms and manifest the wear and tear of actual use. The other instrumentalities employed in the work of teaching were all taken from the school rooms, and the cases to contain them, while neat and commodious, were plain and inexpensive.

There was therefore a very significant homeliness about the New Bedford exhibit, quite in contrast with the exhibits of many other localities, which were conspicuous for their elaborated ornament. It was confidently anticipated that this fact, though it might prevent applause from the un-

thinking would secure the approbation of those capable of looking beneath the surface and appreciating realities. The result justified the reliance. The terms of the award, already quoted, simple, honest, and without exaggeration as they are, are eminently satisfactory—"A well managed system, with good results."

For the Committee,

H. F. HARRINGTON, Superintendent.

IN SCHOOL COMMITTEE, }  
December 30, 1876. }

On motion of Mr. Knowlton,

*Voted unanimously*, That the thanks of the Board are due to the retiring officer, Hon. A. H. Howland, for the uniform courtesy, impartiality and ability with which he has discharged the duties of his office.

On motion of Mr. Cornish,

*Voted unanimously*, That the thanks of this Board are hereby given to the Secretary for his courteous and faithful discharge of duty; also for his timely suggestions, which have been of great benefit to the Board.

## GRADUATING CLASS OF TRAINING SCHOOL.

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Kate E. Cleary,  
Lydia G. Cranston,  
Susan H. Davis,

Mary E. Schwall,  
Clara W. Shepherd,  
Ruth E. Shepherd.  
Lizzie L. Gomley.

## GRADUATING CLASS OF HIGH SCHOOL.

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George William Chace, Jr.,  
Henry Duer Goding,  
Alfred Seymour James,  
Hudson Jones Oliver,  
Edward Everett Franklin Potter,  
Frank Clifford Sawtelle,  
James Smith,  
Irving Gardiner Stanton,  
Charles Hammond Vinal,  
Edith Louise Adams,  
Lillie Bartlett Allen,  
Annie Elizabeth Bacon,  
Annie Coffin Brownell,  
Nellie Gardner Clarke,  
Mary Jane Eldridge,

Hattie Matilda Estes,  
Sadie Bernard Henry Gifford,  
Jennie Gray,  
Harriet Frances Hart,  
Calista Sophia Holecomb,  
Annie Louisa Jennings,  
Nellie Bridget Kane,  
Sarah Catherine Kane,  
Susan Malvina Lucas,  
Annie Budlong Luce,  
Caroline Barrett Macy,  
Mary Jane Raymond,  
Mariana Nelson Richmond,  
Rachel Gibbs Sanford,  
Julia Amanda Smith,  
Emmaetta Florence Waterman.

## SCHOOL COMMITTEE—1876.

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EDWIN DEWS, President of Common Council, *ex-officio*.

WARD 1—Alanson Borden, H. F. Thomas, J. H. Cornell.

WARD 2—I. S. Cornish, C. R. Price, J. W. Hervey.

WARD 3—John Spare, I. W. Benjamin, B. S. Batchelor.

WARD 4—H. M. Knowlton, G. H. Dunbar, S. W. Hayes.

WARD 5—Edmund Rodman, J. L. Sherman, L. M. Kollock.

WARD 6—Isaac H. Coe, C. H. Sanford, B. Otheman, Jr.

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ORGANIZATION OF THE COMMITTEE.

ABRAHAM H. HOWLAND, JR., Chairman, *ex-officio*.

HENRY F. HARRINGTON, Secretary.

## STANDING COMMITTEES.

ON HIGH SCHOOL—Borden, Dunbar, Batchelor, Rodman, Cornish, Knowlton.

ON GRAMMAR SCHOOLS—Cornish, Sanford, Otheman, Price, Cornell, Hervey.

ON PRIMARY SCHOOLS—Dunbar, Benjamin, Spare, Coe, Hayes.

ON FARM SCHOOL—Sanford, Sherman, Knowlton.

ON COUNTRY SCHOOLS—Coe, Rodman, Sherman, Kollock, Cornell,

ON EVENING SCHOOLS—Otheman, Spare, Thomas, Hayes, Batchelor.

ON MILL SCHOOL—Price, Batchelor, Kollock.

ON TRAINING SCHOOL, &C.—Borden, Cornish, Dunbar, Coe, Sanford Otheman, Price.

ON TEXT BOOKS—Spare, Price, Hervey.

ON MUSIC—Hervey, Sanford, Hayes.

ON DRAWING—Rodman, Benjamin, Otheman, Knowlton, Kollock.

ON EXPENDITURES—Benjamin, Dunbar, Coe, Thomas, Sherman, Cornell, Batchelor, Dewes.

ON HOWLAND FUND—Batchelor, Borden, Cornish, Rodman, Dewes, Thomas, Hayes.

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SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

HENRY F. HARRINGTON.

Office, City Hall Basement. Office hours, 8½ to 9 A. M., 12¼ to 1 P. M.  
Saturdays, 9½ to 10 A. M.

## SCHOOL COMMITTEE—1877.

---

WILLIAM H. MATHEWS, President of Common Council, *ex-officio*.

WARD 1—G. W. Chace, J. H. Cornell, J. W. Webster.

WARD 2—C. R. Price, J. W. Hervey, I. S. Cornish.

WARD 3—I. W. Benjamin, B. S. Batchelor, H. A. Kempton.

WARD 4—G. H. Dunbar, S. W. Hayes, W. H. Cobb.

WARD 5—J. L. Sherman, L. M. Kollock, C. T. Bonney.

WARD 6—C. H. Sanford, B. Otheman, Jr., Betsey B. Winslow.

### ORGANIZATION OF THE COMMITTEE.

ALANSON BORDEN, Chairman, *ex-officio*.

HENRY F. HARRINGTON, Secretary.

### STANDING COMMITTEES.

ON HIGH SCHOOL—Bonney, Dunbar, Batchelor, Kempton, Cornish, Cobb, Kollock.

ON GRAMMAR SCHOOLS—Cornish, Sanford, Otheman, Price, Cornell, Hervey, Winslow.

ON PRIMARY SCHOOLS—Dunbar, Benjamin, Hayes, Chase, Winslow.

ON COUNTRY SCHOOLS—Chase, Kempton, Sherman, Cornell, Webster.

ON FARM SCHOOL—Sanford, Sherman.

ON EVENING SCHOOLS—Otheman, Sherman, Hayes, Kempton, Price.

ON MILL SCHOOL—Price, Batchelor, Kollock.

ON TRAINING SCHOOL, &c.—Bonney, Cornish, Dunbar, Chase, Sanford, Otheman, Price.

ON TEXT BOOKS—Hervey, Bonney, Winslow.

ON MUSIC—Hervey, Sanford, Hayes.

ON DRAWING—Dunbar, Benjamin, Otheman, Kollock, Winslow.

ON EXPENDITURES—Benjamin, Dunbar, Cornell, Hervey, Kempton, Kollock, Sherman, Sanford, Mathews.

ON HOWLAND FUND—Batchelor, Bonney, Cornish, Benjamin, Hayes, Mathews, Price.

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### SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

HENRY F. HARRINGTON.

Office, City Hall Basement. Office hours, 8½ to 9 A. M., 12½ to 1 P. M.

Saturdays, 9½ to 10 A. M.

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MR. CORNISH, Truant Officer, will hold office hours in the Superintendent's room from 8½ to 9 o'clock on the five school days.



## DETAILED STATEMENT

OF THE OUTLAY BY THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE FROM THE  
HOWLAND INCOME FUND, FROM JANUARY 1, 1876, TO  
JANUARY 1, 1877.

## BOOKS.

Edwin Dews,	\$652.44	
Sylvander Hutchinson,	164.98	
L. Prang & Co.,	25.83	\$843.25

## BINDING.

S. Hutchinson,	\$13.60	
Collins & Allen,	388.80	
E. Dews,	105.78	508.18

## STATIONERY.

A. Mudge & Sons, paper,	\$90.00	
S. Hutchinson, paper,	363.84	
E. Dews, paper,	96.00	549.84

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

E. Boden, Jr., four organs and stools,	\$385.00	
John Hopkins, piano,	375.00	
George Pierce, care of pianos and organs,	189.75	949.75

## PHILOSOPHICAL APPARATUS.

J. L. Hammett, lunatellus,	\$10.00	
Berendsohn Bros., repairs of manikin,	76.50	86.50

## DRAWING STUDIES, ETC.

L. Prang & Co., plates,	\$53.94	
Art. Furnishing Co., tiles,	19.90	
S. Hutchinson, pencils,	20.24	94.08

## MISCELLANEOUS.

M. B. White, salary as teacher of Training school,	\$276.82	
J. L. Hammett, object teaching articles,	56.25	
“ “ philosophical charts,	48.00	
“ “ natural history plates,	66.75	
Mercury Publishing Co., merit cards,	18.00	465.82
		<u>\$3,247.42</u>

## DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW HIGH SCHOOL HOUSE.

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This building is situated on the plat of land, bounded by Summer, North, Chestnut and Mill streets, near the centre of the city; and its stately height combined with its commanding position renders it the most prominent object in the landscape.

The plans were selected from quite a number submitted, and were prepared by Messrs. Lord & Fuller and H. G. Wadlin, architects, of Boston. The building measures 95 feet 8 inches upon the front, 92 feet 4 inches each side, and 111 feet, including pavilions, upon the rear. It is designed in the free Romanesque style of architecture, carefully studied with reference to harmony of outline and the effective grouping of windows. The exterior walls are faced with pressed brick, laid in dark mortar, and relieved with dressings of light colored Amherst stone. A water table of this stone marks the line of the first floor, and string courses of the same material connect the window sills of each story. The underpinning and steps are of hammered Rockport granite. The roof is "hipped," that of the pavilions being of steeper pitch and crowned with an iron cresting and finials of bold design, producing an effective skyline. Variety is given to the slating on the roof by the use of green and blue slate.

The chief feature of the facade is a tower which rises to the height of 128 feet, and contains an observatory and belfry. The aim of the architects was to produce a building which should express its purpose, and possess a dignified and massive appearance, without the use of elaborate or expensive ornamentation.

There are three entrances to the principal story: one upon each side for pupils, and a front entrance for teachers and visitors. The latter opens from an ample portico, having columns of brick and stone, and a floor of hammered granite. There are also two entrances upon the rear, leading from the school yard to the basement, and a private entrance to the boiler room.

The basement contains a chemical laboratory, gymnasium, boiler room, fuel room, water closets for both sexes, chemical store room and janitor's room. The principal story contains a library and reception room, 16 feet by 26 feet 6 inches, a teachers' room, 8 feet 6 inches by 16 feet, and four class rooms, each 30 by 36 feet.

The second story contains a philosophical lecture room, 30 by 36 feet, with an apparatus room connected, 16 by 26 feet 6 inches, a teachers' room 8 feet 6 inches by 16 feet, principal's room 15 feet by 24 feet 6 inches, and three class rooms, each 30 by 36 feet.

The third story contains two class rooms, each 30 feet by 36 feet, and a large assembly hall, 43 feet by 104 feet 6 inches. The height of the class rooms throughout is 15 feet. The ceiling of the assembly hall is carried up into the roof giving a clear height of 20 feet in the centre.

Upon each floor, a corridor 27 feet wide runs transversely through the building, from each end of which start broad flights of stairs, of easy ascent, leading to the stories above and below. Each story is well lighted by large windows.

The entire building is heated by steam, by indirect and direct radiation combined; the latter method being confined to the corridors and minor rooms. By this arrangement pure air is constantly introduced into the class rooms, after being warmed by passing over steam radiators in the base-

ment. Exits for foul and overheated air are placed opposite the warm air registers, both at the floor and ceiling of each room.

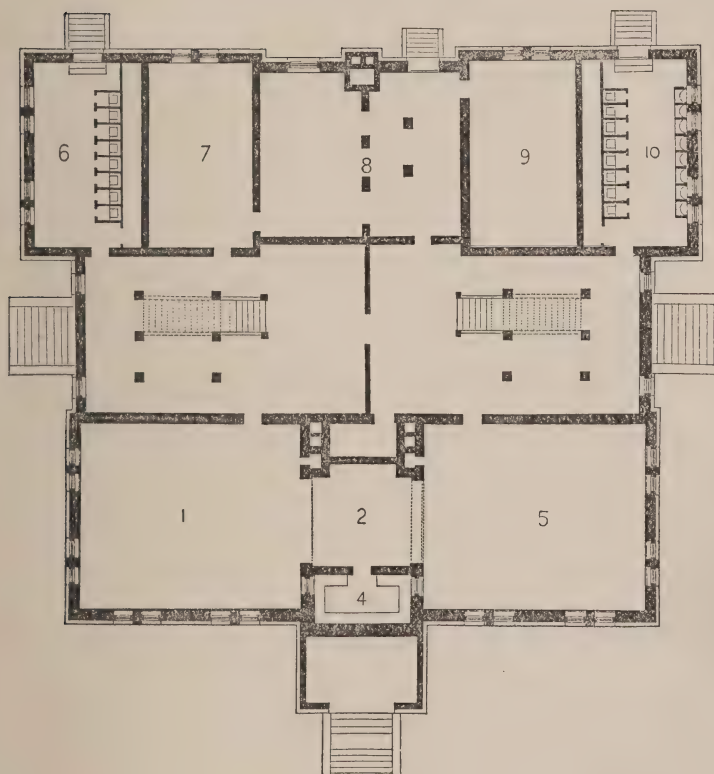
The ventilation has been carried out upon the system invented by Mr. P. Mihan and executed by him. The success which has attended this system wherever introduced has been full and complete.

The class rooms are provided with black boards of Vermont slate. The walls have a dado below the blackboards, and are tinted above in water colors; thus obviating the glare which often arises from the reflection of light from white walls. Each class room has an ample dressing room connected, properly fitted up to receive the clothes of pupils.

The finish throughout is of brown ash, filled with oil and polished. The floors and stairs are of hard pine. The principal's room communicates with the class rooms by means of speaking tubes and Creighton's Oral Annunciator. The teachers' rooms have water closets and lavatory conveniences connected. Wash basins for the pupils are provided in the corridors of each story. Closets for inks, stationery, &c., are arranged throughout. The class rooms have book cases of brown ash, of neat and appropriate design. The library and apparatus room are fitted with cases, shelves, cupboards, &c., and the chemical laboratory with sinks and all necessary appliances for individual experiments by the class. The windows of the philosophical lecture room are provided with Clark's patent self-coiling shutters and may be completely darkened for optical experiments. All principal interior partitions are solid of brick work, and no pains have been spared to make the entire building not only convenient in all its arrangements, but solid and substantial in its construction.

# HIGH SCHOOL HOUSE.

## BASEMENT.



1. Chemical Laboratory.
2. Teachers' Platform.
3. Stair Halls.
4. Closet for Chemicals.
5. Gymnasium.

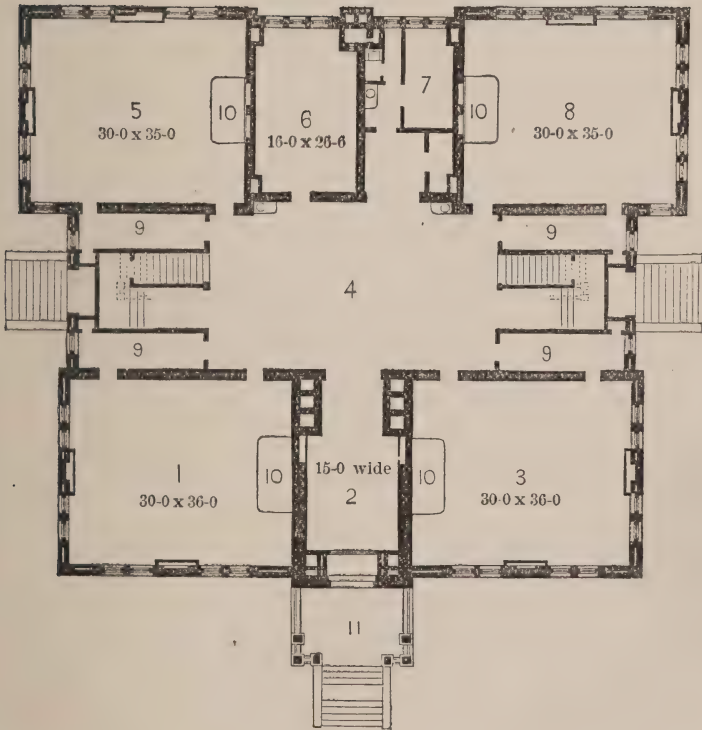
- 6, 10. Water Closets.
7. Janitor's Room.
8. Boiler Room.
9. Coal Room.





# HIGH SCHOOL HOUSE.

## FIRST STORY.



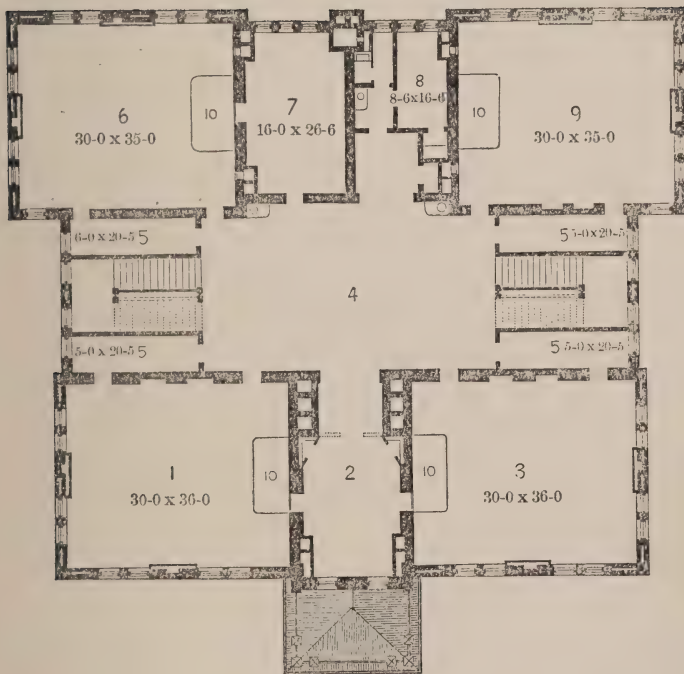
- 1, 3, 5, 8. School Rooms.
- 2. Entrance Hall.
- 4. Main Hall.
- 6. Library.

- 7. Teachers' Private Room.
- 9. Cloak Rooms.
- 10. Platforms.
- 11. Portico.



# HIGH SCHOOL HOUSE.

## SECOND STORY.



- 1, 3, 9. School Rooms.
- 2. Principal's Room.
- 4. Main Hall.
- 5. Cloak Rooms.

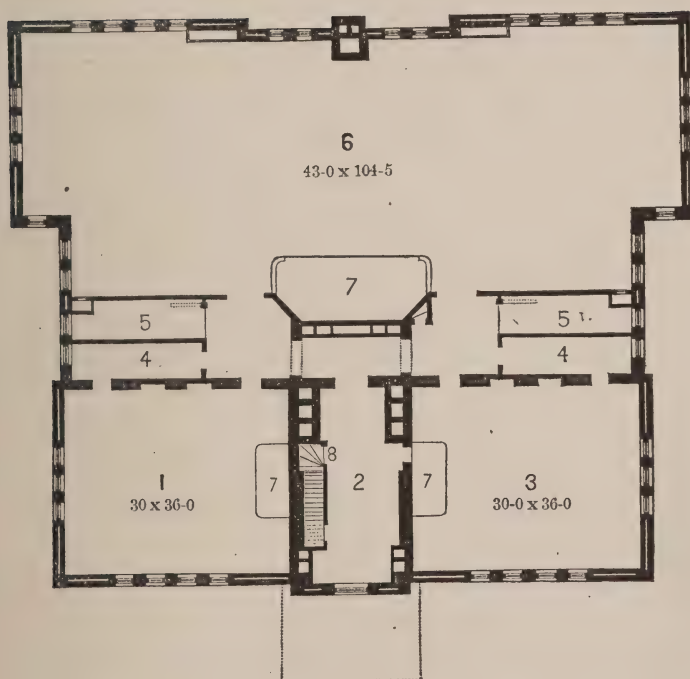
- 6. Philosophical Lecture Room.
- 7. Apparatus Room.
- 8. Teachers' Private Room.
- 10. Platforms.





# HIGH SCHOOL HOUSE.

## THIRD STORY.



1. School Room.
- 2, 3. Rooms for Drawing.
4. Cloak Rooms.
5. Stairways.

6. Audience Hall.
7. Platforms.
8. Stairway to Tower.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS

FOR THE YEAR 1876.



## SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

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*Gentlemen of the School Committee:*

The public schools of this country have been subjected for some time past to an amount of criticism quite unexampled in both character and extent. It has been positive and vigorous, and has emanated from unexpected quarters. Even the classes of the community which have hitherto suffered them to pursue their course unchallenged, through a blind indifference, or an unquestioning confidence, are found prominent in this inquisition.

The occasion of it is easily discerned. There has been a protracted season of severe financial depression. Values have shrunk, business is slack, incomes have diminished, laborers seek employment in vain. Multitudes, once well to do, find it hard to obtain a livelihood,—harder still to pay taxes. Whatever, therefore, is supported by taxation is running the gauntlet of investigation. Municipal authorities, who, through the preceding years of prosperity, have been allowed to spend public money and accumulate public indebtedness as though our communities were rolling in untold wealth and could bear any amount of pecuniary strain, have been brought to bay and forced to curtail the public expenses. And since the support of public schools is the most onerous item among those expenses, not only is there a demand that they be placed on a more economical footing, but a persistent purpose has been developed to ascertain



whether they are as good as they ought to be ; whether the community is receiving an equivalent for their cost in the sound and useful culture of its children.

This is the secret of the ordeal which schools and school systems are undergoing ; and so far as it is candid and intelligent it is not to be deprecated. In fact, such a spirit of inquiry, instead of being anomalous and uncommon, ought to be ceaselessly vigilant and operative. Every faithful educator welcomes its interference, grateful that the adverse fortunes of the community have produced this good result at least—to stimulate a lively, effective interest in public school work.

Some indications have appeared that this spirit of inquiry, so rife elsewhere, is abroad in our own community. I trust it is so ; and that it will not intermit its activity until our school system, the condition of our schools, and the work they are accomplishing have been thoroughly investigated and are completely understood. I have had charge of the schools, as the executive officer of the Board, for twelve years. I accepted my office, not in the spirit of a mercenary time-server, but with the devoted purpose to identify myself with the interests of the schools and to labor unremittingly for their advantage. In the prosecution of this purpose, I have been permitted to substitute such changes in the principles and methods of their discipline and instruction as promised to be improvements ; and many such changes have been accomplished. Some of them have been so radical and comprehensive, that in the Primary Department they amount to an entirely new order of things—a complete renovation. In the Grammar Department, also, principles and methods in connection with most of the studies have undergone modifications so vital, as to have imparted new life, character and purpose to the school exercises.

These changes are admitted facts. Have they been improvements? That is the question at issue. Let it be pushed to its ultimates; and to aid our citizens who may be exercised on the subject to conduct their investigations intelligently and justly, I propose to devote a portion of this Report to a plain, faithful statement of what these changes have been, and what they have accomplished. In this review I shall of necessity often retread well-beaten tracks; for, from time to time, our progressive reforms—so-called—have been detailed in the annual Reports, and such as have proved to be of value appear as prescriptions in the Manual. But I do not remember that the old ways and the new ways have been systematically tabulated side by side, so as to be closely contrasted; and while such a presentation of the subject is essential to the question before us, it will very likely prove interesting to those most familiar with the schools.

#### PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

##### THE OLD SYSTEM.

I begin with the Primary Department. What was the old-time primary school? If those who were scholars in it were too young to take note of its distinctive peculiarities, those who were its teachers, I doubt not, retain vivid memories of its monotonous and wearisome routine. It had only three prescribed exercises—reading, spelling and numbers; and these were prosecuted by arbitrary methods that rendered them as distasteful as possible to the learners.

The laws of nature were systematically and cruelly outraged. The only tasks assigned were rote lessons in connection with the three subjects of study, and the scholars were compelled to pass the greater portion of their time sitting

in silent and irksome idleness. The harrassing problem was ceaselessly pressing on the teacher's mind, how to keep three or four score of unoccupied children still. What wonder that, sometimes, her overstrained patience became exhausted, and ears were pulled or cuffed, shoulders were rudely shaken, craniums were tapped, hands were feruled, and brute force was installed as the presiding genius of the schoolroom!

In conformity to this beggarly programme of studies, no instrumentalities were furnished to work *on* or work *with*. The children were seated in little uncomfortable wooden arm-chairs or on hard benches, with no desks before them, and a blackboard—for the teacher's use alone,—and a numeral frame, constituted the entire apparatus for illustration. Furthermore, no regard was paid to the fact that the minds of little children tire speedily; and recitations were often prolonged until both minds and bodies were well nigh exhausted.

*Reading, and Spelling.*—How was reading taught? I have already said that the school exercises were prosecuted by arbitrary methods, violating nature at every step. The faculties through which nature first develops the mental powers are the *perceptions*. Therefore, in teaching little children, the primary agencies of instruction should, as far as possible, be *visible things*. Their intelligence is to be appealed to systematically through the senses; the concrete object must precede its abstract symbol, the *word*; and not a step should be taken without associating sound with sense.

But what was the practice? The first step was to force the alphabet into the scholars' heads through unintelligent and interminable iteration; the next to instruct them to combine the letters in words and spell and pronounce those

words, with the names of the letters alone for guides.

And who, after a moment's thought, will not appreciate that this course is wholly irrational and objectionable? Who does not see that the *names* of the letters are not in all cases suggestive of their *sounds*, and therefore afford very uncertain help toward learning to spell and pronounce? Here, for instance, are the words *mat* and *mar*. The sound of *a* in each is entirely different from the sound of the name, *a*. Here again are the words *call* and *cell*. The sound of *c* in the former is hard; in the name, *c*, is soft; and the scholar is perplexed rather than assisted by the name. Yet on and on, day after day and year after year, that arbitrary process was the only avenue through which, blindly and wearily, the scholars of primary schools were introduced to the symbols of thought.

When the scholars had progressed so far as to have reading lessons in a book, the regular text-book was the only reading book either used or allowed in school. That one book—first the Primer, then in succession, the First Reader, the Second Reader, and the Third—comprised the whole ground traversed in the exercise of reading for several months. The contents of these books were doled out in daily portions, as tasks, and long before either book had been finished in this piecemeal way, everything interesting in its pages had been culled, and its words had become the driest of dry bones. And nothing more was furnished or suggested; though so much of the school time was passed in idleness. Indeed, the introduction of a story book by a scholar to while away the listless intervals between the regular tasks, would have been a violation of the committee's regulations! Among the defects of the old-time schools, this starveling limitation of the reading matter is the most astonishing. Its blindness amounts to infatuation.



*Numbers.*—The same unphilosophical method by which the study of language was begun characterized the instruction in numbers. The little beginners were taught the significant figures by name and symbol without the slightest illustration through objects, except what the numeral frame could furnish, and very often had to blunder along until intelligence of the relations of numbers to each other and to material things, dawned on them out of their mother wit. The processes to find sums, differences, multiples and quotients were learned purely by rote; and the school work in this field of instruction aided the unnatural methods of learning to read, to render the schoolroom, which should be one of the most delightful places in the world to little children, a dreary scene of daily recurring martyrdom.

#### THE NEW SYSTEM.

What is the primary school of the present day? How complete the change! The old-time methods have been succeeded by those which are true to nature—approaching the abstract through the concrete. Always remembering that the faculties through which nature first operates to develop the mental powers are the perceptions, the teacher appeals to the intelligence of her scholars through their senses; and makes objective realities the initial and most important agency in connection with every topic of instruction. Moreover, that gross outrage upon nature is forbidden which condemns little children to sit still with nothing to do. The recitations are so brief as not to produce undue fatigue, and the intervals between them are occupied with exercises, judiciously alternated, that profit while they please. Thus in place of the irksomeness of the old system, with its unintelligent rote work and its wearisome idleness, we have



the minds of the little ones aglow with elastic and joyous interest, busy with the resources gathered about them, and delighted with the conscious activity of capacity and power.

*Reading and Spelling.*—The old-time system began, as I have said, with a drill on the alphabet, that was continued until the names of the letters were familiarly associated with their forms. This was followed by practice on the combination of letters in words by means of the names of the letters alone, through spelling and pronounciation, in the arbitrary manner that has been described. All this has been done away with. The good primary teacher begins her instructions in language with *words* not *letters*, because the child begins its use of language with words, and has acquired quite a vocabulary of them before the notion of such a thing as a letter has entered its head. And the eye will just as readily take in a word as a whole, if of one syllable only, as it will a single letter. The unit or starting point of language is indisputably the word and not the letter, especially as the names of letters express only a portion of their powers or sounds.

The best proof of the correctness of this method is its practical success. At the time when the little ones, by the old method, were drilling on a-b ab, e-b eb, they have acquired the knowledge of quite a list of words by the new, and perhaps are reciting sentences in the Primer. A beginning is made with object words; that is, such as symbolize things which can be actually exhibited, or else represented in pictures; and thus the order of nature is expressly followed: first, the *thing*, then the *conception*, then the abstract symbol or *word*. I cannot delay to detail the various instrumentalities and processes by which this instruction is accomplished — objects, pictures, word cards, charts, black-

boards, slates, are all brought into requisition in such intelligent and engaging ways, that work seems to the children to be play.

When the stage of progress is attained at which it is desirable to analyze words into their elements, the actual elements are sought for. These are the *powers* or *sounds* of the letters, not their *names*; for many of the letters have several powers, and to spell by letter is no sure guide to correct pronunciation. Spelling, therefore, in the beginning, is phonic. Every word is spelled by the sounds which compose it; and each sound is required to be clearly and distinctly enunciated. The different powers of those letters which have more than one power, are indicated by definite marks; and thus an ability is soon acquired to pronounce with readiness unfamiliar words, while defects of enunciation are rapidly corrected. It is surprising what an avenue this process is to clearness and distinctness of speech.

All the while the names of the letters remain untaught; and there is a time—somewhere along the latter part of the first year of schooling—when they may not be familiar to all the scholars, although they are able to read easily the simple sentences in the beginning of the Primer. But by the time that they are wanted for use, they are almost invariably known, without the least attempt to teach them. The teacher, of course, is making frequent reference to them, when drawing distinctions between names and sounds, and in this and other incidental ways the knowledge comes, without conscious effort or even thought.

After the ability to read connected sentences has been acquired, instead of chaining the scholars down to the text-books and limiting their intelligence to that narrow field, the direction is to occupy every moment, not otherwise employed, with interesting reading matter. A rich vocabulary

can be collected only by intercourse with books; and TO READ MUCH, not merely in task work to attain the power of good expression, but for the simple sake of reading—the sake of encountering known words in new connections, and forming acquaintance with new words—would seem to be one of the most important applications of school time. THIS IS ONE OF THE FOUNDATION PRINCIPLES OF OUR SCHOOL WORK; and to give it sufficient opportunities, reading matter in addition to the text-books is freely furnished out of the Howland Income Fund. And a noble use is made of it in most of the schools.

*Numbers.*—I will not attempt to detail the manner in which numbers and the first steps in arithmetic are taught. Enough that the same law of nature which is followed in instruction in reading, is adhered to in this connection; the concrete first, the abstract afterwards. Every step is thoroughly symbolized and illustrated. Sums, differences, multiples and quotients are proved to be what they claim to be, by positive demonstration. Here, too, fruitful work is made to seem like play.

*The New Exercises.*—What is supplied to fill up the intervals between the recitations in reading, spelling and numbers, that were formerly only seasons of weary and wasteful idleness? First, there is a deal to be done on the slate, with which every little urchin is supplied. Instead of the bench or arm chair with nothing before it, he has his seat and desk, and a right busy use he makes of that desk. On his slate, which rests upon it, he early begins to copy words from the chart or blackboard, or to perform simple operations in numbers. He practices making the elementary geometric forms—lines, parallels, angles. By and by, he copies sen-

tences ; he has written as well as oral spelling lessons ; and he draws more composite geometric forms. A further stage, and we find him inditing original compositions or describing pictures, with pen and paper as well as the slate, and successfully undertaking to draw quite elaborate figures combining the geometrical elements on which he has previously been engaged.

He has regular lessons in the science of music. He has exercises on the nomenclature as well as the forms of elementary plane geometry, which has been abundantly proved to be more easy and pleasant to little children than arithmetic ; and on the names and distinctions of color, with which he will have so much to do in after life, whatever may be his occupation. He has object lessons, and on this topic I will delay to make some comments.

Nothing that has been introduced into the course of instruction in public schools has so greatly disappointed expectation as what are distinctively termed "Object Lessons." They are a legitimate outgrowth of the Pestalozzian system, and are perfectly conformed to the order of nature. For to little children, tangible things are all only so many separate objects, to be looked at, handled and examined, with a curiosity that is eager to learn something about their materials, their qualities, or their construction. They are to them, very unphilosophically, so many specific subjects of study ; and would seem to be invaluable as a means of instruction in the schools. But, for various reasons, they have proved a failure ; and our primary teachers were long since instructed to abandon them, except for certain specific purposes. Those purposes are : *first*, to teach the correct use of language, and enlarge the vocabulary ; *second*, to train the senses, and induce habits of exact observation ; and *third*, to discipline the



memory, by closely associating words with the things they symbolize. The Manual expressly enjoins that the teacher must have clearly in mind which of these purposes is to be fulfilled by an object lesson, else it will prove a shallow and abortive exercise.

But it is questionable whether even when such lessons are restricted to these definite purposes, they are not attended by evils which more than counterbalance their advantages. Their character and effects will be critically watched, and should the evils that attend them prove insuperable, the Board will doubtless authorize me to suspend them. The question is less important than it would be, if constant care had not been taken that neither this nor any other novel exercise should interfere with due attention to the more important branches of education.

There are still other devices to employ the unoccupied time of primary scholars. The intention is that the eye, the ear, and the hand shall be systematically taught, so that habits of accurate observation and of dexterous activity may be formed. The ear should be trained to discriminate with precision between different sounds; the eye between different forms, sizes, colors and appearances; the hand between different measures of weight and resistance, and those qualities of natural things which come within the scope of the sense of touch. These are all foundation stones of a true education, and as far as may be practicable, should be specifically provided for. Such provisions, supplied in great and charming variety, constitute the "Occupations" of the celebrated Fröbel Kindergartens, which are becoming so popular. They can be practiced in public schools as now constituted, only incidentally and to a limited extent, and be allowed to occupy only a limited portion of time; but even



then may be made the instruments of both benefit and gratification.

#### THE RESULT.

It was my purpose when I began this comparison of the old ways with the new, to detail the changes which have been instituted without comment, and leave it for the reader to draw his own conclusions. But the superior advantage of the new methods are so inseparable from a description of them, that I have unconsciously been betrayed into frequent eulogy. And now I ask in conclusion, what is the mental condition of the scholar of the present day, when he has passed through the primary grades, as compared with what it was under the old methods, at the same nominal stage of progress? How can it be otherwise than greatly superior? Nothing has been sacrificed for the sake of the exercises which have been added to the former list. On the contrary, the reading, spelling, and arithmetic of the old time schools, are carried as far or farther than before, and by more intelligent methods; while the new occupations utilize the time that had been spent in idleness. First of all, and by no means least of all, his school has been rendered attractive rather than irksome, his childhood has been brightened with sunshine, and his mind stored with happy memories. He can write a good fair hand—a thing never attempted before in the primary schools. He can frame a simple composition, such as a letter to a friend, or a description of an object lesson, of a picture, or of personal experience, with the sentences all properly divided, punctuated, and capitalized; which is far beyond what had been attempted before. He can draw quite creditably in forms combining straight and curved lines, if he have any natural gift in that direction. He knows some thing of

music, he is provided with a fund of suggestive ideas and facts, and his senses have been trained in various ways. Certainly he is better furnished than the primary scholar used to be, to undertake the studies of the grammar school.

I have drawn this comparison with much confidence ; for there are members of the Board with whom, because of their official relations to the primary schools, I have taken counsel in reference to any proposed changes in the course of instruction in those schools, and who are quite familiar with their work and their condition. And they are pronounced and emphatic in commendation of them.

#### THE GRAMMAR DEPARTMENT.

Important changes have been made in the Grammar Department as well as the Primary Department, in both the principles and methods of instruction. Have these been improvements? Let us review them.

The most serious defect of the old system in connection with Grammar Schools, was one of principle, and exerted a damaging influence over the whole course of study. It was the utter lack of any thoughtful and determinate standard in respect to *the relative value of the different studies pursued*.

No one will dispute that the subjects which make up an ordinary course of Grammar School studies, are of different degrees of importance. They are valuable just in proportion to their usefulness in the affairs of life ; and in connection with those affairs, some of them are absolutely indispensable as instruments of success and even of respectability, while the rest, though greatly to be prized, are not thus essential. It may reasonably be expected, therefore,

of well managed schools, that these relative values will be set forth with particularity and emphasis, as a guide to the right distribution of school time.

#### THE OLD SYSTEM.

No discrimination of the sort, however, characterized the management of the old-time schools. The studies had remained quite the same for more than half a century. Educators had zealously busied themselves in perfecting school organizations and reforming methods of study, but never raised the question whether the order of studies, according to their relative importance in public estimation, was based on intelligent discriminations or was casual and arbitrary. That order—I quote the description from my report of 1866,—was much as follows: “First, and a long odds before everything else, *arithmetic*; second, *grammar*; third, *spelling*; fourth, *writing*; fifth, *geography*; sixth, *history*; seventh, *reading*. A scholar above all other things, must cipher well. To be quick at figures, to undertake fractions successfully without hesitation, to work out promptly any given problem in Proportion, Rule of Three, or Square Root was a surpassing triumph, and if, in addition, the mazy intricacies of Milton’s or Cowper’s verse could be readily parsed, the definitions and rules being recited without missing a word, and the conjugation of the verbs reeled off without tripping, there needed to be added to these acquirements only the ability to spell all the hard words in the spelling book, such as apocrypha, zephyr, diaphragm, poignancy, idiosyncrasy, epicycloid, phthisic and the like, to render him worthy of immortal honors. He might not be able to read two consecutive sentences without blundering. He might know as little of the sense and sentiment of the passages he parsed as the man in the moon. He might not

be able to write an ordinary letter of friendship or business in a creditable way. He might be possessed of no vocabulary for the uses of life, beyond the commonest forms of speech. But these defects were rated of small account. He was a notable scholar. *He could cipher and he could parse*; and he was amply furnished to make his way in the world."

This description of the average grammar school of half a century ago is not a distorted picture of that of fifteen or twenty years ago. No positive reformation up to that period had been effected. Arithmetic remained the first of studies, Grammar followed next, and Reading still stood at the foot of the list; for proficiency in it was a matter of so much indifference, that there was not a High School in the State for admission to which an exercise in Reading was prescribed and a definite amount of attainment insisted on. Candidates must attain a good percentage in Arithmetic, Geography, Spelling and History—a low rank in any one of these would perhaps be fatal to their aspirations—but nowhere were they subjected to any test in Reading, nor was any other means employed to ascertain the degree of their proficiency in the knowledge and correct use of their native tongue.

No doubt this was mainly owing to the fact that Grammar was held to be the avenue to such proficiency, and was therefore rated high as a test study. Here was another of the dangerous errors of past school management growing out of a blind adherence to traditional prescription. Had the pretensions of Grammar in this respect been subjected to a critical examination, their falseness would have been manifest; for the moment those pretensions were seriously called in question, their credit was utterly destroyed and vanished. Give any inflated gas-bag a smart prick and it



will speedily collapse. It must be plain to the commonest understanding, that grammar being the science of language can be profitably taught only after a knowledge of language has been obtained; that it may be its finishing instrument, but can never be its stepping stone. In proof of this, when the results of its study were sought for, nothing worth the time and effort was discovered. Therefore, as soon as reflection was brought to bear on the subject, the drill on the abstract definitions of grammar and the fearful amount of parsing which were required of nearly all the classes in grammar schools—involving a great consumption of time—were discarded, and grammar installed in its rightful position as the attendant, not the pioneer, of language.

I have enlarged on this indifference to the true values of the several grammar school studies, which was so marked a feature of the old time management, because it was the germ of the most harmful errors pertaining to the instruction in grammar schools, and because a recognition of true values in this connection has been the main-spring of the reforms which have been instituted.

#### THE NEW SYSTEM.

What study does an enlightened estimate of the relative importance of the several studies of the grammar school course place at the head of the list?

Beyond all dispute it is *Language*; resulting in the power to understand readily the thoughts of others when spread out on the printed page, and to express one's own thoughts intelligently, accurately and freely in speech and with the pen. This study is not an addition to the traditional curriculum, but on the contrary merges in itself several of the former studies once pursued as though they were entirely distinct; such as Reading, Grammar and Spelling;



giving to each of them in this new relation, fresh character, life and purpose. It dislodges Arithmetic from its former position of supremacy, not to discredit it, or in any way to underrate its great importance, but simply because, in positive usefulness, Language outranks Arithmetic.

As has well been said, "there are more annoyances in life arising from a want of knowledge of the English language, than from a want of familiarity with arithmetical rules; and many a man who is immersed in business, is less troubled in regard to mathematical operations than in relation to the expression of his ideas." Most of the arithmetical operations with which the vast majority of men and women have to do in the various affairs of life, are of the simplest kind, easily comprehended and practiced; and there are multitudes who would gladly exchange the profit that has accrued to them from incessant drill in arithmetic when at school, for that command of language which would save them from stupid blunders and halting incompetency in the expression of their thoughts. For want of instruction in the latter their lives have been robbed of one of the most grateful means of happiness and progress.

Is it not possible to remedy this defect by installing "Language" in its rightful position, and still giving to Arithmetic and other important studies all the time and attention they need? That is the interesting problem which we are trying to solve at the present time; and I proceed to comment on the changes of method that have been instituted in teaching the several studies through which we seek to have this benefit accrue. I begin with the exercise of *Reading*.

*Reading*.—What is the prime advantage to be obtained from this exercise? Plainly to secure an ever enlarging in-

tercourse with language, and to acquire by the means an ever increasing familiarity with and command of *words*, in their true significance as the symbols of thought. And as plainly, these results will be directly proportioned to the amount of reading that may be intelligently accomplished. Therefore greatly to limit the amount is to prevent success.

Yet the school authorities of the land have been perpetrating this stupid blunder time out of mind. A series of text books, five or six in number, has been adopted for the schools of a community, and that series has comprehended all the reading matter provided for and allowed in those schools for nine or ten long years! And as if this beggarly modicum were extensive enough to admit of being trifled with and abridged, the custom widely obtained in the graded schools of the cities and larger towns of limiting the exercise of reading to a drill on a few selected pieces for the sake of superior modulation. Ah, those schools often made a display of admirable reading! What significant emphasis! What delicately appropriate inflection! How perfectly and eloquently the meaning was evolved! Well it might be, when the time devoted to reading during an entire term perhaps, had been spent in that wicked perversion of the legitimate object of the exercise.

I remember an incident that forcibly illustrates the looseness of public opinion which, a few years since, prevailed in this connection. I was a member of the School Committee of one of our cities, whose schools had a high reputation. The throng in the hall at one of the annual examinations had been charmed with the exquisite reading of the first class. It was always so on examination days—always that same charming reading. And subsequently, as often, the ringing eulogium—"How admirably reading is taught in that school!" But I knew to the contrary. I knew how wretch-

edly reading had been taught in a true sense ; taught it may well be said not at all ; and feeling that this perversion of the right ought to be reproved, and a jog given to the elbow of public opinion, I ventured to say in effect, "This excellent display shows how successfully one of the objects of the reading exercise has been accomplished. But a more important object is to give a knowledge of language ; and as a test of that, I propose to try the class on a piece or two on which they have *not* practiced."

The teacher frowned and protested that it would not be fair to adopt such a course ; and my colleagues on the committee sustained him and begged me to desist. Plainly the paramount purpose of the exercise of Reading was held to be of no account at all.

There is another important criticism to be made on the custom of limiting the reading in schools to the amount of matter contained in the regular series of Reading books. I cannot better express that criticism than by quoting a paragraph from my Report of 1871.

"In reference to the pieces of which these volumes are composed, many of them are didactic essays or sublimated forensic speeches having no relation to a child's thought and sympathies ; and the more interesting portions have been privately read and have become well known long before they serve their office in the reading class, so that they are at length as stale as bread that has been kept until it is mouldy, and are as little calculated to whet the curiosity of the mind, which is the normal medium of its improvement, as such bread is to stimulate physical desire. Compelling our scholars to feed, year after year, on such distasteful aliment, when we bring them to their reading lessons they go through

them, parrot fashion, learning from them comparatively nothing."

Such gross perversions, I rejoice to say, do not characterize our schools. Reading, as one of the chief instrumentalities in the acquisition of a knowledge of language, has long been placed by the School Committee of New Bedford in the front rank of the studies of the Grammar Schools. They insist that it shall be a frequent exercise with the scholars of every grade. They supply sets of books out of the Howland Income Fund, to supplement the text books, and furnish plenty of pure and interesting reading matter. They require of the teachers to have much reading *for the sake of reading*; so that through frequent intercourse with the best authors, "thought will be aroused, the range of knowledge increased, words learned and treasured up as the symbols of delightful ideas, a taste gained for instructive and elevating literature, and a love of reading awakened of an improving kind, which, leading on to familiarity with the noblest works in prose and poetry, shall become the mind's self-wielded instrument in a process of culture that shall not cease as long as life remains."

This abundant practice in reading is to be carried on with constant attention to modulation, so that the habit of clear, intelligent expression may be formed; but modulation is always to be kept in subordination to the paramount purpose of the exercise.

*Spelling.*—I will now detail the changes that have occurred in relation to the study of *Spelling*.

It is perfectly plain that Spelling, being simply practice to give familiarity with the mechanical structure of words, *is not in a strict sense an intellectual exercise*. It concerns the shell, not the kernel, of thought. It is therefore



more a hindrance than a help to intellectual work, and should be allowed only so much time as is absolutely required for its successful prosecution.

It is equally plain, for the same reason, that *correct spelling is only a grace of learning not an intrinsic element of it*. It is to written language what accurate pronunciation is to spoken language—nothing more. A person may be a splendid scholar and at the same time a very poor speller; on the contrary, “cultured persons are not often poor spellers, not because right spelling inevitably accompanies learning, but because the familiarity with language incident to culture prints the appearance of each word correctly on the memory.” The striking changes that have occurred in the approved methods of spelling from time to time prove conclusively that its relations to thought are purely mechanical. Was not Shakspeare, for instance, a man of wonderful culture? This is the way he spelled:

A certaintle vouched from our Cosin Austria,  
With caution, that the Florentine will moue vs  
For speedie ayde: wherein our deerest friend  
Prejudicates the businesse and would seeme  
To haue us make deniall.

This again is the way in which Dr. Hill of Portland, formerly President of Harvard University, and other prominent educators, are now earnestly laboring to have the community spell:

It is neerli a perfektli foanet'ik skeem; az neeli soa az iz deezei'rrabel faur komen eus; and yet it can be set up bei enni kompoziter. Dhair aar noa peekeu'lyaar teip needed; dhi oanli puzling thing iz that a pee-riod must bee terned upseid down too maark dhi aksent, when it duz not kum on dhi ferst silabel.

One can scarcely make out all the words without an interpreter. And suppose the Dr. to succeed—would not the sense of the language, thus changed in its spelling, be just the same as before?



A third consideration, of indispensable importance to a right conviction on the subject, is that the direct usefulness of spelling is limited almost entirely to connection with what one writes. In truth, how is one's knowledge of spelling to be detected, except by observation of his written compositions? He may be wholly ignorant of the correct spelling of his spoken language—and of what account is that? Who can detect his ignorance—and what possible reflex influence can that ignorance have over himself, to his disadvantage?

These facts in regard to spelling should have the force of fundamental principles to govern the instruction given in the schools on the subject; all the more because proficiency can be attained only by means of tasking and persistent practice; and the study being what it is, should be limited in its range to the advantage especially to be gained from it. More than that involves an absolute waste of time. What then is the difference in this connection between the old system and the new?

We all know that the principles which I have just set forth had not a particle of recognition among the old-time schools. Spelling was considered a highly intellectual branch of study, and nearly on a par in value with Reading or Geography. It was wholly overlooked, also, that its usefulness pertains only to one's written thoughts—not at all to his spoken ones. So the scholar must know how to spell very nearly all the words in the dictionary—no matter whether he would ever be likely to write them during his life or not. The speller with its 10,000 words was in prodigious request, and to be able to spell the most difficult of them,—“real jaw breakers” as the boys used to call them,—was an immense mental achievement. To make sure that the orthography of all those 10,000 words should be thor-

oughly mastered,—albeit without the slightest reference to their significance or their usefulness and at the cost of a large per cent. of the school time—examinations in spelling for promotion were made upon lists of words selected with much studious painstaking from among the most difficult and perplexing of the whole. Can greater perversion and greater waste of school opportunities be imagined?

The principles that spelling is not an intellectual but a mechanical exercise, and that its usefulness is limited to what one writes are now the shaping forces of the instruction in this branch.

How many words of the vast number in the English language should a grammar school scholar know how to spell? That significant question is asked and answered in connection with our school work.

There are in our language about 115,000 words. To master the spelling of them all is simply absurd. There must be a limit to effort in this direction; and what, in reason, should the limit be, but that of probable use?

How many words then, will the average grammar scholar probably use in composition, in his social relations, and business affairs, when he goes out into life? In composition I say; for, as has been argued, it matters nothing how much or how little he may know of the orthography of the words he only employs in speech.

An occasional letter to a friend, simple business papers or records, commonplace notes in aid of memory and the like, will fully exhaust the range of such compositions. And how large a vocabulary must he possess to draw from in framing written efforts of this character? *It will include at the most, under ordinary circumstances, not more than 3000 words.* This is a large allowance. If then we drill our scholars

on all the words in an ordinary speller, we shall be spending time in the exercise on many fold the number of words the most of our grammar school scholars are ever likely to use where a knowledge of spelling will be of the slightest account; and this waste cannot be afforded.

It is to be expected, of course, that there will be a minority in every class who are thinkers and lovers of books, and whose written efforts will, therefore, be likely to range beyond the limits which have been assigned. But the familiarity of such scholars with literature as they progress toward maturity, will inevitably lead them into an acquaintance with the orthography of the new words they may encounter. We need not give this minority, therefore, any special attention.

What then would seem to be the most judicious method to teach our grammar scholars to spell correctly the words which it is necessary they should know how to spell?

I cannot but think we have adopted the right course. A list of words has been carefully framed for each grade, which is specially adapted to the degree of mental progress of that grade; and this list is required to be thoroughly learned. In addition, geographical and other important words met with in the text-books, are spelled in the course of progress. The spelling exercises, moreover, are carried on in writing as well as orally; for spelling is to be learned through the *eye* even more than through the *ear*.

I have occupied several pages with this topic, because the vague notion, that spelling is intrinsically an intellectual exercise, and that proper schooling presupposes instruction in the orthography of the entire language, is still so widely prevalent, that our method of dealing with the subject is likely to be misunderstood, and the attainments of our

scholars underrated. I trust that more philosophical and profitable conceptions will ere long everywhere prevail.

*Arithmetic.*—The use of Arithmetic is so inwrought with the practical affairs of life as to be of indispensable importance to every one; and the school system which should fail to make adequate provision for it would be self-condemned. No such mistake occurs in the New Bedford school system. The principals of the grammar schools testify that the designated limits of instruction on the subject are ample, and that time enough is allowed for its successful prosecution. But changes have been instituted in both the groundwork and the methods pertaining to the study, so considerable, and also so contrary to what was for a long period held without question to be of indispensable importance, that they demand explanation.

The object of these changes has been to secure a concentration of effort in the schools in the most intelligent way on essential points, to the exclusion of those of questionable value; for the variety of studies now incorporated in the grammar school course forces us to economize time.

Was there any waste of time, then, under the old system, in the study of Arithmetic? Yes—in most grammar schools a prodigious waste. For in addition to those uses of the study which no one will call in question, it was supposed to be of inestimable value as an instrumentality for the discipline of the mind, and its pursuit was greatly extended on that account.

The repute it enjoyed in this regard was one of the egregious blunders of the old system; for a little study and less observation would have shown its pretensions to be utterly unfounded. It was crude public opinion only—all along,—not thoughtful scholarship or discriminating observa-



tion, which claimed for it this special disciplinary power. Every prominent metaphysician, who ever discussed the subject, has denied it such a possession; and asserted that no intellectual studies tend to cultivate a smaller number of the faculties in a more partial manner. Indeed, it does not require any subtle metaphysical acumen to decide the question. For it is plain to ordinary sagacity that mathematical reasoning does not relate to cause and effect at all, while its demonstrations are entirely different from the steps of a logical syllogism. In the affairs of common life, moreover, there is always an element of uncertainty to be taken into consideration when solving practical problems, and the best exercise of the reasoning powers is manifested in wisely managing this element. Now no such uncertainty pertains to the mathematics. Its conclusions follow inevitably and precisely from their premises.

In agreement with these deductions, it will be found that admirable mathematicians instead of being by that token acute reasoners, are likely to be stupid or one sided in their judgments. The metaphysicians insist indeed that a severe and exclusive mathematical training actually contracts and weakens the reasoning faculty.

Arithmetic therefore provides poor husbandry for the reason; and we have been justified in economizing time by discontinuing the large amount of attention formerly bestowed on it solely for the vicarious purpose of disciplining the mind. We have been the more disposed to effect this change, because of the belief that this discipline can be secured in connection with other studies. Certain it is that the mind must be disciplined by any work which it systematically and thoroughly pursues. Multitudes of the profoundest and most logical thinkers in the world never paid any special attention to the mathematics. We may indeed safely adopt it as a precept that any study which is traversed



by principles and capable of method disciplines the mind; and this is certainly true of most of the studies of the grammar school.

Time, therefore, is no longer spent on drill in Arithmetic for the mere sake of the drill.

In a second particular, once equally favored by public opinion, a great saving of time has been effected in connection with this branch of study. More than half the time of the recitations in Arithmetic was formerly spent in explanations of the abstract theory of numbers and of the processes by which the work was to be performed; and in abortive efforts to make the scholars understand them. *Abortive*—else no change would have been justified. Public opinion demanded of teachers so to regulate their instructions as to enable their scholars to give an intelligent explanation of whatever work they might accomplish. And as a general principle, this demand was reasonable and just. It is a grand rule—a rule underlying all true teaching as its only solid foundation—that every point in a scholar's work is to be made clear to his comprehension before he advances to another; that mere rote work is an abomination. If a scholar is too young to understand the philosophy of what he is taught, he is too young to be taught it at all.

So much for the general principle. But there are certain processes in arithmetic, those for instance pertaining to some applications of the fundamental rules and to a part of the operations in fractions, the philosophy of which is not comprehended by the youthful mind *at the time when they first become useful as aids to progress*. No matter how perspicuously the explanations may be given, few at such an age are found capable of understanding them. No clear, intelligent conceptions are conveyed. Not only from our own

teachers, but from many of large experience in other localities, did we receive this testimony. The emphatic response from every quarter to our inquiries was, that such explanations at such stages of progress, are an utter waste of time ; and it was decided to be better that this waste should cease, and the time thus redeemed be devoted to an increased amount of methodical and faithful slate work. The Manual, therefore, instructs the teachers of the lower grades in the grammar schools that they will be expected carefully to explain each process of slate work when it is arrived at in the order of progress but need not labor to make the scholars fully understand it if it seem to be beyond their capacities. Its thorough elucidation is to be reserved until sufficient maturity shall have been attained to appreciate it.

There is a third particular in which the study of arithmetic has been judiciously abridged. With a singular disregard of the mental capacities of children, Colburn's "Mental Arithmetic" and other manuals of the kind were very generally begun in study by the classes of tender age—eight or nine years—and, while the first few pages are elementary and simple, and easily mastered by such minds, problems soon begin to occur in abstract numbers very far beyond their comprehension. The result was, that the analytical formulas by which these problems are explained were forced into their brains in a dreary process of iteration and reiteration that had scarcely a gleam of intelligence behind it. It was a strained and revolting task on the teachers' part—it was an effort of unthinking memory alone on the scholars' part.

It, therefore, became an act of common sense and common humanity to remove this study from such immature classes : and, finally, every class in the grammar schools was released

from dealing with problems in abstract numbers. In this we followed the lead of the Prussian schools from which such problems are expressly excluded as "a useless fatigue of the brain." So, indeed, they are. Ill adapted as a means of mental discipline and utterly devoid of practical advantage, they would occupy time that can be far more profitably employed.

But "intellectual arithmetic" technically so termed, is by no means neglected. Concrete problems adapted to the age of the scholars and to be solved mentally, are required to accompany the written work.

These three sterling purposes of the study of arithmetic are prescribed as the groundwork of our arithmetical instruction: *first*, to acquaint the scholar with the relations of quantity to practical life, so that he will be prepared to transact business properly; *second*, to cultivate the power of abstract attention; *third*, to cultivate the habit of accuracy in mental processes. Enough, if so much shall be thoroughly achieved.

*Geography.*—Radical changes have been effected in the character and purposes of this study; and there was abundant need of them. In the first place the text books, up to a late period, have been as faulty as can well be imagined. They were constructed on no philosophical principles, and loaded down with a mass of disconnected facts and map questions, their main purpose being apparently the formation of volumes of sufficient size and cost to make money for the publishers. Bald rote work being the prevalent method of instruction—that is, assigning lessons and hearing them recited—these wretched text books were slavishly adhered to and the minds of the scholars lumbered up with their crude, heterogeneous matter. The positions of in-

numerable places were required to be committed to memory with their directions and distances from each other, without a word about their history, causes of being and growth, commercial relations, or any other particulars of that information which would invest them with impressive character and associations. Many of these places indeed were so insignificant as to have no history nor aspects worthy of the slightest notice. The names and positions of mountains, lakes and rivers, too, were to be learned in like manner, without reference to their uses and value in the economy of nature, and of human intercourse and civilization.

Such ill assorted details, of course, were of comparatively little worth; and the effort was made to emancipate our schools from this injurious misdirection. It was eminently successful. The teachers gave it their hearty support. They promptly broke away from the stupid routine of mere memoriter work and entered with appreciative spirit and earnestness into those intelligent principles of the science of geography which have been the inspiration of all renowned physicists; giving a fruitful quality and life to their instructions. The phraseology of every lesson is analyzed in advance, to make sure that it is perfectly understood; the text book statements are analyzed and illustrated that there may be accurate conceptions of the facts involved; fields of intelligence outside the routine of study are levied upon for additional assistance; and all specific details are examined in the light of the great general laws that alone can invest them with interest and importance. I venture to say that no subject is better taught in our schools than this.

*History.*—Just as Geographies once dealt chiefly with characterless details, which were crammed into the scholar's memories through a lifeless process of question and answer,



the chief staple of the school Histories was a succession of dry facts about settlements, laws, marches, battles, and treaties, all bristling drearily with dates; and these statements were forced to be committed to memory verbatim, making of a study which ought to be of sparkling interest, a distasteful and toilsome drudgery.

We have been earnest to remedy these defects, not without a measure of success. Our teachers, seconding our efforts as they have done in relation to Geography, have mounted above the low plane of mere textbook memorizing into the atmosphere of thought. They appreciate that historic details are of comparatively slight importance—indeed that an unlimited aggregation of them in the brain is a positive intellectual injury,—unless they be regarded as the exponents of those mighty social agencies, which, underlying all the moulds of national and individual life, all mutation and all progress, give character and dignity to the moving panorama of the ages. They adapt their instructions accordingly. They treat the facts of history as forming a skeleton, which the creative imagination is to clothe upon with flesh and blood until it have the form and movement of the inspiring reality. They abridge the memorizing of dates to a minimum—enforcing the committal of those only which are of value as indicating the position of the important landmarks of history. They teach that battles and sieges, however vast the forces engaged and however bloody their conflicts, are trivial occurrences, except as they answer the question, “What inspired them—what motive principles of human conduct—antagonizing each other, met in those deadly struggles for supremacy?” They teach, in fine, that the lives of individuals, of communities, and of nations are all, in the light of true history, simply the illustrations of ideas.



I have said that our teachers are thus intelligent and effective in their instructions. I speak of them as a body. I fear that our method of teaching in this branch induces a portion to be satisfied with inferior work. We use in the Grammar schools a textbook of United States history of limited dimensions, the concise statements of which, respecting important events, are prescribed to be learned memoriter, to secure that knowledge, which, to be of any value, must be *definite* and *precise*; and the teachers are expected to round out the prosaic nakedness of those statements into full and interesting proportions with illustrative narratives gathered from other sources. There is evidence that this “*rounding out*” is not always accomplished; and that some of the classes are put off with nothing but the dry characterless facts of the textbook. Such classes are fed on husks instead of bread.

But we make no boast of our method. It was adopted as a tentative experiment, for want of something better. How to teach History successfully in the limited time we are able to devote to it is still a perplexing problem. We congratulate ourselves that we have made some advances towards the light, and while we frankly confess our misgivings and doubts in relation to our practical success, our citizens may gather from the views I have presented the standard at which we aim.

*Writing.*—Of the studies of the Grammar school, usually reckoned as the *solid branches*, only Writing remains to be considered.

It would appear to cursory observation that this exercise, being merely the imitation of set copies, offers no opportunity for improved methods of work; that the old ways and the new must necessarily be substantially identical.

Still the views which we hold on the subject and which guide the practice of our schools, are in some respects peculiar ; and I quote the following passages from the Manual in explanation :

“There are two kinds of writing practiced in the schools ; and it will not do to rely for the production of a creditable chirography upon either.

“One is the off-hand writing *done in connection with the various studies*. Of this there is or ought to be, an abundance. But the quantity and the necessary rapidity of the performance, tend greatly to impair the quality.

“The other is what is commonly understood by the exercise of writing in schools ; that is, *systematic imitative writing in copy books*. Exclusive reliance on this method involves an abstinence from much writing in connection with the studies, and is therefore objectionable ; for, to abandon or abridge writing for such uses because it will injure the chirography of the scholars, is like giving up the use of the spade or the plough because it will wear the varnish off the handles.” Again, just in proportion as it produces elegance of penmanship it destroys that individuality which is an indispensable element of really good writing. Such elegance may be desirable in an accountant, but with the world at large, one’s writing is and ought to be as much an exponent of character as one’s speech.

In the New Bedford schools the timeworn adage that “no one is sure that he knows what he knows until he is able to write it down” is a FOUNDATION PRINCIPLE OF SCHOOL WORK. As has already been said, our business men are far more troubled by want of ability to express their thoughts on paper with freedom and correctness, than by any defects that may exist in their knowledge in other directions ; and the chief defect of the teaching in a large majority of American

schools in past years has been a prevailing neglect to impart that ability. The great mass of the people lack it and their intellectual powers are correspondingly crippled. We do not intend that the graduates of our schools shall have a similar defect to deplore; and therefore we insist that they shall be trained to the expression of thought on paper from the earliest moment that they can put the pencil or the pen to use. Consequently there is a great deal of freehand writing. It interferes with the results of our copybook imitative work, but it would be treachery to the best interests of our schools to abridge it; and we are forced to be content with a compromise. We require systematic lessons in copy books in order to correct bad habits and discipline the hand to orderly and graceful movement. We also require that the freehand writing shall be executed in as careful and shapely a manner as the circumstances will allow. It follows that one of these kinds of writing materially modifies the other; and the most of our scholars attain a creditable handwriting, of which, however, the dissimilarities of individuality instead of the characterless sameness of uniformity, constitute the most striking feature.

And after all, as was said on this subject in last year's Report, "copy book work is at best only a process of artificial and constraining imitation; and when, school days being over, the scholars who have been confined to it break away from it and give their individuality free play, it will not be long before their average writing will prove no better than that of our own scholars in like circumstances, while ours will have been reaping all along, in addition, the priceless mental advantages of their freehand exercises."

## THE NEW STUDIES.

I have thus completed a review of the principles and methods pertaining to what are usually regarded distinctively as the solid branches of an elementary education. The reader will be able to gather from this survey an idea of the importance which is attached to them severally by the school authorities, the amount of thought which has been bestowed on them to determine their intrinsic and relative merits, and the attention which is given to the manner in which they are taught. I come now to a consideration of the additional branches which are included in the curriculum of the Grammar schools.

*Music.*—I give music the first position because it was the first of these branches to be systematically taught in this department of our schools. But I feel assured that I need devote to it no extended consideration, for no whisper of opposition to it is ever heard from the great majority of our citizens. It is prized according to the measure of the blessings which it dispenses so lavishly. Rarely can the results of the education of youth in any specific direction be distinctly traced through the modifications it has produced in the habits and feelings of a community—but it can be confidently asserted that since music has been taught in the public schools of this city, it has infused a new and dominating element into the public taste and carried an unwonted blessing into numberless homes. Through its influence we are fast becoming a decidedly musical people; pure, classical music has become delightfully acceptable that had previously been distasteful, and musical performances of high character, once coldly received, are now favorite entertainments. A large number of our youth have been incited to subject their powers in this direction to thorough culture, our churches



and Sunday schools have unlimited resources for the expression of praise, our public occasions never make appeal to the captivating stimulant in vain, it is a messenger of peace and joy to the family circle, while our schools themselves, through its tempering agency, are rendered far more attractive and easily disciplined. Well may its prosecution as a study be enthusiastically endorsed. Music is not an imperative study; but realizing its beneficent agency as a dispenser of social content and happiness, the Legislature of Massachusetts has expressly authorized it to be taught. However, care is taken in our schools to prevent it from trenching upon the time required by the solid branches. Only *an hour and a half per week* out of the thirty school hours is prescribed to be devoted to it.

*Drawing.*—Drawing, as a school exercise, we have reason to believe, is not by any means so popular as music; but whatever may be thought of it, our school authorities are not responsible for its introduction into the course of study. It is required by a statute of the Legislature to be taught just as systematically and faithfully as Arithmetic or Reading is taught.

Whatever convictions, therefore, the school authorities may hold as to its value have nothing to do with their duty to make provision for it and see that it is not neglected. But I take occasion to make a few remarks upon its merits as a study.

It is not popular with one class of citizens, because its objects are misunderstood. It is that class whose notions of what is proper to be taught in a school are limited to studies which are considered to be practically useful; and their idea of Drawing is, that it is only a system of training to render our scholars expert *in making pictures* to



please the eye; and this description of fancy work offends their sense of propriety. It seems to them to be inconsistent with the legitimate purposes of a school, and a criminal misuse of its precious time and opportunities. This conception, however, is entirely false. It is enough to say—without discussing the question how far the æsthetic element in character and life is a proper subject of public school culture—that there is not one stroke of a pencil made in the study of drawing throughout the whole school period, except perhaps in a few instances towards the close of the High School course—that has such an aim. On the contrary, the exercise is intended to compass these two objects; *first*, to discipline the eye so that it may attain discriminating accuracy and truth of observation as to difference of form and symmetry of proportion, and the hand so that it may possess graceful dexterity of manipulation, without reference to any specific objects—and *second*, to secure ingenuity and skill specifically in those arts of design which will enable the scholar when he passes from school into active life better to earn his daily bread. The course of instruction is expressly adapted to produce these results; pictorial studies are carefully excluded; and that success will follow, just in proportion to the amount of time and attention devoted to the exercise, is as certain as that an extended and faithful apprenticeship to any practical art develops proficiency in its execution.

And is not such instruction needful? The lack of it among American youth has actually crippled our national resources. With more than an ordinary amount of native ingenuity, with great skill in ordinary mechanical handicraft, and that prompt sagacity in taking advantage of circumstances which is vulgarly characterized as “Yankee gumption,” the average American has shown a lamentable ignorance

of the finer arts of design, and thereby narrowed incalculably his range of usefulness. So long as the classes of manufactures which are dependent on those arts had only a limited development in this country, such as textile fabrics having woven or printed figures, carpets, wall paper, architectural painting, and the like, this deficiency escaped observation. But as soon as they had become so extensive as to come into sharp competition with foreign products of like character, the humiliating truth was brought to light that this competition had been brought about only by importing designers from other countries; that there was literally no developed skill in the country to draw upon. Then it was that the Legislature of Massachusetts, determined not to suffer its immense manufacturing interests to remain entirely at the mercy of foreign skill, enacted that Drawing should henceforth form one of the required studies in the schools of the state.

I have explained the causes which led to the introduction of Drawing so universally and systematically into our schools, that our citizens may obtain an intelligent idea of the subject. They will also be made aware, that our school authorities, as has already been said, have indulged no whims and fancies in its introduction, but have simply fulfilled an imperative duty.

However, as is the case with our Music, this exercise is not allowed to withdraw much time from the standard branches. We give to it, in most of the grades, *only one hour per week*.

*Oral Lessons.*—The only remaining study to be considered in this connection, is the systematized series of exercises in the elements and more common applications of some of the sciences, which goes by the name of “Oral Lessons.”

These exercises are the subjects of severer criticism than any others in the Grammar School course. All the defects and shortcomings of the Grammar Department are laid at their door. But their scope and purpose are greatly misunderstood, and I will briefly explain them; first answering the question, *What induced their introduction into the schools?*

What a world of knowledge of the most interesting and valuable character is related to the commonest objects and events that cross our pathways! There is not a movement of nature indeed, nor any one of the innumerable contrivances in use for purposes of convenience, comfort, or profit, which is not an illustration of the principles of science or of art; and it is the prevailing ignorance of those principles among large classes of people, which is the source of many of those popular superstitions and errors of conception about common things that are known to be productive of incalculable misery; of domestic mistakes and discomforts; of defective household arrangements, and of errors in regard to the management of the body and the health, that are entailing disease and death every day. How much that is indispensable to every day's intelligent action is illustrated "in the locomotive, whose whistle and rumble are in everybody's ears; in the telegraph, whose wires stretch in open sight along all the main thorough-fares and railroads; in the numberless mechanical inventions whose buzz and whirl are heard in our workshops; in the freezing of water, the ascent of smoke, the motion of winds, the formation and travel of clouds, the draught of chimneys, the cooking of food, the lifting of weights, the play of the lever and the pulley, the manipulation of metals, the fabrics of which clothing is made; yes, in the how and wherefore of everything with which we have to do." And what is the man or woman who

has not some enlightened conceptions of the principles of philosophy or of art that are exemplified in these manifold ways! How barren of mental resources! How incompetent to take advantage of practical emergencies! How likely to be often the slave of circumstances of which man, through his knowing brain, should be always securely master!

And are our schools to do nothing for the masses of the people in this regard? Is it enough that a few score of youth are taught something of science and art in the High school, while the Grammar schools, THE PEOPLE'S COLLEGES, in which thousands obtain all the education they will ever enjoy, ignore this whole range of instruction? Is it enough for our Grammar scholars to be drilled in Arithmetic and Grammar, while these points of practical interest which concern equally the home, the workshop, the store—yes, the very atmosphere we move through to and fro, affecting comfort, convenience, health, happiness, life itself—have no place in the list of studies?

Such is the train of thought, such the estimate of public needs, which led to the introduction of the line of instruction in Grammar schools that is technically termed "Oral lessons." It originated among the thoughtful, progressive educators of the great cities of the Mississippi valley, and has long been a positive and valued feature of their admirable schools. It has two distinguishing principles: one, that the instruction given shall be exclusively *oral*, making no requisition on the scholars for delving textbook study; the other, that the subjects of instruction shall be abundantly illustrated by apparatus or appropriate objects. Indeed, these subjects are expressly limited, in the main, to such a range of topics as is susceptible of being practically illustrated; that is, they are confined to *applied*, to the exclusion of *theoretical science*.



In conformity with this method of instruction, the sciences selected for the course are such as are most intimately related to the needs and uses of daily life. They consist of Botany, Human Physiology, Zoology, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Geology and Astronomy.

Here is an array that in the abstract has a very formidable look, and is suggestive of powers of thought and application far beyond the possession of immature Grammar school scholars; and there is a class of persons who, making no inquiry beyond this array of names, denounce the incorporation of such subjects into the Grammar school course of study, as criminal charlatanism. "We protest," they cry, "against undertaking to teach the scholars in Grammar schools a long string of sciences in the loose way now often attempted. Even if they were mature enough to pursue such studies intelligently, the method is radically defective. It is unscientific and unscholarly. It tends to unhinge the mind and unfit it for profound and thorough investigation. But Grammar school scholars are not mature enough, however, to touch such subjects at all, and the experiment is simply preposterous."

Another class of persons are just as strongly opposed to this range of study, on different grounds. "Confine Grammar scholars to the solid elementary branches," they say; "that is what Grammar schools were instituted for, and it is all that they have time to accomplish. Let them leave the sciences alone. Every minute bestowed on the sciences robs Arithmetic, Reading, and Spelling of the attention which is their due."

The remonstrants of the former class advance two positions. Respecting the first, I am not unmindful of the contempt in which thorough scientists are accustomed to hold such



methods of study as I am now advocating. I recall what Tyndall said, when in this country, about the attitude of the American people in regard to science. "The popular notion of science among you," said he, "relates not to science strictly so called, but to the applications of science. There is a loud cry for 'technical education,' but there is no cry for original investigation. Still, without this, as surely as the stream dwindles when the spring dries, so surely will technical education lose all power of growth, all power of reproduction."

This is sound reasoning; and if the instruction of the masses in this way were likely to beget national habits of mind prejudicial to the interests of thorough scholarship, it would be criminal to provide for it. But we need have no fear that such scholarship will ever lack a numerous following. Among our thronging and active minded millions there will always be found persons of virile intellect who will become devotees of culture for its own precious sake—will consecrate themselves, soul and body, to its service, and maintain the honor and repute of their country. At this moment the scientists of the land constitute a corps whose leaders can compete with the foremost of other nations; whose original investigations are adding immensely year by year to the stock of the noblest ideas. Proctor, Huxley, and Tyndal himself, have complimented them in express terms on their researches and acquisitions. Thus it is likely always to be; and to say that the masses must be cut off from profitable acquirements because the methods of acquisition are not of a thorough and exhaustive character, is purely the cant of scholarship.

In regard to the second position of these remonstrants,—viz: that Grammar school scholars are too immature to meddle with science in any fashion,—they forget the very limita-

tions against which their first position is assumed. We do not undertake to teach any sciences, *as such*, in the Grammar schools. Our objective point is not philosophy in the abstract, but only its *applications*. We have method in dealing with these subjects—for instruction without method, unhinges, not disciplines the mind. We have a certain amount of principles and definitions, and an orderly classification and arrangement of facts; but only to such an extent as to enable the children to store away the knowledge they may acquire so methodically as to be easily and readily available. “We attempt nothing more than to excite attention to the common phenomena which present themselves to the observation of boys and girls at every turn, to explain some of the simplest laws which manifest themselves in the forces of nature. Is not this easy according to our method, and as important as it is easy? Is it essential to an apprehension of the laws that are involved in common phenomena, as illustrated hour by hour among the affairs of life, that the sciences which underlie them should be thoroughly and exhaustively studied? Has not the knowledge of the great mass of mankind in this connection,—knowledge that is indispensable to the successful pursuance of ordinary avocations—been picked up little by little, through experiment, without a moment’s study of theoretical science? And shall we not help our children to this knowledge, in advance of their avocations, and thus save them from the mistakes and failures that are inseparable from a training obtained through experiment alone? Shall we not teach them, through the exhibition and explanation of phenomena, to use their observing powers to good advantage, inspire them with an eager spirit of inquiry into the philosophy of facts, and furnish them with ability to analyze and classify their perceptions, so that they may lie in their minds in systematic order and usefulness?

I will not undertake to present more definitely what I mean by adducing instances of the phenomena of nature and processes of art to which I refer, and which are illustrated and explained in our "Oral Lessons." It is surely unnecessary. The reader can amply furnish himself through his own reflection. From the time we rise in the morning until we seek our beds at night, do what we may, we are ceaselessly coming in contact with this "science of common things."

I will now give attention, briefly, to the other class of remonstrants to which I have referred, who insist that the introduction of science in the Grammar schools, robs the fundamental branches of the attention that is their due. These remonstrants have a way of putting their objection which is very effective with the unthinking. This is their strain:—"The minds of our children are now forced upon so many subjects that nothing can possibly be done well. The state of things is shameful. Think of it—not only must they study the good old standard branches, but are harrassed to death with a long list of sciences, such as Botany, Physiology, Philosophy, Astronomy, Zoology and the like. There is no time for thoroughness in anything; and what is more, all mental discipline and power of vigorous study are sacrificed in these ridiculous experiments."

A picture is here presented, in this off-hand way, of our Grammar scholars alternating continually between the separate studies of a formidable list; and if it had the slightest verisimilitude, the postulate of these objectors could not be challenged; for of course such a state of things would make a farce of instruction.

But how contrary to this loose injustice are the facts in the case! *There is one scientific subject only prescribed by*

*the Manual for each entire year—and the amount of time devoted to it is limited to two hours out of the twenty-seven and a half hours of an average school week.* This simple statement thoroughly annihilates the argument of these objectors. It renders it plain that the “Oral Lessons” of the Grammar schools—when the teachers are faithful to the requirements of the Manual—cannot materially interfere with the fundamental branches, and cannot be charged with preventing sterling habits of study and discipline of mind. No further discussion of this objection is required. It may be that too many studies are prosecuted in these schools for the good of the scholars, and that a portion of them had better be withdrawn from the course. That question will be discussed hereafter; but whatever may be the decision, I am firm in the conviction that the “Oral Lessons” should not be withdrawn. Sooner would I materially abridge the Geography, and wholly withdraw the History. Such is my estimate of the relative advantages of these studies.

In conclusion on this topic, I will advert once more to the false position of those who say, “It is well for our scholars to learn the elements of science, but such instruction is the appropriate function of the High school, not of the Grammar schools.” The words seem instinct with mockery. For every *one* who reaches the class in the High school in which science first begins to be taught, *six* leave the Grammar school to be scholars no more.

It will be seen that I do not speak of our “Oral Lessons” in any spirit of apology or misgiving. On the contrary, I unhesitatingly vindicate their introduction, and rejoice in the good they accomplish. I advocate an increase of the instrumentalities for their prosecution, such as philosophical apparatus, and cabinets of illustrative objects; and believe



that a portion of the Howland Income Fund could not be better appropriated than to such a purpose. I confidently appeal to the views I have been presenting on the subject for proof on the theoretical side, of the advantages they confer, and to positive results for similar proof on the practical side. The scholars in the Grammar schools are obtaining an amount of information of the most useful character, which they could have obtained from no other source. True, it will be found that many have not profited by these opportunities. What they have learned has been forgotten, or remains in a profitless jumble in their minds. This is to be expected from the conditions of the exercise. But others—enough to render the exercise a triumph—have stored their gains of knowledge thoughtfully and usefully away; and, what is more and better, powers of observation have been enlarged and sharpened; and a spirit of inquiry aroused that will lead them on into broad fields of culture that might have been closed to them forever. How many questions are asked by these inquiring minds! How much thought they manifest! How actively some of them have been led to exert acute powers of observation in the woods, the fields, or among the mechanical contrivances in the shops, verifying and applying the information they have gained!

I have thus passed in review the several studies of the Elementary Department, presenting proofs that nothing has been introduced among them—still less maintained,—without the most thoughtful scrutiny into its pretensions, and a reasonable confidence that it would prove of great advantage. I have shown indeed that nothing has been taken for granted even in relation to the standard studies; but they have all been thoroughly examined as regards both principles and methods, to expose any fallacies which might be



associated with them, and lop away any useless excrescences. If the work of these schools were to be spread out in full detail, it would appear that attention has been faithfully bestowed in every direction to ensure that no time shall be wasted or misapplied. A reason can be given for everything.

#### GENERAL RESULTS.

Such are the studies of the Grammar schools. Each has its peculiar advantages, and seems essential to a well rounded education. Each is maintained in certain specified relations to the rest, according to the estimate we have formed of its relative value, and the time is apportioned in conformity with that estimate. And as the weeks roll on, chronicling the earnest, busy work of these schools, apparently demonstrating, hour by hour, the intrinsic superiority of the reformed principles and methods of instruction, it would seem as though nothing were wanting to ensure the most satisfactory results.

But the results are not wholly satisfactory. It is charged by those so circumstanced as to be able to judge in the premises, that the scholars of public schools now-a-days—especially Grammar schools,—exhibit serious defects in their mental condition. It is charged that they are readily discouraged by obstacles, and are constantly applying to their teachers for explanations, seeming to have acquired the habit of leaning upon them for support under all difficulties, even those which they themselves are fully competent to overcome. It is also said that they seem incapable of sturdy, victorious thought; and correspondingly so, of laborious and methodical study. To sum up these kindred charges in one,—the reformed methods unhinge rather than discipline the mind.

I am not so wedded to our new ways as to be indifferent to their defects. I am not a representative of any particular system, working in its behalf with a dogged exclusiveness that has eyes in only one direction. I am ready to abandon anything and everything that has won our support if it develop evils which more than balance its advantages. Accordingly, from the first moment that suspicions of defect of the nature of that now under consideration entered my mind, I have been studying into the merits of the subject with anxious interest. My annual Report for 1872 is largely devoted to its discussion; and in the preliminary suggestions of the Manual it is referred to in express terms of counsel and caution. I have held repeated interviews with the teachers in regard to it, and it is receiving day by day the attention which its importance demands.

It would be criminal to make light of these charges. They are doubtless well founded. They come to our ears from too many quarters to be discredited. Indeed we see reason to make them ourselves. And do any say,—why then delay to remove the cause? Why not at once retrace the steps which have proved so disastrous, and restore the dishonored but trustworthy ways? We delay, I answer, simply because it is by no means conclusively determined by what specific errors the evil is occasioned. As for the new system of instruction, I am slow to believe that it is itself in fault, and that injury is its normal product. I cannot admit for a moment that principles abstractly so true and admirable, can prove radically defective in application; that methods, to all appearance so wisely and genially adapted to secure the best possible results, should be false to their hopeful promise; and that the intelligent vitality of what we have been wont to consider our best taught school-rooms is a morbid and delusive exhibition. I have too

much respect for human nature readily to believe this — to believe that stagnant formality is more productive than earnest and elastic life !

So I am looking for the root of the evil in blunders in the administration of the system or else in extraneous influences that prevent its legitimate effects ; and a decision is not to be reached on the jump. If the difficulty were local, or pertained to schools of one particular character, the case could be more easily determined. But, while a wail over the mental condition of the scholars of Grammar schools comes to our ears from every quarter of the land, the lamentation has been excited not only by schools which have adopted the reformed methods, *but very frequently by those in which no reforms whatever have been attempted ; but the old stereotyped course of study is pursued by mossgrown methods.* Here is one fact which admonishes against haste ; for it indicates that social forces, apart from any bias of school-house influence, is at work over the minds of our scholars to derange and weaken their powers.

Again, there may be too many studies in the course. No doubt, as they are now taught, this is true. But as I think I have demonstrated, there is not one which, abstractly considered, is not of great importance. When therefore the question comes up, which shall be withdrawn, how difficult it becomes to decide ! May it not be possible to arrange them so as to preserve them all, and yet not crowd and harrass the mind as now ; as for instance, by abridging the amount of History and Geography, and imposing only one of these two studies at a time, instead of requiring both, day by day, throughout the last three years of the course ? By this expedient, or some other of the kind, a healthful modification of study may be accomplished ; and here again are points which admonish us against undue haste in our attempts to right the wrong.

Meanwhile, I frankly express my conviction, that there is no subject connected with our schools at the present time, which is so important as this ; and I pledge my constant and resolute endeavours to ascertain the causes of the evil in question, and if possible to remove them.

Here I close this brief review of the school work of our Elementary Departments. Conscious of unremitted interest and labor in their behalf, I am equally confident that that labor has not been wasted. Whatever untoward results may have accrued from the changes that have been effected, the benefits that have been conferred far surpass them ; and there is a healthful vitality in the condition of the schools which will make it easy to apply the correctives which may be needful.

There are a few incidental notes which I desire to append.

I have drawn comparisons between the schools of the present and the past to the disparagement of the latter. I would have it understood that I except from this detraction the schools of those capable and interested teachers, who, working through the impulses of an intelligent enthusiasm, have devised their own methods, and, therefore, can neither be obstructed by a poor system, nor greatly aided by a good one. Such teachers always have good schools.

If there be an impression in any minds of our community that the novel features of our schoolwork are experiments peculiar to New Bedford, they should promptly dismiss it. A portion of those features may have originated here, but if so, they were long since adopted elsewhere, and there is not a solitary one at the present time which is not an endowment of many of the best schools in the country. If therefore, we are subjected to criticism for these "experiments," we have a host of accomplished educators to keep us company.



It may be interesting to know the amount of time per week which has been indicated to the teacher of the Grammar schools as proper for each study to receive. In the 9th and 8th grades, (which do not have History,) it is as follows: Language,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  hours; Arithmetic,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hours; Spelling,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  hours; Geography, 3 hours; Oral Lessons, 2 hours; Compositions, Recitations and Declamations, 2 hours; Writing  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hours; Drawing,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hours; Vocal and Physical exercises, a few minutes each day.

In the 7th, 6th and 5th grades, which have History, it is as follows: Language,  $5\frac{1}{2}$  hours; Arithmetic,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  hours; History and Geography,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours each; Spelling,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  hours; Oral Lessons, 2 hours; Singing,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hours; Drawing, 1 hour; Writing,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  hours; Compositions, etc., 2 hours; Vocal and Physical exercises, 1 hour.

This schedule is adapted to a week of 30 school hours, which is the aggregate time of the sessions per week during seven months of the school year. During the remaining three months, the distribution must necessarily be abridged to afford room for opening exercises, recesses, etc.

This schedule is not imperative, for to insist that the teachers shall invariably parcel out their efforts after such a pattern, would be to hamper and trammel them, which it is far from the purpose of the Board to do. The object aimed at is to indicate what the Board consider to be the relative values of the several studies, and the amount of time and attention they should therefore relatively receive.

#### BOOKS FOR READING.

One of the most satisfactory points as to which our New Bedford schools are thoroughly emancipated from the trammels of traditional routine is in connection with the exercise of Reading. I need not review in detail the provisions which were formerly made for this exercise—the one series



of textbooks five or six in number, adapted to the progressive advances of the scholars, to which they were strictly confined, and which beggarly modicum of reading matter exhausted the opportunities of the study. The subject has been so frequently commented on at length, that its merits are fully appreciated by the Board.

Defective in both quality and quantity of reading matter as an ordinary series of textbooks is—shooting over the heads of the scholars as the most of the selections in its volumes do, so that the majority of the words have no significance to them as symbols of thought,—and utterly inadequate to furnish the amount of reading essential to such a familiarity with words, as will induce the mind to appropriate them and make them part of its available furniture, we should feel humiliated did they circumscribe the resources of our schools in this connection. We have a prescribed series of textbooks—for such books have specific uses; but it is our purpose to supply plenty of reading matter outside of them, that is level with the capacities of our scholars according to the degree of their advancement, and also of an interesting character; so that it may stimulate that mental curiosity which stirs the intellect to make acquisitions, and which alone can be relied on to spur the learner forward in his work.

The results are most satisfactory. They prove conclusively the correctness of our reasoning. Our classes exhibit an intelligent familiarity with words, a power readily to call them, and a positive enlargement of their vocabularies, just in proportion to the faithfulness with which their teachers have appreciated the true method of work, and availed themselves of their opportunities.

But we need more books to fill out the complement of our necessities—many more. Some of the grades have little or

nothing that is closely adapted to their wants ; and none of them should ever be checked in this admirable practice for lack of appropriate means. I do not hesitate to say that I believe this to be by far the most useful direction in which a goodly portion of the annual proceeds of the Howland Income Fund can be expended. It will accomplish the greatest good of the greatest number. There are plenty of excellent reading books for children now to be obtained, whether as regards their subjects or their rhetoric ; and I would have the school libraries greatly enlarged. I shall perform the pleasant duty before the opening of another school year, to recommend to the Board a liberal appropriation for the purpose—specifying the books, which in the opinion of the committees of the several grades and the teachers, as well as myself, it would be well to purchase ; and shall feel that every dollar so spent will be of singular advantage to the schools.

#### ALGEBRA AND HISTORY IN THE HIGH SCHOOL.

A few years ago Sherwin's Algebra was the textbook in that study in the High School. Quite elementary in its construction, it had this peculiarity that it introduced simple problems at an early stage ; and the classes were taught thus early to form equations expressing the relations of the quantities involved in them, with the transformations required in their solution. Only so much previous space was devoted to operations on literal quantities as was necessary to render the solution of the equation possible, and subsequent operations of the kind being constantly accompanied by the equations which applied and illustrated them, were studied with appreciation and zeal.

At length it was noised about that Sherwin's Algebra and the like, were not sufficiently scientific. Their mode of in-

roducing the equation early was denounced as unscholarly. Arithmetical operations on literal quantities, it was argued, should be performed in advance of the equation until the processes should be thoroughly mastered, and accuracy and system fully secured.

Sherwin's Algebra was therefore dislodged from many a High School, including our own, and a more scientific manual substituted. It might have been supposed without any strain, that Mr. Sherwin, master as he was for more than thirty years of the Boston English High School, which became a noted model school under his supervision, and himself an accomplished mathematician, could be trusted to know what method of instruction it is most judicious to follow in such an institution. But no—his ideas were behind the times.

The consequence is that the most of the first year of our High School scholars, in the department of mathematics, is spent in performing simple arithmetical operations on literal quantities, "as if these operations were in themselves a sufficient reason for their own performance;" and being to their minds only bald abstractions, having no recognized relations, they become excessively distasteful. The study of Algebra is therefore made for several months a torment and a drag.

I therefore recommend a change of the present textbook for one which, like Sherwin's, introduces the equation early, so that the drill on literal quantities may have meaning and interest. Certainly the objective point in Algebra with scholars of ordinary High Schools is the solution of problems, of which the equation is the special instrument; and it is a faulty distribution of the time devoted to the subject, to expend the greater part of it in an exhaustive drill on preliminaries which the scholars will afterward have very limited opportunity to apply and illustrate.

For another reason I advocate an early recourse to the problem and equation. The formation of an equation from the terms of a problem is in good part a process of pure reasoning. It calls into exercise the highest and most important faculties of the mind; and there is no instrument of mental discipline in the whole range of ordinary study, that is more directly and healthfully effective. The more problems in Algebra, therefore, the better.

In another particular I think there should be a change in the studies of the High School. The "Elements of General History" is assigned as one of the studies of the Fourth or entering class; and it was arranged when the present curriculum was adopted, that the entire class should engage in it.

But it has wisely been adopted as a standing rule that no scholar shall have more than three studies at one time; and as Algebra, the English Language, and Latin are also Fourth class studies, it became necessary to drop one of the three other studies in the case of those who should take up Latin. Unwilling to excuse any from either the English Language or Algebra, History was made the alternative study with Latin.

The result is that a large portion of our High School scholars pass through that institution without the slightest attention to History. What knowledge they may have acquired of United States History while members of the Grammar Department, constitutes their only familiarity with that all-important subject. Far better would it be for them to drop one of the sciences now included in the curriculum, than that their minds should hold no intercourse with the facts and philosophy of the wonderful revolutions in the lives of peoples and empires which illustrate the laws of human activity, and furnish the only trustworthy data for



auguries as to the future of the world. I respectfully commend the matter to your attention.

THE NEW BEDFORD SCHOOLS IN THE INTERNATIONAL  
EXHIBITION.

It is stated in the Report of the Board, that the Superintendent, in his personal Report, will present details of the methods we adopted in preparation for the display of the aids to instruction and scholars' work of our schools, in the great Exhibition. But the occasion has become a thing of the past, and the benefits that have accrued from it to the cause of education in the country are too slight and indefinite to render details either interesting or important; and I do not doubt that your judgment will accord with mine, that it is as well to omit them.

That so little advantage should have resulted from such vast opportunities and expectations may be easily explained. The wonder is—cognizant as the educators of the country are of insuperable impediments to the existence of the conditions essential to render such an occasion highly serviceable,—that any of them should have thrown themselves into it with hopeful ardor. For in order to arrive at profitable results, there must have been system and congruity among the elements of the exhibit, and a central authority to unify everything; to dictate terms, enforce regulations, make comparisons and draw conclusions. We have no authority of the kind. The National Bureau of Education is not invested with a particle of power. Even the powers of the State Boards of Education are extremely limited. The power is with the people themselves, exercised through their local municipalities.

Everything therefore, was accomplished by voluntary action. The several states and their cities and towns pre-



pared exhibits or not as it seemed good to them. There was neither uniformity nor completeness; there were no common bases of comparison and judgment; and the results are as inconclusive as the elements had been fragmentary and imperfect.

The Board of Education of our own state began preparations with a plan of organization that promised highly useful results; and the honorable position tendered to our city in connection with that plan—to be the representative of the cities of the state of the second rank in population—was cordially accepted, in the confidence that the exhibit of the state would be characterized by system and completeness, and great good come of it. But the difficulties growing out of the voluntary basis of action of which I have spoken, rendered adhesion to system impossible; and while the Massachusetts exhibit was extremely creditable in many respects, it has added but little to our stock of educational intelligence, and generated no fresh vitality among the schools of the state. The chief gain to ourselves from our participation was the satisfactory knowledge we obtained of the intellectual condition of our schools.

#### CONCLUSION.

The spirit of criticism abroad in the American public on the subject of public school instruction, would be far more effective for good if there were more intelligent conceptions prevalent of what true education is.

The enlightened educator knows that Teaching—or Pedagogy, to use the appropriate term—is a profound science, a knowledge of which is indispensable to the employment of judicious methods and the attainment of high success. His experience has impressed this great truth upon his mind. He knows well that the analogue of the poet, “Just as the

twig is bent the tree's inclined," which is so often flippantly pronounced with inadequate appreciation, interprets the agencies which are determining the future of the race; that the springs of thought and character are so sensitive to external influences, that not a principle is brought to bear with system in the cause of education, not a method is reduced to continuous service, which does not positively bias the mind and aid to mould it for its destiny. He has thoughtfully studied the subject, guided by the lamp of his experience; and is likely to employ methods, suggested by the wisdom thus attained, which will be sneered at or denounced by the inexperienced observer as the wasteful experiments of a reckless schemer.

Such an educator, moreover, is accustomed to draw a sharp discrimination between *learning* and *culture*, and to hold the latter in paramount esteem. The former is the process of memorizing from books; its chief product is the acquisition of facts, which may remain stored in the memory like so many foreign bodies, as far as the mind is concerned, never digested and assimilated, nor entering as constituents into the composition of mind and character.

The latter represents the immeasurably richer condition of being, when *learning*, constantly accompanied along its course by copious and thoughtful illustration, has been digested and assimilated; and helps to build up the fabric of a well furnished manhood, and to round it out into beautiful proportions.

As a consequence of these premises, such an educator feels that the work of the teacher, to be well accomplished, demands superior abilities and the ripest culture. For the stream can rise no higher than its fountain. Culture only can impart culture, that best product of effort and care.

But what are the prevailing ideas on this great subject? It is one of the vices of American opinion in regard to education, to consider it only a process of *learning*. Anybody with a little knowledge can impart it—anybody with still less knowledge can supervise the work. “Why pay teachers so much salary,” argues Mr. Finance, the merchant, who is annoyed that his taxes are so high, “it does not require very much of a man, certainly, to set lessons for scholars and hear them recited. I can find plenty of men and women who will do it for half the money which the school committees pay.” In such words American opinion of a very common type utters itself. According to its conception all education can be *measured*, just as a dry goods dealer measures off cloth with his yardstick, or a grocer his potatoes in a bushel basket. The exact dimensions of a scholar’s acquisitions can thus be attained. Whoever knows enough to ask the questions scored in the textbooks, and read the answers to them, can teach a school or examine it; and what cannot be thus exactly measured is contemptuously stigmatized as something nebulous and illusory, or at best so indefinite and impracticable, that its production is not to be encouraged in the schools.

Now, one can no more measure culture—that fine, subtle product—by yardstick and bushel basket, question and answer, per centages on examination papers, and the like, than he can measure the rosy glow of morning or the corruscations of the aurora.

One great obstacle to the improvement of American schools is the incompetence of the average teacher; but with the class of persons who hold the opinions of which I am speaking, no such incompetence exists. Limited powers, acquirements and aptitudes will impart the knowledge that can be measured, very well; and the prevailing requisitions make no greater demand than this.

While I have been reviewing the condition and progress of our schools, I have recurred with mingled gratitude and pride to the attitude which the School Committee have uniformly maintained on this all-important subject. To lift the teachers out of the ruts of traditional routine and enable them to perform their work on the high level of free and generous culture, has been part of my fondly cherished ideal and an object of constant purpose. And in the efforts I have put forth in this behalf, I have not only never met with a rebuff from any members of the Board, but have been encouraged and sustained by their appreciative and constant sympathy. They have been as pronounced as I myself in the resolution that mere lesson-learning should not be a characteristic of our school work; and it is their earnest and consistent support which has determined the character of our schools in this regard. I owe it to their cordial spirit of cooperation that my mistakes have been forgiven; while whatever success may have attended my efforts has received a full measure of their approbation.

The teachers also, as I have repeatedly remarked, have seconded my efforts with interested alacrity; and with such favorable auspices there is every incentive to a devoted purpose to maintain the schools on the vantage ground they have reached, and remove any defects which may detract from their repute; and we may confidently look forward to the time, not far in the distance, when we may congratulate each other on their unqualified success.

Respectfully submitted,

H. F. HARRINGTON,

Superintendent of Schools.



## LIST OF TEACHERS AND THEIR SALARIES.

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HIGH SCHOOL,	Charles P. Rugg,	\$2,000
	Fred. Farnsworth,	1,500
	Mary S. Mendell,	1,000
	Sarah D. Ottiwell,	900
	Susan B. Cornish,	900
	Lizzie P. Briggs,	900
	Lydia J. Cranston,	900
	M. E. Austin,	800

### GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

FIFTH STREET,	A. F. Wood,	1,800
	Hannah B. Robinson,	550
	M. R. Hinckley,	550
	Sarah A. Carr,	550
	Sarah E. Stoddard,	550
	Mary E. Allen,	550
	Mary A. Coddington,	550
	M. A. Macy,	550
	E. J. Ashley,	550
	L. N. Smith,	550
	B. M. Reid,	550
	E. F. Bassett,	550

MIDDLE STREET,	M. C. Rodgers,	1,800
	Annie R. Commerford,	550
	Catherine Commerford,	550
	Jane E. Finkill,	550
	Mary A. Kane,	550
	H. C. Arey,	550
	C. E. Brown,	450
	Agnes J. Dunlap,	550
	Mary A. Brownell,	450
	Lizzie Brightman,	550



PARKER STREET,	Charles E. E. Mosher,	1,800
	Jeannette Hunter,	550
	Eliza J. D. Shepherd,	550
	Martha A. Hemenway,	550
	Helen M. Gordon,	550
	Drusilla W. Sears,	550
	Ada H. Whitton,	550
	Matilda J. Smith,	550
	Lillie R. Spooner;	500
	Abby F. Sullivan,	550
	Sarah F. Spare,	550
	S. Flora Spare,	500

## PRIMARY SCHOOLS:

HILL,	Elizabeth P. Spooner,	550
	Lucy S. Leach,	475
	Isabella Luscomb,	475
	Carrie E. Delano,	375
MERRIMAC STREET,	Sarah H. Hewins,	550
	Addie L. Dexter,	400
	A. West,	475
	I. Foster,	475
	E. Lincoln,	475
	A. F. Jenney,	400
MAXFIELD STREET,	Mary B. White,	550
	Sarah E. Field,	475
	H. B. S. Wilcox,	475
	Mercy K. Bartlett,	475
CEDAR STREET,	Annie S. Homer,	550
	Judith S. Macomber,	475
	Louisa S. Heath,	475
	Abby D. Whitney,	475

KEMPTON STREET,	Edeni E. M. Chase,	550
	Eleanor Commerford,	475
	A. F. Richmond,	475
	Maria E. Hayes,	475

BUSH STREET,	Sarah H. Cranston,	550
	Bessie T. Chapman,	475
	S. E. Sears,	475
	Eliza H. Sanford,	475
	E. G. Smith,	475
	R. M. Bosworth,	400

DARTMOUTH STREET,	Isadore F. Eldredge,	550
	S. E. Phillips,	475
	E. A. M. Simmons,	425
	Belle W. Gifford,	475

WILLIAM STREET,	Abby F. Bryant,	550
	A. Lincoln,	475
	M. J. Graham,	475
	L. E. Smith,	475

GRIFFIN ST., (branch.)	S. E. Kirwin,	475
	M. M. Gomley,	450

ARMOLD STREET,	Susan M. Tompkins,	550
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GROVE,	S. A. C. Pray,	550
	S. E. Tuel,	475
	M. T. Macy,	400
	E. R. Hathaway,	400

#### COUNTRY SCHOOLS.

ACUSHNET,	C. C. Carr,	750
	M. F. Sylvia,	475

ROCKDALE,	S. W. Almy,	500
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CANNONVILLE,	L. Macreading,	550
	E. F. Hazard,	400
CLARK'S POINT,	Jane C. Thompson,	550
	Kate N. Lapham,	400
FARM,	H. E. Blanding,	300
NORTH,	C. F. Peckham,	475
	N. Davis,	450
PLAINVILLE,	Sara H. Kelley,	450
MILL SCHOOL,		Per week.
	Emma R. Wentworth,	\$15.62
	P. R. Almy,	11.00
A. Cumming, teacher of Drawing,		\$1,650
Jason White, teacher of Music,		1,650
Jane E. Gilmore, Supernumerray,		600

## TRUANT OFFICER'S REPORT.

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NEW BEDFORD, Dec. 27th, 1876.

*To the School Committee of the City of New Bedford:*

GENTLEMEN,—In accordance with a rule of your Board I beg leave to submit my annual report.

Soon after entering upon my official work as truant officer I conferred with the teachers of our public schools, and arranged with them to report all truants and the names of their parents and their residences.

The object of such an arrangement was to secure the co-operation of parents to induce their children to go to school without my arresting them.

Accordingly, when truants were reported, I either called on their parents or sent a note to them, which usually brought about a personal interview that in most cases resulted in correcting the truant habits of their children.

In several instances I have felt it would be a mercy to the children and a benefit to the community, if the parents could be arrested and sent to the work-house and the children sent to some institution for protection and culture. I have made officially sixty visits to schools; have visited or consulted with two hundred parents; have found on the streets and taken home and then to school, twenty children; have sent to the Farm school five persistent truants and two neglected children, and temporarily locked up eight whose cases were continued from week to week by the judge till he was satisfied they would attend school steadily.

Many parents have said to me they would be glad to have their children who were truants placed for a year or more in some institution where they would be obliged to attend

school; but they objected to their being sent to the Farm school on account of the influences they were subjected to from their meeting and associating with inmates of the work-house and alms-house. I would therefore call the attention of the Board to an act of the Legislature of 1873, chap. 262, sect. 5, hoping, if your judgment approve of it, some definite action may be taken that will result in the establishment of a truant school at some place in the country entirely separate from any other disciplinary institution. An act passed by the Legislature last winter, requiring children who work in mills and shops, between the ages of ten and fourteen years, to attend school twenty weeks in the year, ten of which must be consecutive, leads to the suggestion whether it would not be wise to organize the Mill school on a basis of four terms in the year of ten weeks each.

I have found many parents apparently ignorant of the law in regard to the age of children allowed to enter mills and shops to work, also the number of weeks they must attend school previous to entering upon such labor. I think it would be well for the Board to have the law printed and posted in the neighborhood of the residences of such parents, also to put into the shops and stores where young children are employed.

In closing my report I take pleasure in expressing my thanks to Mr. L. M. Dayton, my associate in office, for his cheerful and efficient aid, also to other members of the police for timely information in regard to boys seen on the streets in school hours.

Respectfully submitted,

I. S. CORNISH, Truant Officer.

Accepted and ordered to be printed in the Annual Report.

C. R. PRICE, Chairman Pro Tem.



1876—CITY DOCUMENT No. 5.

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TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

TRUSTEES

OF THE

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY

OF NEW BEDFORD.



NEW BEDFORD:

MERCURY PUBLISHING COMPANY, CITY PRINTERS.

1877.



# Officers of the Free Public Library,

FOR THE YEAR 1877.



## TRUSTEES.

EX-OFFICIO. TERM EXPIRES JANUARY, 1878.

ALANSON BORDEN, Mayor of the City.

WILLIAM H. MATHEWS, President of the Common Council.

JOHN HASTINGS, Chairman of the Committee of the City Council on  
Public Instruction.

## ELECTED BY THE CITY COUNCIL.

GEORGE HOWLAND, JR.,	Term expires Jan., 1878.
GEORGE H. DUNBAR,	Term expires Jan., 1878.
WARREN LADD,	Term expires Jan., 1879.
OLIVER A. ROBERTS,	Term expires Jan., 1879.
ABRAHAM H. HOWLAND, JR.,	Term expires Jan., 1880.
S. GRIFFITTS MORGAN,	Term expires Jan., 1880.

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## PRESIDENT OF THE BOARD.

### THE MAYOR.

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### CLERK.

OLIVER A. ROBERTS.

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## COMMITTEES.

*On the Library*—The Mayor, Messrs. Ladd, George Howland, Jr., Morgan and Dunbar.

*On the Building*—Messrs. Hastings and Mathews.

*On Binding and Blanks*—Messrs. Abraham H. Howland, Jr., and Morgan.

*On the Museum*—Messrs. Morgan, Roberts and Dunbar.

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## SUPERINTENDENT OF THE LIBRARY.

GEORGE H. DUNBAR.

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## LIBRARIAN.

ROBERT C. INGRAHAM.

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## ASSISTANT LIBRARIANS.

JOSEPHINE A. MERRICK.

MARY E. BROWN.



# REPORT.

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*To the City Council of the City of New Bedford:*

GENTLEMEN,—The Trustees of the Free Public Library herewith submit their Twenty-fifth Annual Report:

The Library continues to be an influential factor, and as an auxiliary to our schools, is performing an important part in our educational system.

The experience of a quarter of a century attests the wisdom of its inception, and indicates for it, in the future, a broader sphere of usefulness.

It is a fountain of knowledge and of culture at which all are freely invited to drink; and none are deprived of its blessings. The number of books annually taken from its shelves evinces the high regard in which it is held, as an educator, by our people, and shows the extent to which they avail themselves of its intellectual and moral wealth.

In the Report of the CENTENNIAL celebration in this city, July 4th, there is an able and elaborate history of our Free Public Library; its establishment, progress and present condition, from which we intended to have made copious extracts, but it is so interwoven and linked together, and one statement follows another in such close logical sequence, that we were unable to make selections that would impart a true idea of its value and importance; we therefore suggest that it be published in full, as an appendix to this report.



## NEWSPAPERS.

During the year, there has been an increased interest manifested in the Newspaper Department. The papers furnished are constantly read, by people who seem to appreciate the facilities offered for obtaining general news.

We regret that there are not more ample accommodations for this department, and trust that the time is not distant when it will be enlarged, and the sphere of its usefulness extended.

## INCREASED ACCOMMODATIONS FOR THE LIBRARY.

In last year's Report we stated that it would not "be many years before the whole of the Library building will be required for purposes connected with the Library."

Another year's experience compels us to repeat, with emphasis, the statement then made in regard to more and better accommodations, and we earnestly call the attention of the City Council to the subject. We feel satisfied that, if the City Council, by a Committee, will make an examination of the Library, the crowded state of its shelves, and the impossibility, with the present room, of a proper classification and arrangement of its books, will impress upon them the necessity for the increased facilities we have suggested.

## SYLVIA ANN HOWLAND TRUST FUND.

It is well understood that the Trustees of the Free Public Library have ever been firm in the opinion that the City Treasurer should credit the Library with the interest upon its proportion of the Sylvia Ann Howland Fund, from the date it was received by the City Treasurer, to the date of the City Ordinance regulating the bequest.

The interest we claim as due the Library amounts to *two thousand five hundred and forty-eight dollars and seventy-five cents.*

The City Treasurer has not felt at liberty to credit this amount to the Library account, until authorized so to do by a vote of the City Council.

In order to have the opinion of the legal officer of the city as a basis of action, His Honor, the Mayor, submitted the question in dispute to the City Solicitor.

Under date of Dec. 19th, 1876, the City Solicitor, in his reply to the Mayor's inquiries, closes as follows :

“In my opinion the city should pay interest at six per cent. per annum, on the amount received, from the time of the several payments by the executors up to the date when the Ordinance, regulating the care and custody of the bequest took effect ; from which last date I understand interest has been regularly paid by the city to the Trustees of the Free Public Library.”

It will be seen that the opinion of the City Solicitor fully sustains the position assumed by the Trustees. We doubt not his opinion will be entirely satisfactory to the City Council, and that it will at once inaugurate the necessary measures to carry it into effect.

The Librarian furnishes the following records of the operations of the Library during the past year :—

Whole number of books taken from the library during the year, *fifty-eight thousand three hundred and eighty-six.*

Daily average of volumes delivered, *one hundred and ninety.*

Total number of cards issued up to the present time, *fourteen thousand nine hundred and seventy* ; an increase over last year of *seven hundred and eighty-five.*

There have been added to the Library during the year by

purchase *ten hundred and fifty-five* volumes : by donation, 187 bound volumes, 93 unbound volumes, and 478 pamphlets.

Total number of volumes in the Library, *thirty five thousand*.

There are twelve newspapers upon the stand. One of them, the *London Times*, is kindly furnished by Benjamin Lindsey, Esq.

It is quite an interesting study to note the kind and character of the books taken from the Library, indicating, as it does, in a measure, the habits, tastes and intellectual status of the patrons of the Library.

After examination, the Librarian classifies the books taken from the Library during the year 1876 as follows :—

Theology and Philosophy.....	3 per cent.
Law and Political Science.....	1 “
Arts and Sciences.....	5 “
History.....	3 “
Biography .....	9 “
Voyages and Travels .....	3 “
Fine Arts.....	1 “
Works of Fiction.....	72 “
Miscellaneous.....	3 “

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100

Upon the desks there are *one hundred and eighteen periodicals*, three of which, the *Gardener's Monthly*, the *Poultry World* and the *American Library Journal* have been added this year.

The publication in the newspapers of the new books purchased, and the issuing of quarterly bulletins of the same cannot any longer be considered an experiment, but, henceforth must be adopted as a part of the regular machinery for operating the Library.

In the appendix will be found a detailed statement of our receipts and expenditures ; also a full statement of the present condition of the several Trust Funds, with a list of donations received for the year 1876, and the names of the donors.

In behalf of the Board of Trustees,

ABRAHAM H. HOWLAND, JR., Mayor.

O. A. ROBERTS, Clerk.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN,  
Dec. 30th, 1876.

Received and ordered to be printed in City Documents,  
and sent down for concurrence.

HENRY T. LEONARD, City Clerk.

IN COMMON COUNCIL,  
Dec. 30th, 1876.

Concurred.

WM. A. CHURCH, Clerk.



## APPENDIX.

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### FINANCIAL STATEMENTS CONCERNING THE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY FOR 1876.

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#### STATEMENT OF THE LIBRARIAN.

1876, January 1.	Cash on hand,	\$138.95
	Receipts from sales of Catalogues and Bul- letins,	15.70
	Fines,	<u>271.71</u>
		\$426.36

Paid for Atlases,	\$44.00	
Books,	111.50	
P. O. Box, Postage, Postals, etc.,	16.37	
Expressage,	15.22	
Sundries,	32.26	
Benjamin Jenkins (sign),	3.00	
E. Anthony & Sons,	40.00	
Sherman (P. O. Scales),	12.00	
Jobber,	9.75	284.10

1877, January 1.	Cash in hands of Librarian,	<u>\$142.26</u>
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## STATEMENT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

## FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY ACCOUNT.

1876, January 1.	Cash on hand,	\$474.21
"	6. One-half net receipts from dog licenses,	833.82
March 26.	Annual Appropriation,	3,300.00
	Credits of Money returned to the City Treasurer,	9.78
		<u>\$4,617.81</u>

Bills approved February 1,	\$1,017.99	
" March 26,	800.67	
" April 29,	465.95	
" June 24,	746.07	
" August 26,	111.58	
" October 4,	883.16	
" December 23,	228.77	4,254.19
		<u>\$363.62</u>
1877, January 1.	Cash on hand,	\$363.62

## TRUST FUND ACCOUNTS.

1876, January 1.	Balances on hand:	
	Sylvia Ann Howland Fund,	10,660.75
	George Howland Junior Fund,	101.17
	Charles W. Morgan Fund,	36.74
		<u>\$10,798.66</u>

1876.

# TRUSTEES' REPORT.

## SYLVIA ANN HOWLAND FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY FUND.

1876, January 1. Unexpended balance of income,	\$10,660.75
One year's interest,	3,000.00
Credits, cash returned to City Treasurer,	9.55
	<hr/>
	\$13,670.30

Bills approved (solely for books, periodicals and binding) as follows :

January 29,	\$289.31	
February 26,	298.69	
March 26,	302.13	
April 29,	146.49	
May 27,	383.72	
June 24,	150.16	
August 26,	66.87	
October 4,	636.32	
October 28,	216.25	
November 25,	177.09	
December 23,	267.49	2,934.52
		<hr/>

1877, January 1. Balance of income unexpended,	\$10,735.78
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The detailed statement of expenditure from the income of this Fund is as follows :

Academy Natural Science,	\$5.00
Alice Lewis,	2.00
American Baptist Publication Society,	2.50
Benerman and Wilson,	4.00
B. Westerman,	7.61
Catholic Publication Society,	4.18
Charles L. Woodward,	77.86
Dawson Brothers,	3.16
D. G. Fisher,	65.71
D. Van Nostrand,	31.00
Edward B. Boggs,	1.50
Edwin Dews,	129.91

E. P. Raymond,	3.00
E. Steiger,	5.65
E. W. Nash,	20.75
F. Leypoldt,	3.20
Geo. P. Putnam & Sons,	362.80
G. W. Hopkins,	9.00
Harper Bros.,	3.25
H. O. Houghton & Co.,	3.20
James Campbell,	57.20
James M. Lawton, Jr.,	192.08
Joel Munsell,	145.75
John Ferguson,	13.75
Little, Brown & Co.,	88.10
Mass. Historical Society,	4.00
Munn & Co.,	12.00
National Subs. Agency,	51.45
Nelson & Phillips,	1.25
New England Subs. Agency,	149.65
N. Y. Geneal. and Biog. Society,	2.00
Scribner, Armstrong & Co.,	6.68
Sheldon & Co.,	3.20
S. Hutchinson,	996.22
S. R. Crocker,	1.50
Scribner, Welford & Armstrong,	221.39
Scribner, Welford & Co.,	166.82
U. S. Patent Office,	50.30
Universalist Pub. Society,	2.50
W. B. Davis,	8.20
W. F. Draper,	3.70
W. H. Farrington,	9.50
W. T. Harris,	2.00
Total audits for 1876,	<hr/> \$2,934.52

#### GEORGE HOWLAND JUNIOR FUND.

1876, January 1. Unexpended balance of income,	\$101.17
One year's interest,	96.00
1877, January 1. Balance unexpended,	<hr/> \$197.17

1876.

## TRUSTEES' REPORT.

15

## CHARLES W. MORGAN FUND.

1876, January 1.	Unexpended balance of income,	\$36.74
	One year's interest,	60.00
		<hr/>
1877, January 1.	Balance unexpended,	\$96.74

Total unexpended balances in the control of the Board of Trustees :

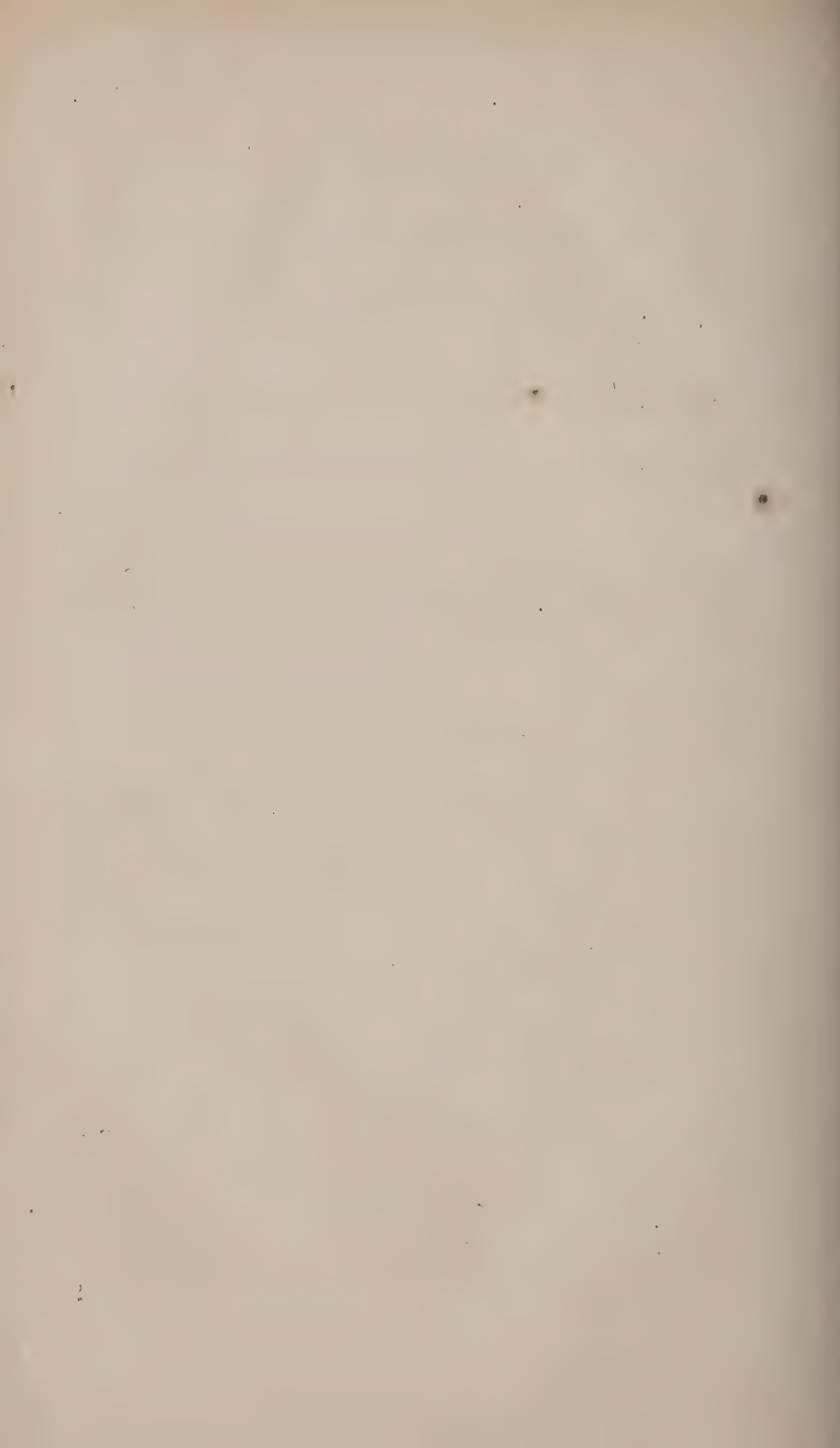
1877, January 1.	Sylvia Ann Howland Free Public Library Fund,	\$10,735.78
	George Howland Junior Fund,	197.17
	Charles W. Morgan Fund,	96.74
		<hr/>
		\$11,029.69

OLIVER A. ROBERTS,

Clerk of the Board of Trustees.

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY, Jan. 1, 1877.





## THE NEW BEDFORD FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

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[This sketch of the history of the New Bedford Free Public Library was prepared to accompany the volumes of its reports sent to the Centennial Exposition, and is now, by unanimous vote of the Board of Trustees, re-published in the Report of the Free Public Library for 1876.]

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, recognizing from the earliest period of its history the educational influence of public libraries, gave the assistance of its legislation in the promotion of their establishment and management.

Early in the present century, laws were enacted giving corporate powers to the proprietors of Social Libraries, many of which had been established in various parts of the Commonwealth; and under the provisions of the law the number was increased, their condition made permanent, and their management rendered convenient and effective.

But a few years after the incorporation of the town of New Bedford, the want of books and the inability of most of the inhabitants to procure them, led to a combination of effort for that purpose.

The early settlers of the village of Bedford were intelligent as well as industrious, frugal and virtuous. They were so far enlightened as to understand the value of books, and they saw clearly that the remedy for individual inability to procure them, was such a combination of means and efforts as would render the united ability the property of each.

Several such combinations were formed in New Bedford previous to the passage of the act conferring upon them corporate powers.

The proprietors of Dobson's Encyclopædia were the earliest to form this social and profitable arrangement. For our unlearned and isolated people this work was a library in itself. Eagerly and thoroughly were its pages read and consulted; and the well-worn volumes, now in the Free Public Library, bear testimony to the fact so creditable to the people of the village.

The Library Society followed. This was a more comprehensive effort. The desire for books had outgrown the ability of Dobson to satisfy. New Bedford was fortunate in having among its people, men who could give a profitable direction to that intelligence which needed the assistance of books to supply its cravings for gratification and increase. In this respect the young and prosperous community was favored beyond the average, in that day, of villages whose population was mainly composed of toilers in the workshop and upon the sea.

The Social Library followed. This was a vigorous, well directed, and well managed association. The good sense of all recognized the wisdom of combination, and in the union there was found strength. The three associations were united, and the New Bedford Social Library had a long, prosperous, and profitable career. Its collection of books was never large, never exceeding five thousand volumes; but such was the care and intelligence bestowed upon their selection that it was well and truly said of it, that take those five thousand volumes out of it, the libraries of the world could not supply their place with other books as well adapted to the wants of such a community.

When the passage of the State law allowed the proprietors to become a body corporate, advantage was taken of its provisions. For nearly half a century, this valuable collection of books was the principal source whence was supplied the desire of the people for knowledge and intellectual recreation. "Library-day" was always a welcome day. There was in attendance generally a large number of intelligent seekers; and the result of that intercourse with books for which this library provided was a marked and most promising and interesting feature in the characters of the young men and women of New Bedford.

Thus speaks the poet of that early day, which to us of the present may seem the "day of small things" in the intellectual history of our city.

I warm to think, as this bright scene I scan,  
How it has ended, how it first began.  
Far from this crowd of manhood and of grace,  
I wander back o'er half a century's space.  
The little town, in sombre garb arrayed,  
Gleams still through flaunting fashion and parade;  
I see its fathers, prudent still, yet fain  
To grow in learning as they grow in gain.  
Happy for us, this simple truth they knew,  
That cash is good, but culture something too.  
All books were scarce; most books were somewhat dear,  
Yet how they sowed the far-brought treasure here!  
True to their time, but truer to ourselves,  
Think how editions gathered on their shelves!

'T was nobly done, to make the school-house free!  
 A nobler school-house, fitly founded, see!  
 Not that all lore from reading can be had,  
 For too much reading sometimes makes us mad;  
 But education, still a life-long friend,  
 Goes on with life, with that can only end.

To join together all that makes refined  
 The wisdom, art and fancy of mankind;  
 To lend to all who hither come to read  
 The utmost help to meet their utmost need;  
 What ampler work could ample fortune do,  
 To self, to city, to the world more true?  
 A hundred glorious gardens here we find;  
 Oh, culture still this garden of the mind!  
 Oh, plant and water, dear as wealth unbought,  
 The flower of fancy and the oak of thought!\*

It was an easy and natural step from the law granting corporate powers to social libraries, to that by which the towns and cities of the State were allowed to establish municipal libraries, and to raise by taxation the means for their purchase and support.

That act had its origin in the fundamental principle, that the State should provide for the education of the people. Under the influence of this Harvard College had been established, and the public school system had become an integral part of the public polity. The act by which the several municipalities were allowed to establish free public libraries, had its origin in the idea that this State guardianship and legislation, to be perfected, should be complemented by a provision for the extension of the educational period into adult life.

It was seen

"That education, still a life-long friend,  
 Goes on with life, with that can only end."

The adult school and the free public library are both the offspring of the educational policy of the Commonwealth founded by the Puritans.

This intimate and complemental connection between the schools and the library was clearly apprehended and stated by the trustees of the New Bedford Free Public Library. Under this point, in their second annual report, they use the following language:

"Our library has become one of the institutions of the city.

\*Charles Taber Congdon's poem at the laying of the corner stone of the Library Building.

"It has become a valuable, and will soon be considered as an indispensable, auxiliary in the work of popular education.

"It has become incorporated both in idea and in fact, into the catalogue of subjects demanding the fostering care and annual support of the municipal government.

"Its claims for such attention and support are founded upon principles which lie at the foundation of our republican institutions.

"To train and enlighten the public mind is a work to which a liberal portion of the public wealth must be devoted; and as being in harmony with this idea, and as the cap-stone of our system of public education, the Public Library has claims upon all whose aim is the promotion of the general welfare.

"Such was the *theory* when the work was begun by the state and completed by the city,—such is now the *fact*, demonstrated by our experience and placed beyond the reach of doubt or cavil."

THE ACT TO AUTHORIZE CITIES AND TOWNS TO ESTABLISH AND MAINTAIN PUBLIC LIBRARIES was passed by the General Court of Massachusetts, May 24, 1851.

THE ORDINANCE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT AND GOVERNMENT OF A FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY, in New Bedford, was passed August 16, 1852.

The first movement in the undertaking was an unsuccessful one. It was made in the City Council July 8th, 1851, by Warren Ladd, then a member of the popular branch of that body. The order was only to consider the expediency of the measure. It passed the Common Council without a dissenting voice, but the Aldermen non-concurred. It will be seen that this movement was but *forty-five* days after the passage of the enabling act.

On the 27th of May, 1852, a large petition, headed by James B. Congdon, was presented to the Council.

This movement originated with a society of young men, called the Union Debating Association. This society, at a meeting held April 6th, 1852, in connection with a preamble declaratory of the conviction that a free public library would be of great advantage to the young men of the city, passed the following resolution:

"Resolved, That this Association cause petitions to be circulated praying our municipal authorities to establish such an institution."

The petition was referred to the Committee on Public Instruction, who reported on the 14th of June. They recommended an appropriation of fifteen hundred dollars for the establishment of the library.

In their report, the committee attach great importance to the fact that they had been assured that "provided the authorities should, by the



passage of the order making the appropriation asked for, establish the principle, that the maintenance of a free city library for the continuous education of the people will be the settled policy of the city," the *five thousand* volumes of the New Bedford Social Library would be transferred to the city.

Quoting the words of James B. Congdon, through whom this offer of the proprietors of the library was made, they say: "With such a foundation to build upon, with the appropriation now prayed for to give it a position for immediate and extended usefulness, the library would open to our inhabitants the means of innocent enjoyment and of valuable acquisition, and be a source of commendable pride to our citizens."

But the Free Public Library had, in fact, been established before the presentation of the report. The appropriation bill for the year which had already passed, contained an item of *fifteen hundred dollars* for the library. Councilman Pitman,\* who was a member of the committee to whom the petition was referred, had anticipated the favorable action of the council, and had introduced and carried an amendment to the bill making the appropriation as above stated. This amendment was made previous to the presentation of the report of the committee. The appropriation bill passed July 20, 1852. *The date of the adoption of that amendment is the date of the establishment of the New Bedford Free Public Library.*

The library was opened for the use of the people and the delivery of books on Thursday, the third day of March, 1853.

The ordinance establishing the Boston Public Library was passed October 12th, 1852, and the doors were opened for the delivery of books on the 2d day of May, 1854.

The number of volumes at the opening was between five and six thousand.

It is an interesting and creditable fact, that the New Bedford Free Public Library is the only public library established under the law of 1851, excepting that in Boston, noticed by Edwards in his elaborate "Memoirs of Libraries" published in London in 1859. The following extract is from the second volume of that able work. After reciting the provisions of the law, the author proceeds as follows:

"The first town to take action under this Statute was New Bedford, by whose Council a Free Public Library was established in August, 1852. The proprietors of a Subscription, or 'Social Library' transferred their collection to the new foundation, which was opened for public use on the 3d of March, 1853, with about 6000 volumes. This number has been, within about three years, increased to 9000; and in

\* Hon. ROBERT C. PITMAN, one of the judges of the Superior Court of the Commonwealth.

their fourth report, the Trustees are enabled to affirm that 'it is undoubtedly true that no Act of the municipal authorities of New Bedford has reached with its recreative and improving operation so large a part of our population, and probably none has ever met so universally and deeply the approbation of the people. A Free Public Library is the crowning glory of the system of public education, which has been from our earliest history the pride of Massachusetts.' In a Report of the preceding year there is a passage bearing on a point which is always interesting in connection with the present subject—that of the selection of books: 'While care has been taken,' say the Trustees, 'that no publication injurious to the public morals should find a place upon our shelves, we have endeavored to divest ourselves, in our efforts to place before our fellow citizens the means of a more extensive and genial culture, of all narrow and sectarian partialities. In this report we are gratified to be able to state that no difference of opinion has for a single moment interrupted the harmony and unanimity of our proceedings.'"

The State law and the City ordinance under the authority and direction of which our Free Public Library was established are models of comprehensive brevity. The one contains twenty and the other twenty-seven lines—about one printed page. The law gives the power to assess a tax for library purposes, and contains the following important provision:

"Any town or city may receive in its corporate capacity, and hold and manage, any devise, bequest or donation, for the establishment, increase or maintenance of a public library within the same."

The ordinance provides for the election of trustees, and confers upon them all the powers necessary for the establishment and management of the library.

The number of trustees was originally six, three *ex-officio* and three at large, chosen annually. A change has been made by which the number at large is increased to six, two being chosen every year for three years. The *ex-officio* members of the board remain the same,—the Mayor, who is president, the President of the Common Council, and the Chairman of the Joint Standing Committee of the City Council on Public Instruction.

Robert C. Ingraham was appointed librarian, and the library has had no other. At first he had no helper. It was soon found necessary to provide an assistant, and he now has two, both ladies.

The Rules and Regulations first established are contained in the first Report. They have been twice changed. Those now in force will be found in the twenty-second annual Report. In accordance with their provisions, a superintendent has been added to the officers of the library.

From this starting point it will be interesting to consider the history and progress of the library, under the more important aspects in which they are presented in the reports and other publications.

They may be arranged as follows :

The books, their number, character and rate of increase.

The pamphlets and newspapers.

The Library building.

Donations : books, pamphlets, pictures.

Trust funds.

Reports.

Dartmouth Centennial.

Catalogues, bulletins and advertisements.

We have seen that the library was opened with about six thousand volumes upon its shelves. Five thousand of these were from the Social Library. It is due to the memory of the enlightened and conscientious men who were active in the establishment and management of that library again to call attention to the high character of its collection. To those upon whom it devolved to take charge of it after it had become the property of the city, this elevated character of the former managers and of the books which their scrupulous integrity and enlightened zeal had gathered were well known; and both the men and the books had an important influence in the right direction in the selection of the additions the trustees were called upon to make.

The six thousand volumes have, in the twenty-three years which have elapsed since the opening of the library, increased to thirty-four thousand, an average increase of a little more than twelve hundred volumes annually.

It is not within the scope of this brief notice of the institution, to enter into such an examination of the works which are found upon its catalogue as will enable the reader to obtain a very decided idea of its distinctive character or relative position.

Its managers have always kept in view the fact, that a public library must be a popular library : and one result of a steady regard to this idea has been, that, with the exception of two or three hundred volumes, the books are all in the English language. This fact should be considered in connection with that of the number of volumes it contains.

The managers have not felt at liberty to apply the means at their disposal to the purchase of costly publications,—costly because rare, or because of the expensive character of their binding, illustration or ornamentation. The library is not without many such productions, but they have been obtained mainly by the direct or indirect agency of its benefactors.

In natural history and periodical literature it is distinctively rich; and it has been, from the beginning, the aim of the managers to devote a liberal share of their means to the collection of such works as are valuable to the artist and the artizan in the attainment and practice of their respective occupations.

One room is devoted to the public documents of the state and nation, in which the collection, although not perfect, is very full.

The voluminous issues of the Patent Office are all upon the shelves.

The publications of the Smithsonian Institution are all to be found there.

The series of the London Art Journal complete, with a large number of illustrated works devoted to a description of art, ancient, mediæval, and modern, give evidence that the managers have recognized and acted upon the fact of the educational and elevating influence of the beautiful. The income of one of the funds for the increase of the library has been wholly devoted to the purchase of this class of publications.

The number of pamphlets is about eight thousand. Most of them are arranged according to their subjects, so as to be conveniently consulted. From the opening of the library, constant efforts have been made to collect and arrange the publications of a local character. The publications of the municipal government, both town and city, are complete.

The library does not possess an extensive collection of newspapers. Most of those it holds are of a local publication, and some of them are complete and very valuable.

The New Bedford Mercury was first published in 1807, only twenty years after the incorporation of the town, and is still issued. *Eighty-six bound volumes* of this valuable publication were presented by Benjamin Lindsey, who was its publisher from 1831 to 1862. For nineteen years it was published by his father, and five years by the father and son. The issues since Mr. Lindsey's liberal donation have been added.

To Mr. Lindsey the library is also indebted for a volume of the Christian Philanthropist, a weekly paper published in New Bedford about half a century ago, containing all the numbers.

The Daily Evening Standard, a valuable and successful newspaper, is among the highly prized possessions of the library. In 1862, *eleven bound volumes* were presented to the institution by its publisher, Edmund Anthony. It was established by him in 1850, and all the issues are now to be found in the library.

The beautiful building now occupied by the New Bedford Free Public Library was erected in 1856<sup>7</sup>. Its cost was about forty thousand dollars. It is built of brick, with granite underpinning and steps, and free-stone ornaments. A view of the building accompanies this volume.\*

\*The volume of reports.



The corner stone of the Free Public Library building was laid on the 28th of August, 1856. The published account of the simple but interesting ceremonial makes a part of the collection to which this brief sketch is an introduction.

The principal exercises were an introductory address by George Howland, Jr., Mayor of the City, an address by James B. Congdon, and a poem by Charles T. Congdon of New York.

In the address of Mr. Congdon, as well as in several of the annual reports, the positions are assumed that the Free Public Library of New Bedford was the first established by order or ordinance under the law of 1851; the first from which books were issued under said law; that the Library Building was the second whose construction was commenced after its passage; and that prior to its establishment and the delivery of books therefrom, there had never existed a library established and wholly supported and managed by a municipality, free to all the inhabitants, its books for the use, at the library or at home, of all the people without payment or pledge.

Mr. Congdon in his address brings vividly forward the men who had been active in the earlier efforts to secure to the people the benefits of a library, and makes honorable mention of those whose intelligent activity had been crowned by the establishment by the city of the New Bedford Free Public Library.

The author of the poem had been a New Bedford boy, and was able to give a very lively description of the prominent features of the old Social Library.

In the appendix to the "Proceedings" and in the notes to Mr. Congdon's address, there will be found a large amount of valuable information, and interesting contributions to the local history of New Bedford.

Of the Library Building the upper rooms only are occupied by the library. The principal room is neat and tasteful in its architectural features and convenient in its arrangements. It has two tiers of alcoves, one on the floor, and one on the gallery which is carried around the whole room excepting on the north end where the stairs lead to it. An iron railing divides the alcoves from the visitors. Reading desks outside the railing contain the periodicals, which are accessible to all; and seated at these desks the visitors are, in addition to these, furnished with any books they may wish to consult. The delivery is at a table at the north end. A stand for newspapers occupies a central position in the room. Six other rooms are occupied for library purposes, four for books, one for the trustees, and one for the convenience of the librarian and his assistants.

The library has had a growth unexpectedly rapid, and at this time the



want of more room is severely felt. The want will probably be supplied by removing the public offices and giving the library the whole building, or by enlarging it.

The reports all contain lists of the yearly donations of books, pamphlets, and newspapers, and care has always been taken to notice these accessions and express the obligations of the trustees to their numerous benefactors.

Nearly the whole collection of pamphlets and newspapers are donations.

The contributions of books amount at this time to not less than two thousand volumes.

The most valuable upon the list is a perfect copy of Audubon's Birds of America. This was the gift of James Arnold. Mr. Arnold and family contributed many other valuable publications.

Audubon's Quadrupeds was contributed by the family of Andrew Robeson.

The care taken to give every donation, whatever its character, its proper place for useful and convenient reference, has led to the preservation and presentation of much reading matter which formerly found its way into the paper-mills.

Under the head of donations it may be well to notice the few pictures which are found in the library. A landscape by William Allen Wall, an engraving of Bierstadt's celebrated painting of the Rocky Mountains, and a chromo of Bradford's "Wrecked Sealer," are the principal pictures other than the portraits. Two of the portraits are in the main library room, one of George Howland, Junior, by Wilson, the other of James B. Congdon, by Eaton. The first named was executed by order of the City Council of New Bedford; the other was a contribution by a large number of the citizens, friends of Mr. Congdon. These portraits are full length and full size, and occupy the north and south ends of the library-room respectively.

The other portraits are hung in the trustees' room, to which they constitute appropriate and cherished ornaments.

A rude unfinished portrait of William Rotch, by an artist by the name of Hinkley, is a sufficiently correct delineation of the benevolent and expressive features of that great and good man to render it valuable in the absence of any other.

The portraits of James Arnold, Charles W. Morgan, and Thomas A. Greene, are all by William A. Wall. The memory of these men, who have long been numbered with the departed, will ever be cherished in the community which was for a long series of years made better and

happier by their presence. An engraved portrait of Captain Rowland R. Crocker is highly valued. A glance at the index which accompanies this volume, will show that the names of all these men have had honorable mention in the publications of the trustees of the library.

The Trust Funds established for the benefit of the library are three.

The first upon the list is the **GEORGE HOWLAND JUNIOR FUND**.

Its amount is the sum of two years' salary of George Howland, Junior, as mayor, sixteen hundred dollars. Mr. Howland, in his note accompanying the donation, expressed the wish that the income might be expended for such works as, from their more expensive character, the trustees might not feel justified in purchasing from the limited city appropriation. The condition has been strictly complied with; and many rare and valuable books are now the property of the library by reason of this timely and liberal benefaction.

Under the will of Charles W. Morgan, there was paid to the city by William J. Rotch, his executor, the sum of one thousand dollars, which constitutes the **CHARLES W. MORGAN FUND**. The income of this fund has generally been expended in the manner described in the preceding notice. This bequest, with countless other acts of intelligent and warm-hearted benevolence with which the life of this gentleman was crowned, has endeared his memory to the hearts of all the inhabitants of the city.

Under the will of Sylvia Ann Howland, the city of New Bedford was paid the sum of one hundred thousand dollars. The testament of this excellent lady contained the following interesting item:

"I give and bequeath to the city of New Bedford the sum of one hundred thousand dollars; and direct that this sum shall be invested judiciously, under the direction of the City Council, and the income therefrom shall be expended and used for the promotion and support within the city of liberal education, and the enlargement, from time to time, of the Free Public Library."

With the utmost care and deliberation, by the aid of many of the wisest and best minds of our city, an ordinance was framed and adopted by the City Council to carry into effect the provisions of this munificent bequest.

In the twentieth report of the trustees of the library all the proceedings connected with the enactment of this important ordinance are fully set forth, and in various other reports will be found notices and statements connected with its history and administration.

Of this bequest, fifty thousand dollars were set apart for the library, and constituted the **SYLVIA ANN HOWLAND FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY**

FUND. Its income is now the chief dependence of the trustees for the "enlargement" of the library, as the appropriation by the city barely suffices for the salaries and other expenses of the institution.

During the delay which attended the litigation upon the will of the deceased, the funds of the estate largely increased, and in addition to the bequest of fifty thousand dollars which constitutes the fund, about ten thousand dollars was paid into the treasury of the city as interest or income and placed to the credit of the library.

Under the direction of the trustees of the library a plain white marble tablet commemorating this noble act was placed in the principal room of the institution, which is thus described on the twelfth page of the twenty-second report:

"It is surrounded by a frame of tasteful design and of perfect execution. The whole, both in plan and performance, including the site selected for its erection, is one which commends itself to the good sense, the feelings of propriety, and the grateful emotions of the people of New Bedford. The inscription upon the tablet is as follows: 'This tablet commemorates the enlightened liberality of Sylvia Ann Howland, who bestowed upon the city of New Bedford the sum of two hundred thousand dollars: one hundred thousand dollars to aid in supplying the city with pure water; and one hundred thousand as a fund for the promotion of liberal education by the enlargement of the Free Public Library, and by extending to the children and youth of the city the means of a wider and more generous culture.' "

It will be seen by this inscription that the whole amount bequeathed to the city of New Bedford by this lady was two hundred thousand dollars. One half the sum was applied to the construction of the New Bedford Water Works; the other was equally divided, forming the library and educational funds.

The amount of the several trust funds established for the benefit of the Free Public Library, which have been severally noticed, is fifty-two thousand six hundred dollars.

The annual income is three thousand one hundred and fifty-six dollars.

This income is a vital element in the existence of the library. We have seen that the ordinary annual appropriation is necessarily absorbed by the expenses of management. It is therefore mainly upon the income of the permanent funds that the trustees depend for the supply of books and periodicals, and for the constant renovation which the active use of the books renders necessary.

The simplicity, convenience and effectiveness of the method by which these trust funds are managed, commends it to the approval of every

one by whom it has been carefully examined, and has received the sanction of the judicial authority of the Commonwealth.\*

The city is the trustee. No judicial act was necessary to establish this trusteeship.

The trust was created by the receipt of the money. The ordinance recognizes the trust obligations, fixes the rate of income, and regulates the management. The trustees of the Free Public Library are by the ordinance the agents of the trustee, which is the city. They are held to a rigid conformity to the conditions of the bequest and the requisitions of the ordinance. The routine by which the agents are held to a faithful performance of the trust committed to them, and by which the city authorities are constantly informed, even to the minutest details, of the proceedings of the board of trustees, is a model of order and efficiency.

Should a judicial inquiry at any time be thought desirable, the reports of the trustees of the library would furnish all the needful evidence as to the manner in which the trust has been administered.

It should be remembered that one ordinance regulates the administration both of the library and educational funds. In the case of the latter, the agency is placed with the school committee. They are held to the same careful administration, and subject to the same severe scrutiny as the library board.

The annual Reports of the board of trustees are twenty-four in number. These reports, with the "Corner Stone Proceedings," constitute the volume to which this brief introduction is attached. They make an aggregate of seven hundred pages. As eighteen of the whole number were prepared by the same hand, the general principles of management are made prominent throughout the series, and the character of the facts stated and the methods of arrangement will be found to be harmonious. The annals of but few public institutions have been for so long a period so faithfully presented. They are "short" and they are "simple," but they contain a large amount of valuable information, practical suggestion, and interesting local history. Through them the citizens of New Bedford have had spread before them the operation and condition of their favorite institution, and in this way their faith in its value has been sustained and strengthened, and their zeal on its behalf kept alive and increased.

As the New Bedford public library was the pioneer undertaking, its reports have been widely distributed over the country, and have been found very useful in guiding the efforts of those who have been engaged in the establishment of similar institutions. The encouragement of our success and the aid extended by our methods have in many cases done much towards insuring a favorable result to the public library movements in various parts of the country.



A novel but in one view a highly valuable feature of these reports, is the brief biographical notices that are to be found in the series. The necrology of the Free Public Library Reports contains many notices of the prominent citizens of New Bedford, whose intelligence, integrity, enterprise and benevolence, have endeared their memories to the people and constituted them stirring and influential examples of true Christian manliness of character.

The brief memoirs of Thomas A. Greene, James Arnold, Thomas Mandell, Henry H. Crapo, and others are not only pleasant and tender offerings to the memory of departed worth, but are pregnant with rich lessons for inciting the young into the paths of wisdom and an honorable distinction, and for their guidance and protection.

We hope that this interesting and valuable feature of these reports will be retained; and that these "discourses of the dead" will not be restricted to those who may have been connected with the library. Let a niche be found for all who, like those whose names have already had honorable mention, shall have left behind them a record, the perusal of which shall revive pleasant memories and prompt to noble deeds.

The celebration of the Old Dartmouth Centennial in 1864 was an event, an account of which may here have a brief mention. Its inception was with the trustees of the library, and its arrangements and success were largely the result of their action and efficient cooperation.

The fullness of the report that was made of the proceedings on the occasion, renders unnecessary any extended notice.

The celebration took place on the 14th of September. Two hundred years before, the old town of Dartmouth received from the General Court at Plymouth its municipal charter. The then new town covered the territory which now includes the towns of Dartmouth, Westport, Fairhaven, and Acushnet, and the city of New Bedford. The municipal authorities of all these places united in the celebration, and numbers of the people of them were present at the exercises.

A few years after the incorporation of the town, and as early as any written record of its public proceedings bears date, King Philip's war laid desolate the new-born municipality. At the close of the first century another desolating war was raging; and, fired by the torches of General Grey's red-coated regulars, who in their lust for liquor and appetite for destruction rivalled the exploits of the red men of Metacom, the thriving village of Bedford and seventy sail of vessels in its harbor became a prey to the flames. Another century passes, and when in 1864, on the arrival of the second centennial period, the people were called together that it might receive an appropriate commemoration, another



war, more mournful in its incidents and results than those in which the red men and the red-coats had participated, was desolating the land.

These striking Centennial coincidents were used with good effect by the orator and poet, the Honorable William W. Crapo, now member of Congress, and James B. Congdon. The address of Mr. Crapo is a model in its selections, its arrangement, and its pure and eloquent diction. In addition to the incidents of which we have spoken, the speaker presents, in a just and forcible manner, the history of the controversy between the town of Dartmouth and the Plymouth authorities in relation to the support of an Orthodox ministry. The conflict was long and bitter culminating, on this side of the water, in the imprisonment by the Province Rulers of the selectmen who had refused to obey the mandate of the Court. But the Baptists and Quakers of Dartmouth and Tiverton triumphed. An order of the King in council set the prisoners free and nullified the tax.

The poem of Mr. Congdon presents in a simple but pleasing manner the three centennial epochs. The presence of Major Andre at the raid upon Bedford, as a member of the staff of General Grey, is an incident which the writer has used with good effect.

The account of the "Old Dartmouth Centennial, September 14, 1864," makes a volume of one hundred and thirty pages. It contains much matter of local and permanent interest beside that of which we have made mention. We have space for the mention of two only of the many items of this valuable compilation.

The address of Governor Clifford, who was present in the double capacity of citizen and representative of the Massachusetts Historical Society, possesses at this time a peculiar interest as being the last ever made by him at a public meeting of his fellow-citizens. Often in that hall and from that platform had he spoken, with a felicity of diction, a grace of manner, and a power of expression seldom equalled in our state or country. But he never came nearer to the hearts of our people than he did on this occasion, when, with that beauty of speech and that ease and grace of manner so peculiarly his own, he spoke of the noticeable incidents of our local history. We have never forgotten, and we love now more than ever to remember, the outburst of applause which followed this delightful effort of impromptu oratory.

The old Borough of Dartmouth, England, the fishing community at the mouth of the Dart, gave *our* old Dartmouth its name. Many incidents connected with its name and history made this ancient borough, whose franchise dates back to the reign of Richard Cœur de Leon, closely associated with the commemorative exercises.

An address "To the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen of the City of Dart-

mouth, County of Devon, England," had been prepared, and was read to the meeting. Having been signed by the Mayor, Aldermen, Common Councilmen, and Clerk of the city of New Bedford, and by the Selectmen and Town Clerks of the towns uniting in the celebration, and beautifully engrossed, it was sent to its destination.

The time required by its engrossment, and to obtain the large number of necessary signatures of persons dwelling widely apart, brought the end of the year before it could be forwarded.

It was not until WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY, 1866, that the Mayor of the city received a response to this greeting from the old Dartmouth of America to the old Dartmouth of Great Britain. But when it was received the delay was not cared for or thought of. The reply was dated on the "FOURTH OF JULY," 1865, was signed by the Mayor, Recorder, Clerk, and Burgesses of the Borough of Clifton Dartmouth Hardness, in the County of Devon, England. One of the Councillors bears the significant name of John Bully. It is a well written document, and its tone is kind and manly. In these respects it fully met the circumstances of the occasion and the wishes and expectations of those to whose greeting it was an answer. But the form in which it appeared was a surprise and a delight. Its elegant chirography upon vellum is a picture in itself; and this, with its beautiful illuminations of border and other chaste ornamentation, give the whole a rare, rich, and attractive appearance.

The seal of the city, which occupies a central position upon the parchment, and is one of its chief ornaments, tells most significantly the story that Richard I of England conferred the franchise upon the borough. Richard's fleet made a rendezvous in the harbor of Dartmouth as he was about to embark upon his crusade to the Holy Land. Upon the seal, Richard's ship rests upon the waters, and the King with crown and sceptre is the occupant. Two stars, one on each side of the King, may be emblems of the two mighty men who were about to contend for the possession of the Holy Sepulchre or of their respective faiths.

Such a missive called for a fitting frame. Our neighbors of Dartmouth provided a log of well seasoned and finely grained white-oak, and the taste of a New Bedford artist and artisan wrought from it a frame in no way unworthy of this beautiful production of our trans-atlantic brethren. It hangs in the trustees' room of the library, and forms its most attractive ornament. All the documents connected with this pleasant and interesting interchange of courtesies will be found in the fifteenth annual Report.

The Catalogue, which embraces all the books of the library up to March, 1874, is in three volumes. The last, which is the second Supple-

ment has just been published. The first was printed in 1858, and contains 355 pages; the first Supplement in 1869, 315. The second Supplement just printed has 472, making in all eleven hundred and forty-two pages.

The labor of preparing these volumes and carrying them through the press has all been performed by the accomplished librarian, Robert C. Ingraham. They constitute a monument of his zeal, intelligence, and industry.

Since January, 1874, eight Quarterly Bulletins have been published, which embrace all the books added to the library from that date to December, 1875. These will be continued. In addition to this, as often as a sufficient number of books is purchased, generally once a month, they are advertised, by a brief title, in the daily newspapers.

The following summary statement, which was prepared for publication before the preceding pages were written, will furnish an appropriate close to our brief history of the New Bedford Free Public Library.

#### NEW BEDFORD FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Established by City Council August 9th, 1852, under the law of the Commonwealth enacted May 24th, 1851.

Opened for the delivery of books March 3d, 1853.

Free to all inhabitants of the city.

Number of volumes when opened,.....5,200

Of Social Library,.....5,000

Purchased, .....200

Library building erected by the city, 1856, at a cost of.....\$40,000

Annual expenditure .....\$7,000

Annual appropriations by the city, and expenses paid by same.. 3,844

Income from trust funds..... 3,156

The income from trust funds is all expended for books.

Catalogue, 1st vol., 1858; 2d, 1869; 3d, 1876. Quarterly Bulletins of accessions from January 1st, 1874. Accessions published in two newspapers.

Number of volumes, January 1, 1876.....33,000

All in the English language but about ..... 200

Number of pamphlets ..... 6,000

Number of periodicals ..... 100

Number of newspapers ..... 18

Volumes taken from the library in 1875.....55,771

## Officers:—

Nine trustees, three *ex-officii*; six chosen by City Council, each for three years.

Superintendent.

Librarian, salary.....\$2,000

Two assistant librarians, (female) salary of each..... 400

Open, Sundays and legal holidays excepted, every day, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M., with one interval of *two* hours and one of *one* hour.

## NECROLOGY OF NEW BEDFORD.

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In the brief history of the New Bedford Free Public Library which constitutes a portion of the appendix to this report, where allusion is made to the brief biographical notices which had been, at various times, published in the annual reports of the trustees, the hope is expressed "that this interesting and valuable feature of these reports will be retained; and that these 'discourses of the dead' will not be restricted to those who may have been connected with the library. Let a niche be found for all who, like those whose names have already had honorable mention, shall have left behind them a record, the perusal of which shall revive pleasant memories and prompt to noble deeds."

The trustees of the Free Public Library unite with this sentiment. They feel assured that the former reports of the board were rendered more interesting and valuable by these brief notices; and it is one of the features of the reports that will tend not only to preserve but to increase their value.

In accordance with these views, there have been prepared for the purposes of this report, brief notices of several of the prominent men of our city who have died during the year.



Two of these are found upon the records as members of the Board of Trustees, several as benefactors of the library; and all have left behind them a record in the memories and hearts of our people which they will ever cherish and which they would wish to have transmitted to their posterity.

It is noticeable that three of those whose names are at this time found upon our records were members of the Society of Friends. During no year in the existence of the N. B. Monthly Meeting has so large a proportion of its members been taken away by death.

#### SIMPSON HART.

This exemplary man and valuable citizen was a member of the first Board of Trustees of the Free Public Library, upon which he was associated with James B. Congdon and Abner J. Phipps as members at large, and William J. Rotch, Matthew Howland and Henry H. Crapo members ex-officio.

He was born December 19th, 1804, and died November 5th, 1876.

His ancestors were early settlers upon the territory of old Dartmouth, and were men and women of prominence in the village days of New Bedford. Like all the children of the town in those days, with but few exceptions, his means of education were limited. To an important extent, the absence of schools was supplied by the New Bedford Social Library; and the boy Simpson Hart, like his father who bore the same name, was a constant and appreciative reader. He had an intellect to study, to retain and digest. Few young minds had the power so faithfully to gather, so permanently to hold, so practically to use the knowledge which was to be found in the books, few but choice, to which access was allowed him.

Through his whole life these mental traits of character were retained ; always prominent, always active and always inspiring confidence in the rectitude of his opinions and in his fidelity to duty.

It was this facility, discrimination and power of application, that enabled him to find a school for improvement, and a field for activity in all his life's varied and prolonged experience.

His early path was a rugged one. He was at one time a sailor ; and the experience of his sea-going life constituted a rich fund of knowledge, no part of which was lost, and which gave great interest and value to his conversation when the ocean and ocean life were the themes. A portion of his experience was a residence of three years at Tahiti.

There he was a close and deeply interested observer. To him the people with whom he was dwelling were the objects of a careful study ; and it is believed that no citizen of New Bedford ever attained to a more accurate and discriminating estimate of their social, mental and religious condition.

He was still a young man when he returned to New Bedford and engaged in the pursuits which he followed through life.

It was in 1853 that he was selected as one of the three members at large of the first Board of Trustees of the Free Public Library. He remained upon the board five years. His services in the work of arranging for the opening and in guiding the early movements of the institution were of the greatest value, and highly appreciated by his colleagues. The board of managers were treading in untried paths. The opening of the library was the establishment of a new instrumentality in carrying forward the work of public education. No man among us had a clearer apprehension of the people's needs or of the proper methods for supplying them

than the subject of this brief notice. No member of the Board of Trustees was more constant in his attendance at its meetings; no one more faithful or efficient in the discharge of duty; no one more gratified at the success of this favorite institution of the people.

Mr. Hart was but little in public life. As a member of the Board of Aldermen he was enabled to give to the public the benefit of his sound sense, well stored mind and long business experience.

In private life, in his intercourse with his fellow citizens, in the discharge of those daily duties which constitute the strongest tests of character, and which afford the best opportunity for the rich in mental and moral as well as physical wealth to dispense of their abundance, Simpson Hart was a man whose aim was towards the highest standard, and who in these respects, has left behind him a memory which will be long and widely cherished.

During his long life, until near its close, he was allowed an unusual exemption from physical suffering. He had often expressed the wish that the end would come suddenly and painlessly—his desire was granted.

#### JOSEPH KNOWLES.

As a merchant, a member of the city government and of the Board of Trustees of the New Bedford Free Public Library, our departed fellow citizen, Joseph Knowles, claims a prominent place in our necrology of the year.

As a merchant he was enlightened, enterprising, and the soul of fidelity; as an alderman of the city he was sagacious in council, faithful to every conviction of duty, firm and unmovable when not to be firm was to be false to the convictions of his understanding, kind and courteous to all

who had claims upon his attention; as a trustee of the library, he had clear apprehensions as to the methods to be pursued and an abiding conscientiousness in the discharge of every trust.

Those who have known him as a leading merchant of our city, and those who were his associates in the City Council, and upon the Board of Trustees of the library, all bear testimony to his gentlemanly bearing in his business and official intercourse, and all unite in assigning to him an elevated position among the active and public men of our city.

In his daily walk and conversation he was an example of those virtues which are lovely and of good report. "There was a daily beauty in his life" which won and retained the affection and respect of all with whom he came in contact. There was in his character and conduct those evidences of fidelity to the right and an affectionate interest in the welfare of others which inspired confidence and esteem.

Mr. Knowles belonged to a family, which, although its residence among us is comparatively brief, has won for itself a high position in the business and social life of our city. Others bearing his name are found in our business circles, upon the rolls of our City Council, and upon the list of trustees of our Free Public Library; and like him of whom we speak, and whose loss we deplore, they have all won for themselves an honorable place in the regards of their fellow citizens.

CHARLES R. TUCKER.

The death of Charles R. Tucker cast a gloom over our whole community. It took place on the 21st of December of the present year. His age was 67. He was a native of Dartmouth, where, on the homestead farm, which has been



in the family for *two hundred and sixteen years*, he was born on the 5th day of March, 1809.

After leaving the Friends' School at Providence about the year 1825, he became a teacher; and, for about four years followed that occupation in his native town and in Westport. In the year 1830 he came to this city and entered the countingroom of Isaac Howland, Jr., & Co. In 1836 he commenced his business life, and in 1844 he entered into copartnership with Edward D. Mandell, and the distinguished and successful business firm of Charles R. Tucker & Company was established.

Mr. Tucker very early took a high position among the merchants of New Bedford. He was enterprising and successful. For the most part the firm of which he was a member has confined its operations to the pursuit for which New Bedford has for so long a period been celebrated. As the business and managing capacity of the head of the firm was developed, and his fidelity to duty as the ruling principle of his conduct was universally recognized, he had committed to him many important trusts, to all of which he was faithful, and in the discharge of which he won, to an extent reached but by few, the approbation and regard of his associates and the community.

His connection with the Merchants' National Bank continued for a period of over a quarter of a century and until his death. He held the presidency of that institution twenty-three years. His trusteeship of the New Bedford Institution for Savings was of long standing, and he held for many years and until his death a place upon its Board of Investment.

Other important positions of this character were held by him, and in them all there was manifested the sagacity and fidelity which inspired confidence and commanded success.



There was another and more important sphere of activity and usefulness in which our departed fellow-citizen held a place quite as conspicuous, and in which the same reliance was felt and reposed in the soundness of his judgment and his fidelity to the right.

It was as a member of the church of Christ, and as a leading member and official of the Society of Friends, that the light of his character and the influence of his judicious activity were the most widely felt.

There is no position in the society that he did not at some time occupy, and there was, in the discharge of the various duties thus devolving upon him, that sound discretion, that unselfish devotion to the right, and that clear recognition of the paramount value of the spiritual life, that inspired confidence in his counsels, and gave him a large share in the administration of the affairs of the New England Yearly Meeting, and many of its subordinate organizations.

At the time of his death he was clerk of the Yearly Meeting and a member of its Representative Board, the two highest official positions in the society. In his own monthly meeting he was an elder and overseer. His judgment and fidelity in aid of the management of one of its trust funds by which an unproductive bequest was changed into a bountiful source of beneficence to the needy, will long be remembered in connection with the "John West Fund," for the assistance of the "worthy poor."

Although warmly and intelligently attached to the religious principles and denominational peculiarities of the Society of Friends, he had a most comprehensive charity, and felt and expressed a unity in all the measures which appeared to him calculated to exalt the moral tone of society and diffuse the blessings of the Redeemer's kingdom.

For many years he was a member of the School Board,

having in charge the oversight and direction of Friends' Y. M. School, at Providence. The interests of this school, now holding so prominent a position among the educational institutions of the country, and second only to Haverford in the rank it holds among the schools of the denomination, received a large share of his attention. It must be a source of much gratification to the society as well as to those who are or have been connected with its management, to look upon its present high position of respectability and usefulness.

Mr. Tucker was a member of the first Common Council, and upon the resignation of James B. Congdon was chosen its president.

But we are exceeding the brief limits to which we are restricted, and must bring our imperfect sketch to a close.

His loss will be deeply and widely felt; but his memory, rich with the accumulation of a long life of devotedness to truth and fidelity to duty, remains, and his example will, we trust, give to many a stimulus to high aims and virtuous deeds that will perpetuate through all coming time the benefactions of his virtuous and useful life.

#### SAMUEL RODMAN.

Few men have ever lived in New Bedford, so large a portion of whose lives have been given up to those labors whose object is the lessening of evil and the promotion of good as SAMUEL RODMAN.

He was a native of Nantucket, where he was born March 24th, 1792. He died in this city August 1st, 1876. He came at an early age to this place with his father, and nearly the whole of his protracted life was passed among us. He spent about two years at a school in New Garden, Delaware.

He was by birth-right a member of the society of Friends, and remained in membership to the close of his life.

Early in life his principles, his training and the bright and shining example of his parents and *their* parents and many other members of the Rotch and Rodman families of that day, gave an impulse to his thoughts, feelings and efforts in the direction of active benevolence. That feeling for the needy, the suffering and the wanderer never decayed, those efforts never were intermitted, until the fountain of feeling was exhausted by death, and the hands could no longer toil in the cause of humanity.

Familiar with the then main business of the town, he saw with sorrow and regret, that the sailors' place in this profitable activity was one of degradation, privation and neglect.

As his benevolent feelings took this direction, the scheme of an association for their protection and elevation was projected. In the year 1830 was formed the New Bedford Port Society for the Moral Improvement of Seamen, and in 1832 the association became incorporated.

Samuel Rodman was the first president of this venerable institution and held the office for twenty years.

He began this movement under a deep conviction of religious duty—humanity pointed to a class of his fellow men the prey of their own unrestrained indulgence and of still more dangerous enemies, the unprincipled assignees of his hard-won wages; and justice pointed to their poorly requited toil, which was bringing the wealth of the mighty deep to our shores, and made clear to him their claims to guidance, protection and Christian nurture.

The convictions of duty and the promptings of humanity were to him the signal for action. For the period of his presidency he was the directing, managing, and, to a great extent,

the working force of that honorable and efficient agency. Always active, always hopeful, never losing his faith in the sailor nor in the instrumentalities that his faith had brought into activity as a remedy for the sailor's wants, and as aids for his progress in virtue, he gave his time, his means and that large reserve of mental ability and Christian zeal with which he had been endowed, to this noble undertaking.

In seasons of discouragement he never despaired—firmly, resolutely, wisely, he kept straight onward in his work; and before he asked to be released from the toils and responsibilities of his leadership, it was his exceeding great reward to feel the assurance that the society held a place in the heart of this community that would insure its existence and usefulness; and to experience the high and holy joy which came of the conviction that through his efforts and those who had labored with him, thousands had been relieved from suffering, the sailor's position had been elevated and that elevation recognized and allowed; and the higher and holier joy that many hearts had been renewed, and many souls brought to that acquaintance with God whose reward is peace, through the divine blessing upon the work to which his heart and hands had been devoted.

While active in behalf of the sailor, Samuel Rodman was not slow to discover that strong drink was one of the deadliest of his enemies. This led him into a sphere of activity not bounded by the class lines which society had drawn around those whose home is on the deep.

He saw that among all classes, intemperance in the use of intoxicating drinks was ruinous to the estates, the bodies, and the souls of men. His efforts in the cause of temperance then commenced and they ended only with his life.

When, under the town municipal government, the people demanded municipal interposition to arrest the progress of



the evil, the name of Samuel Rodman stood at the head of a long list of prominent citizens, selected by the people in town-meeting assembled to carry forward the work. This movement of the inhabitants was one of great interest and profitable results. It constitutes an interesting chapter in our municipal history.

We should do injustice to the character of our departed fellow-citizen, should we fail to speak of him as a man whose clear moral and intellectual perceptions and active Christian sympathies led him to unite in every effort to relieve the burthen of human suffering, or which promised to promote the progress and elevation of the people.

Few of our community were more ready to give, few gave so cheerfully and liberally ; no one embraced within the circle of his generosity a wider field of benevolent activity.

With the Free Public Library, Mr. Rodman is connected by the interest he always manifested in its success and by generous donations of valuable books.

He was active in the management of the Social Library, whose valuable books formed the basis of our present noble collection ; and it was Samuel Rodman, and men like him, the wise and active directors of our early library movement, who in fact laid the foundation of the institution which is the pride and ornament of our city.

At his death, Samuel Rodman was a member of the Board of Trustees of the Friends' Academy, a position which he had held for *sixty-three* years. For twenty-six years he was president of the Board.

He was for many years a director of the Bedford Commercial Bank, now the National Bank of Commerce.

Generous and intelligent activity and never wearying liberality have not left the world with him of whom we speak, who was in this community so conspicuous an example of



both; but it will probably be a long time before we shall have the vacant place fully supplied that was once filled by the subject of this brief notice.

EDMUND GARDNER.

Capt. Edmund Gardner was a native of Nantucket, where he was born November 8th, 1784. He died in this city, which had been for many years his home, September 16th, 1875. Although not upon the list of the dead of the year, we give him rightfully a place in this year's remembrances of our departed fellow citizens, whose characters and positions claim from us a notice in our annual publication.

There is much in the life and character of Captain Edmund Gardner to claim and to reward the search for information respecting him, much of incident connected with his sea-faring existence, and these while they served to develop the strong and healthy qualities of his mind and heart tended also to give to them additional force and vitality.

In looking over the memoranda which, in the latter part of his life he prepared of his early struggles, and of the events and adventures of his sea-going experience, two traits of the character of this successful seaman and model man and ship master are made strikingly prominent.

Did our limits allow of it, we could copy from this vivid and minute autobiography many illustrations of the firmness, may we not say the heroism, with which he met danger, disaster and loss, of and that wonderful fertility of resource which so often averted the danger and enabled him to rise superior to the powers of adverse fortune.

The presence of danger and the experience of misfortune, found him always prepared to bring into immediate activity the knowledge which he had gathered, and that creative

energy which was always at his command, to meet for himself and for others, the emergencies of the hour.

The habits of constant observation in the direction of the calling which he had early chosen and which he so successfully pursued, and the facility with which he treasured up the incidents of his experience, gave him at all times the resource of a large accumulation of practical knowledge to apply to the circumstances with which, at any time, he was surrounded.

But nature had endowed him with a large and well-balanced mental capacity, and thus gifted, he could not only accumulate and make available the information which came of experience and observation, but he could create new combinations, and apply new and untried resources, to meet the circumstances of an occasion of unexpected and unavoidable danger or difficulty.

His school was upon the ocean. There where danger was to be encountered, disaster to be met and victory to be won, he learned quickly and thoroughly the lessons by which danger could be avoided, disaster overcome and a rich harvest reward enterprise, perseverance and well directed energy.

The incidents recorded in Captain Gardner's narrative, by which these traits of character are illustrated, are, as we have already remarked, many and striking. But they cannot be given here. A more extended notice, for which the memoranda left by him would afford ample materials, would give an opportunity which it is hoped may be embraced, to give to the public the incidents of his life as well as the exemplary and attractive traits of his character.

But Captain Gardner occupied a higher position in society than that of a successful seaman and an enterprising and well rewarded merchant. As a sailor, an officer and a com-

mander of a ship, he bore about him in the fore-castle and the cabin the ever active and controlling principles of integrity, fidelity and piety. The exercise of these virtues was not dependent upon geographical position or the circumstances of the hour. He always had in his ocean home an altar, upon which there was a daily offering of gratitude and trust; and then, as when in his home upon the land, or at his accustomed seat in the house of worship, he acknowledged his obligations to and his dependence upon that Protecting Power in which he recognized his Father and Redeemer. His justice, fidelity and purity had a foundation too deep, and an activity too real, to have their exercise confined to those places and circumstances in which they are called for to give confidence and respectability.

Thus was his character rounded into a beautiful completeness. Thus was his native sagacity and his large and valuable fund of practical information complemented by the virtues and the graces born of Christian faith and Christian obedience.

It should be borne in mind that this man, whose life affords us so rare an example of business enterprise, combined with an uprightness of character which had its roots deep in the soil of Christian faith, had but the most meagre opportunities for the culture of the school.

The schools of the day were poor at the best, and but small opportunity was allowed the youthful Gardner to profit by them, such as they were. At an early age he was upon the sea; and it was in the ocean school that the training for an upright, intelligent and successful manhood, and a quiet, contented and happy old age were mainly obtained.

Captain Gardner was a Representative from this city in the General Court for the years 1831, 1832 and 1833.

He resided in New Bedford upon his removal hither from Nantucket, in 1824, to the time of his decease.

He was a consistent and valued member of the Society of Friends, and held for many years the office of overseer of the New Bedford Monthly Meeting.

## DONATIONS, 1876.

	Volumes.		Pamphlets.
	Bound.	Unbound.	
American Antiquarian Society, Worcester .....		1	3
American Social Science Association .....			1
American Unitarian Association.....		3	
Astor Library .....			1
Batchelor, B. S. ....	1		
Bell, W. S. ....			1
Blair, H. W. ....			1
Boston Public Library .....		1	4
Bradlee, C. D. ....		11	1
Brazilian Government .....		5	4
Brookline Public Library .....			1
Buckminster, Joseph .....	1	4	
Butler Hospital for the Insane .....			1
Chicago Public Library .....			1
Cobden Club .....			1
Congdon, Charles .....	9	39	34
Congdon, Charles T. ....		1	
Congdon, James B. ....	7		3
Crapo, W. W. ....	4		1
Dennison, T. R. ....			2
Denham, Edward .....	1		5
Dexter, Franklin B. ....			1
Dunbar, George H. ....	1		4
Durfey, Richard T. ....			6
Eliot, Mrs. Thomas D. ....	6		6
Farrington, W. H. ....			32
Fletcher Library, Burlington, Vermont.....	1		
Gerner, H. ....		1	
Green, Samuel A. ....		1	
Harvard College .....			1
Haverhill Public Library .....			1
How, Moses .....	23		
Howland, Abraham H., Jr. ....	1	1	1
Howland, George, Jr. ....		1	1



	Volumes.		Pamphlets.
	Bound.	Unbound.	
Jackson & Tyler,.....	1		
Knapp, H. ....		4	
Knowlton, Hosea M.....	1		
Lancaster Town Library.....			1
Lawrence Public Library .....			4
Lester, John E.....	1		1
Library Company, Philadelphia .....			1
Lindsey, Edward D. ....			1
Memorial Hall Library, Andover.....			1
Mercantile Library Association, Brooklyn .....			1
Mercantile Library, New York.....	1		1
Mercantile Library Association, San Francisco....			1
Mitchell, George H. ....			1
Morgan, Richard H. ....			1
Munsell, Joel .....	5	1	49
New Haven Manufacturing Company .....	1		1
Nye, Gideon, Jr. ....			2
Peabody Institute, Baltimore.....			2
Peabody Institute, Peabody.....			1
Pease, Richard L. ....			6
Perkins Institution for the Blind .....			1
Pierce, Benjamin .....	1		
Pitman, Robert C. ....			214
Pond, David W. ....			1
Publishers of Atlantic City Review .....		1	
Quint, Alonzo H. ....			1
Roberts, O. A. ....		8	16
Rochester Free Public Library .....			1
Rodgers, C. R. P. ....	1		
Rodman, Edmund .....			1
Rodman, Susan.....	60	6	8
Rodman, Thomas R.....			1
Rogers, T. P. W. ....			1
Rotch, William .....			1
Russell Library, Middletown, Conn.....			1
St. Louis School Library .....			1
Sanborn, F. B. ....			1
Schenck, J. B. & Sons .....			1
Smithsonian Institution .....	3		
Spofford, A. K. ....	1		
Springfield City Library .....			1
Staples, S. E. ....			1

	Volumes.		Pamphlets.
	Bound.	Unbound.	
State of Massachusetts:			
Board of Health.....		1	1
Lunatic Hospital, Northampton.....			1
Lunatic Hospital, Worcester.....			1
Public Documents.....	10		
School for Idiotic and Feeble Minded Youth ..			1
State Library.....			1
Taber, Charles.....			1
Thomson, John H. ....	1		2
Trustees Friends' Academy.....	1		
United States Government:			
Coast Survey.....	1		
Department of Interior.....	36		1
Department of State.....	4		
Engineer Department.....	3		
Treasury Department.....	1		
Patent Office.....		2	
Bureau of Education.....		2	1
Watertown Public Library.....			1
Wayland Library Committee.....			1
Webb, Hiram.....			2
White, Smith & Co.....			1
Wilcox, Thomas.....	1		
Wiley, Henry.....	9		51
Wilmington Institute.....			1
Winchester, C. T. ....			1
Winchester Home for Aged Women.....			1
Woburn Public Library.....			1
Wood, Henry T. ....			1
Worcester Free Public Library.....			1
Worcester Free Institute.....			1
Wren, W. C. ....			1
Young Men's Association, Buffalo.....			1
Young Men's Christian Association, Worcester...			2

Burt, Samuel P.—Manuscript Records of the Proprietors of the New Bedford [Fairhaven] Academy, 1798-1841.

Index Association.—The Index, 1874-75.

Liberty Hall Association.—Play Bills, Programmes, etc. of the exhibitions in Liberty Hall, New Bedford, from 1865 to 1876.

Gideon Nye, Jr.—Bulletin Mensuel de la Société d'Acclimatation, 1876.

1877—CITY DOCUMENT No. 6.

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ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
CHIEF ENGINEER  
OF THE  
FIRE DEPARTMENT  
OF THE  
CITY OF NEW BEDFORD.



For the Year ending December 31st, 1876.

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MOSES H. BLISS, Chief Engineer.

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NEW BEDFORD:  
MERCURY PUBLISHING COMPANY, CITY PRINTERS.  
1877.



COMMITTEE OF THE CITY COUNCIL

ON

# FIRE DEPARTMENT,

1876.

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*Aldermen.*

GEORGE R. STETSON,

Residence, No. 76 Washington street.

JOHN B. BAYLIES,

Residence, No. 74 Bedford street.

*Councilmen.*

ANTONE L. SYLVIA,

Residence, No. 159 South Water street.

LEMUEL C. WILBUR,

Residence, No. 24 High street.

WILLIAM A. BEARD,

Residence, No. 169 Union street.



# Chief Engineer's Department,

1876.

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## *Chief Engineer.*

MOSES H. BLISS,

Residence, No. 40 Russell street.

## *First Assistant Engineer.*

ALFRED M. CHAPMAN,

Residence, No. 53 Elm street.

## *Second Assistant Engineer.*

FREEMAN C. LUCE,

Residence, No. 231 County street.

## *Third Assistant Engineer.*

JOHN H. JUDSON,

Residence, No. 127 Grinnell street.

## *Fourth Assistant Engineer.*

WILLIAM J. MARR,

Residence, No. 171 North Third street.

## *Clerk.*

GEORGE H. BLISS,

Residence, No. 89 South Third street.

Annual Report of the Chief Engineer  
OF THE  
NEW BEDFORD FIRE DEPARTMENT,

From January 1 to December 31, 1876.

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FIRE DEPARTMENT OFFICE, CITY HALL, }  
New Bedford, Dec. 31, 1876. }

*To His Honor the Mayor, and the City Council of New Bedford:*

GENTLEMEN,—The requirements of the City Ordinance make it the duty of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, to report annually the condition of the department.

I would respectfully submit the following Annual Report, for the year ending December 31st, 1876.

In the report will be found a complete register of all persons connected with the department; a schedule of all fires and alarms, with losses and insurance; amount of appropriation and expenditures; location of signal boxes and distribution of keys; location of hydrants and reservoirs; condition of fire apparatus and schedule of all property used by the fire department.

## FORCE OF THE DEPARTMENT.

## IN COMMISSION.

The department consists of:

	Men.	Horses.
One Chief Engineer, Four Assistants, and Clerk,.....	6	
Onward Steam Fire Engine No. 1, and Hose Reel,.....	18	3
Progress Steam Fire Engine No. 2, and Hose Reel,.....	18	3
Cornelius Howland Steam Fire Engine, No. 4, and Hose Reel,	18	3
Zachariah Hillman Steam Fire Engine No. 5, and Hose Reel,	18	3
Pioneer Hook and Ladder Truck No. 1, .....	23	2
Franklin Hose Carriage No. 1, .....	9	1
Hancock Hand Fire Engine, .....	22	
Total, men and horses,	132	15

## OUT OF COMMISSION.

Excelsior Steam Fire Engine No. 3.

One (old) Hook and Ladder Truck.

The duty of firemen the past year has been very light. There has scarcely been fire duty enough to keep the firemen in good working condition.

The citizens have reason to congratulate themselves that the losses by fire have been so small, considering the very dry weather during the summer months. The discipline of the department was never better than it is at the present time. The promptness of the firemen in responding to the alarm for duty is perfectly satisfactory.

Our steam fire department as a whole is a pride to our city; it has a good record abroad as well as at home.

The department cannot retain its present standing unless sufficient money is appropriated to make needful repairs and furnish good horses, and apply occasionally some good improvement that will make the apparatus more complete and useful.

By reducing the appropriations down to the actual running expenses, it prevents making such repairs and furnishing other necessary materials at times when such things should be done, to make the department safe and reliable.

#### APPARATUS.

There have not been any changes of location or additions to the apparatus during the year. The engines, hook and ladder truck, and hose carriages are all in good working condition. The supply wagons are all in good order, except the one used by the C. Howland No. 4, which is rather light and the wheels are getting weak.

There should be a new wagon purchased to supply its place, and the old wagon put in order and held for use when others are being repaired.

The two-wheel hose carriages have had iron flanges put upon the inside of the spokes of the spools, to prevent the hose from chafing against the spokes, which is considered to be a great improvement in the saving of hose.

I mentioned in my last year's report the necessity of a new hook and ladder truck. The department is not properly equipped without having a truck of a more modern build, with a better supply of extension ladders and other equipments.

The C. Howland Engine, No. 4, has had a new set of tubes to the boiler in place of the old which had become unsafe for use.

I would recommend the disbanding of the Franklin Hose Co., No. 1, for the reason that the services of the company for the last three years could have been dispensed with at all fires that have occurred during that time. Two lines of hose can be brought into service by either of the other companies if required. In case of a large fire, extra

lines of hose can be laid and manned by volunteers. To afford our citizens every possible protection against loss or damage by fire the present high standard of the department must be maintained.

#### HOSE.

The quantity of hose has been considerably reduced the past year, owing to old age and past service. Condemned during the year, 800 feet.

There are now in service 950 feet of the hose purchased seventeen years ago. The couplings have been removed and replaced with a screw coupling of the Morse patent, which now makes the connections of all the hose in the department alike.

A large portion of the hose is old and getting weak; many of them will not pay for repairs after being burst; therefore the quantity that must be condemned for the next two or three years must be quite large.

I would recommend the purchasing of 1500 feet of new hose early in the year of 1877, so as to keep the supply good to take place of that condemned.

#### Description of hose in the department :

- 8,200 feet 2½ inch Boyd & Son's Patent Cotton Hose, new and old in use.
- 650 feet 2½ inch Boyd & Son's Patent Cotton Hose, new in store room.
- 2,500 feet 2½ inch Rubber Hose from the New York Belting Co.
- 150 feet 2½ inch Seamless, cotton and linen.
- 500 feet 2 inch Leather Hose, old.

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12,000 feet.



## HORSES.

The number of horses now used in the department is fifteen. There were purchased during the year one pair of horses for steamer No. 5, in place of those formerly attached to the engine. One of the horses taken from steamer No. 5 is now used with the Hook and Ladder truck horse, which carriage is now run with two horses instead of one as formerly. The other horse of the pair from steamer No. 5 has been placed with the Franklin Hose Reel, in place of the old horse which has been in service seventeen years, and has become unfit for fire duty.

The horses used with the steamer Progress, No. 2, are getting old and liable to give out any time. It would be well to provide, in the next appropriation, the means to replace them when needed. The horses, with the exception of those mentioned, seem to be in good, healthy condition and ready for service.

The old horse can be disposed of.

## HOUSES.

The engine houses and stables connected with this department are all in good repair, except the Central Engine House, on Purchase street, which requires an entire new floor in the engine room, as mentioned in my last report. The floor has been frequently repaired during the year, and it is not safe to risk the heavy apparatus now upon it. The result of a steamer or a horse crushing through might cost as much as the expense of the entire work proposed.

The stalls at the engine houses of Nos. 1, 4 and 5 have all been thoroughly repaired and re-lined, and are now in good condition.

The Ward Room in the house of No. 1, since it has been given up for that use, has been fitted up and partly furnished for a company hall, which is very pleasing to the company.

The room formerly used as a Ward Room in engine house No. 5 requires some changes made in the partitions before the company can have it furnished to advantage, and satisfactory to themselves. I would recommend that the changes be made in the partitions and the hall fitted and furnished without further delay.

#### WATER SUPPLY.

The number of hydrants Jan. 1st, 1876, was two hundred and forty-seven. There have been placed during the year five new hydrants, making the total Jan. 1st, 1877, two hundred and fifty-two. The total number of reservoirs is thirty-eight.

I would recommend the placing of hydrants nearer together in localities where the buildings are the most compact; and also where there are manufacturing establishments that would be likely to make a bad fire, that would require a large quantity of water to control it.

#### FIRE ALARM.

The telegraph, under the immediate care of Mr. D. D. Briggs, Assistant Superintendent, has been reliable at all times. The utmost care is observed, and the result has been that the lines have been ready to perform their remarkable and important work.

The alarm bell and striker, as mentioned in my last report, located in the tower of the new high school house on Summer street, were connected with the telegraph lines last

January. The bell and striker have given perfect satisfaction in their working, and supply a place for a fire alarm that has been much needed.

There has been one new alarm box added during the past year—No. 9. It is located on the railroad repair shop corner of North Third and Wamsutta streets. To extend the telegraph line to the Head-of-the-River with an alarm box in a central locality in the village, would be of great advantage in case of a large fire, to call for assistance from the city proper.

#### PROTECTING SOCIETY.

The duty for the Protecting Society to perform during the past year has been very light; the members have responded promptly when there was work to do. My report of last year recommends a reorganization of the society, which according to the new revised City Ordinance, will probably be done the coming year. The Protecting Society will be of more service to the department with a protective wagon connected with it, a wagon built for the purpose drawn by one horse with a permanent driver, and supplied with water-proof blankets, ropes, brooms, pails, shovels and one or two fire-extinguishers which would make the whole thing complete. The wagon could be located in the central engine house in place of the Franklin Hose Co., No. 1, which can be dispensed with.

#### FIRES.

The number of fires and alarms during the year was thirty-three; fires without an alarm ten. Of the number of alarms two were false. Fires causing the greatest loss were: the Mechanics Hall, located on William street; Gerritt Giles'

furniture ware-rooms, located on Purchase street; Martha Turner's house and barn and Elbridge Turner's store and dwelling, located on the corner of Durfee street and the New County road; Edmund Grinnell's iron foundry, located on South Water street, and E. Haskell's storehouse, Parker's wharf. The fire at Turner's, corner of Durfee street and New County road, could not be controlled in consequence of there being a very small supply of water. The reservoir at that point is very small, and the water was soon drawn from it. The nearest hydrant is about 1600 feet distant. It would be well to have the water pipes extended to the above point with a double hydrant attached.

Losses and location of all fires during the year will be found in tabular statement annexed.

The losses by fire during the year 1876 were in the aggregate, \$41,308.09. Amount of insurance, \$22,131.09. Loss over insurance, \$19,177.

#### ACCIDENTS AND INJURIES.

Mr. James L. Bryant, the driver of the horses attached to engine No. 1, while exercising the horses, was thrown from the seat when turning a corner, the wheel coming in contact with the rail of the horse car track. The horses ran away and coming in contact with the wagon of Lemuel Terry, from the Head-of-the-River, threw him out, bruising and injuring him somewhat otherwise. Mr. Bryant was not much injured.

Mr. Lewis G. Allen, the driver of Hook and Ladder Truck, No. 1, in driving out of the house at an alarm of fire, the wheels came in contact with the rail of the car track and Mr. Allen was thrown off from the seat into the street, which injured him quite seriously, from which he was detained from duty some six weeks. The horses ran after the

driver was thrown off, and the truck came in contact with a buggy, driven by Mr. John R. Linton, throwing him out and injuring his leg so as to cause lameness for some time after the accident.

The horse driven by Thomas H. Rowe, attached to a soap wagon, was startled by the noise made by the wagon used for exercising the horses attached to engine No. 5. Mr. Rowe attempted to jump from his wagon in a very careless manner, the opposite direction from what he should, which was the cause of breaking his arm.

Mr. Charles H. Walker, member of Hook and Ladder Co., No. 1, was injured in the knee at the foundry fire. Mr. Eugene R. Leverett, member of Progress engine company, No. 2, slight injury at fire.

Mr. Joseph B. Wing, member of Engine Company No. 4, hands injured by being cut with glass while working at a fire.

Mr. Augustus A. Wood, member of Engine Co. No. 4, fingers jammed while working at a fire.

Messrs. Allen, Rowe, Walker, Leverett, Wing and Wood have been compensated by the city for loss of time that the injuries caused them to lose from their business.



## FINANCE AND EXPENDITURE.

Balance of appropriation, January 1st, 1876.	\$1,126.36
Special appropriation to make up deficiency to March 1st, the close of the financial year,	1,320.29
Annual appropriation, 1876-7,	23,000.00

Received and paid to the City Treasurer the following :

Rent of the old Hook and Ladder Hall,	48.75
Town of Dartmouth for extra horses and other expenses to render assistance at a fire in Padanaram village,	13.00
Old metal and condemned hose, &c.,	147.75
Sale of manure to City Farm,	121.37
	<hr/>
	\$25,777.52

## MONTHLY AUDITS.

January audit,	\$1,091.70	
February audit,	1,354.91	
March audit,	2,979.85	
April audit,	1,626.83	
May audit,	1,658.14	
June audit,	2,639.86	
July audit,	1,406.35	
August audit,	1,669.73	
September audit,	2,401.47	
October audit,	1,633.26	
November audit,	1,952.48	
December audit,	2,202.76	22,617.34
		<hr/>
Balance of appropriation January 1st, 1877,		\$3,160.18

The annual appropriation for the year was considerably less than the amount called for. The result is, there have been many things of importance left undone that should have been done ; all of which has a depreciating tendency. The department has been run with as little expense for the year as possible, in order to keep within the appropriation.

## FIRE DISTRICT.

The ordinance on the erection of wooden buildings in the fire district has been so disregarded by committees on licenses to erect buildings, that buildings are erected throughout the city, regardless of the law for protection against fire. The ordinance is now considered by a large portion of the citizens a dead letter. The manner in which licenses have been granted prevents Section 9 from being complied with.

It is hoped that some portions of the building ordinances will be more fully carried out in the future.

## CONCLUSION.

In conclusion I tender my thanks to the City Council and Committee on Fire Department for their interest and co-operation with the Board of Engineers; also to the Assistant Engineers, to the Firemen and City Police for their promptness in rendering assistance at all times when their services were required. It is gratifying to me, and also to the officers and members of the Department that the City Government, as well as the citizens, accords to us the highest praise for the respective duties we perform in the department.

Respectfully submitted,

MOSES H. BLISS,

Chief Engineer.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

Dec. 30th, 1876.

Received and ordered to be printed in the City Documents,  
and sent down for concurrence.

HENRY T. LEONARD, City Clerk.

IN COMMON COUNCIL,

Dec. 30th, 1876.

Concurred.

WM. A. CHURCH, Clerk.

## STATEMENTS OF EXPENDITURES.

## STATEMENT No. 1.

EXPENDITURES FOR THE BOARD OF ENGINEERS FOR THE  
YEAR 1876.

Pay of Board of Engineers,	\$963.81
Printing and stationery,	27.17
Incidentals,	25.43
Total,	<u>\$1,016.41</u>

## STATEMENT No. 2.

## EXPENDITURES OF THE FIRE ALARM FOR THE YEAR 1876.

Pay of Assistant Superintendent,	\$300.00
Cost of Bell Striker and putting it in position,	1,574.09
One Alarm Box and expense attending it,	228.60
Sulphate of copper,	103.59
Copper and spelter,	58.83
Horse hire,	27.50
Labor,	16.25
Incidental supplies and repairs,	51.24
Total,	<u>\$2,360.10</u>

STATEMENT No. 3.  
RUNNING EXPENSES OF EACH COMPANY FOR THE YEAR 1876.

	Steamer Onward No. 1.	Steamer Progress No. 2.	Steamer C. Howland No. 4.	Steamer Z. Hillman No. 5.	Franklin Hose No. 1.	Pioneer Hook and Ladder No. 1.	Hancock Engine No. 9.	Total.
Company pay roll.....	\$594.42	\$603.00	\$603.00	\$595.00	\$401.00	\$987.00	\$132.00	\$3,915.42
Pay of Engineer.....	900.00	900.00	900.00	900.00				3,600.00
Pay of Hostler.....	720.00	720.00	720.00	720.00		720.00		3,600.00
Pay of Stoker .....	65.00	65.00	65.00	65.00				260.00
Pay of Reel Driver .....	40.00	720.00	48.00	48.00				856.00
Hay and straw.....	343.44	156.02	300.76	167.34	66.52	90.97		1,125.05
Grain .....	102.93	201.20	78.71	131.40	50.32	66.59		631.15
Shoeing .....	50.80	60.80	45.55	52.80	10.30	18.40		238.65
Harness and repairs.....	26.47	38.75	181.07	40.96	6.13	173.90		467.28
Engine and wagon repairs.	167.37	166.09	469.50	85.24	31.00	49.21		968.41
Wood and coal.....	54.34	43.19	55.58	58.66	36.13	36.10		284.00
Gas .....	102.06	72.44	88.98	94.54	39.87	39.85		437.74
House repairs .....	169.42	56.83	136.26	84.69	11.73	16.83	6.98	482.74
Horse hire.....	33.00				8.34	8.33	5.70	38.70
Rent.....		8.33						25.00
Oil and soap.....	10.24	10.24	10.26	10.26				41.00
Medicine and attendance..	21.35	11.50	11.50	9.50				53.85
Hose repairs.....	12.16	17.57	12.16	9.64			4.75	56.28
Incidentals and supplies..	183.89	57.31	22.26	130.10	13.58	12.92	37.45	457.51
Total.....	\$3,596.89	\$3,908.27	\$3,748.59	\$3,203.13	\$674.92	\$2,220.10	\$186.88	\$17,538.78



## STATEMENT No. 4.

INCIDENTALS AND SUPPLIES WITH A PARTIAL DETAIL OF THE  
SAME FOR THE YEAR 1876.

One pair of horses for Engine No. 5,	\$550.00
New hose couplings,	151.67
Cannel coal,	304.25
Supplies,	51.25
Horse hire,	16.75
Printing and advertising,	33.75
Compensation for injuries to firemen,	249.27
Incidentals,	197.11
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	\$1,554.05

## STATEMENT No. 5.

New Bedford Protecting Society,	\$148.00
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## STATEMENT No. 6.

TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR THE FIRE DEPARTMENT FOR THE  
YEAR 1876.

Expenditures for Board of Engineers, Statement No. 1,	\$1,016.41
Expenditures for the Fire Alarm, " " 2,	2,360.10
Running expenses, " " 3,	17,538.78
Incidentals and supplies, " " 4,	1,554.05
New Bedford Protecting Society, " " 5,	148.00
	<hr/>
As per total Monthly Statements, page 14,	\$22,617.34

## ONWARD

STEAM FIRE ENGINE CO., No. 1.

HOUSE ON PURCHASE STREET, FOOT OF FRANKLIN STREET.

Date of Joining.	No. of Badge	Name.	Rank.	Age.	Residence.	Occupation.
Dec. 30, 1871.	6	George F. Brown,	Foreman,	27	125 Summer,	Clerk.
Jan. 27, 1873.	7	Julian A. Sweet,	1st Asst.,	27	158 Pleasant,	Roll Coverer.
Apr. 29, 1873.	8	Allen W. Tinkham,	2d Asst.,	22	66 North st.,	Carpenter.
Dec. 30, 1871.	9	E. C. Milliken,	Clerk,	33	241 Purchase,	Merchant Ba- ker.
Mar. 30, 1875.	11	E. K. Dollard,	Hoseman,	24	Cor. Elm and Water,	Clerk.
July 29, 1873.	14	C. R. Hathaway,	"	22	Cor. Sycamore and Thomas,	Teamster.
Mar. 27, 1872.	16	Irving Smith,	"	26	72 Kempton,	Clerk.
June 15, 1876.	13	George H. Price,	"	27	200 Purchase,	Painter.
June 15, 1876.	17	George Tripp,	"	23	46 Foster,	Carpenter.
June 15, 1876.	15	Henry O'Neal,	"	22	304 Purchase,	Carriage Trim- mer.
Sept. 25, 1876.	10	Henry S. Webb,	"	23	Cor. Willis and Pleasant,	Machinist,
Nov. 27, 1876.	12	H. N. Tinkham,	"	21	80 Hillman,	Blacksmith.
Mar. 30, 1875.	18	J. Harrington, Jr.,	Torch Boy,	18	8 Campbell,	Baker.
Oct. 1, 1875.	19	H. C. Pierce, Jr.,	" "	17	247 Purchase,	Teamster.
Dec. 30, 1871.	20	Geo. H. Parker,	Engineman,	28	Engine house,	Engineer.
Dec. 30, 1871.	22	Chas. S. Stratton,	Stoker,	26	149 State,	Machinist.
Dec. 30, 1871.	21	James L. Bryant,	Driver,	37	Engine house,	Hostler.
	23		Reel Driver,			

## PROGRESS

STEAM FIRE ENGINE CO., No. 2.

HOUSE CORNER OF PURCHASE STREET AND MECHANICS LANE.

Date of Joining.	No. of Bage	Name.	Rank.	Age.	Residence.	Occupation.
Jan. 1, 1872.	24	Charles S. Paisler,	Foreman,	34	146 Kempton st.,	Merchant.
Nov. 1, 1863.	25	John Downey,	1st Asst.,	37	77 N. Second,	Laborer,
July 6, 1874.	26	Euge. R. Leverett,	2d Asst.,	22	98 " "	Photographer.
Aug. 20, "	27	James D. Allen,	Clerk,	39	43 High,	Marble Worker.
Jan. 1, 1872.	28	Edw. C. Spooner,	Hoseman,	41	8 Spring,	Teamster.
" " "	29	Jas. G. Harding,	"	42	99 N. Second,	Ship Carpenter.
Feb. 2, 1874.	30	Saml. H. Mitchell,	"	45	9 S. Second,	Boat Builder.
Sept. 8, "	32	Charles F. Dean,	"	22	59 Elm,	Painter,
Jan. 7, "	35	John Dollard,	"	22	93 N. Water,	Marble Worker.
Nov. 1, 1875.	31	Allen T. Kendrick,	"	22	79 Arnold,	Carpenter.
Mar. 7, 1876.	33	A. B. C. Davenport	"	27	149 Middle,	Blacksmith,
July 1, "	34	Moses Dean,	"	22	123 Purchase,	"
May 4, 1875.	37	John C. Taber,	Torch Boy,	19	157 Middle,	Clerk.
June 19, 1876.	36	Fred. H. Wood,	" "	16	98 Purchase,	
April 4, "	38	George B. Russell,	Engineman,	44	Engine House,	Engineer.
Aug. 20, 1874.	40	Lemuel W. Hayes,	Stoker,	34	18 Hillman,	Wood Turner.
May 1, 1871.	39	Wm. P. Sowle,	Driver,	44	Engine House,	Hostler.
July 16, 1876.	41	Michael Conway,	Reel Driver,	34	" "	"

## CORNELIUS HOWLAND

STEAM FIRE ENGINE Co., No. 4.

HOUSE CORNER SOUTH SIXTH AND BEDFORD STREETS.

Date of Joining.	No. of Bdge.	Name.	Rank.	Age.	Residence.	Occupation.
Feb. 1, 1867.	43	Hugh McDonald,	Foreman,	32	2 Bethel st.,	Carriage Smith.
Oct. 30, 1870.	44	Joseph B. Wing,	1st Asst.,	31	94 Fourth,	Painter.
Jan. 27, 1873	49	John Gillis,	2d Asst.,	25	Cor. Second and Cannon,	Carriage Smith.
Feb. 26, 1872.	45	Giles G. Barker,	Clerk,	38	20 Bush,	Carriage maker.
" 1, 1867.	46	James M. Tripp,	Hoseman,	42	87 Third,	Carpenter.
Oct. 30, 1871.	47	John B. Peckham,	"	36	—Fair,	Laborer.
Jan. 27, 1873.	48	Augustus A. Wood,	"	28	106 Fourth,	Frame maker.
Oct. 26, 1874.	51	Jas. A. Murdock,	"	33	62 Second,	Blacksmith.
May 3, 1875.	53	Frank T. Wood,	"	22	106 Fourth,	Frame maker.
Nov. 1, "	50	William A. Gibbs,	"	27	82 Forest,	" "
Mar. 27, 1876.	52	Henry A. Gray,	"	27	92 Third,	Hair Dresser.
May 5, 1873.	55	Arthur Baylles,	"	22	74 Bedford,	Clerk.
Aug. 29, 1871.	54	Charles L. Wing,	Torch Boy,	22	54 "	"
June 1, 1876.	42	Henry A. Barker,	" "	33	Cor. Bush and First,	Frame maker.
Feb. 1, 1867.	56	Daniel D. Briggs,	Engineman,	38	Engine House,	Machinist.
" " "	57	Geo. H. W. Tripp,	Driver,	41	" "	Hostler.
Nov. 9, 1868.	59	Chas. W. Borden,	Reel Driver,	38	30 Bedford,	Laborer.
Nov. 1, 1874.	58	Chas. G. Taber,	Stoker,	28	157 Middle,	Machinist.

## ZACHARIAH HILLMAN

STEAM FIRE ENGINE Co., No. 5.

HOUSE CORNER OF COUNTY AND HILLMAN STREETS.

Date of Joining.	No. of Edge	Name.	Rank.	Age.	Residence.	Occupation.
Aug. 1, 1875.	60	Wm. A. Russell,	Foreman,	39	77 State St.,	Clerk,
Dec. 13, 1873.	61	Orando F. Bly,	1st Asst.,	29	36 Chestnut,	Passepartout maker.
Feb. 1, 1876.	62	Edwin R. Bentley,	2d Asst.,	49	5 Chestnut,	Carpenter.
Dec. 13, 1873.	63	Chas. W. Wheeler,	Clerk,	23	37 Smith,	Clerk.
" " "	64	Joseph Haffords,	Hoseman,	55	21 Hillman,	Painter.
" " "	65	Isalah H. Wilcox,	"	41	96 N. Third,	"
" " "	66	William T. King,	"	37	Cor. Maxfield and Cypress,	Cabinet maker.
Mar. 30, 1874.	67	Martin J. Murphy,	"	23	3 Kempton,	Gas Fitter.
" " "	68	Geo. W. Parker,	"	24	County Ave.,	Clerk.
Dec. 13, 1873.	69	Jos. H. Wheeler,	"	29	37 Smith,	Shoemaker,
Sept. 1, 1875.	70	Jethro Hillman,	"	37	79 N. Third,	Carpenter.
May 1, 1876.	71	Geo. H. Chadwick,	"	41	163 Kempton,	Painter.
Oct. 30, "	72	Louis Myers,	Torch Boy,	18	Cor. Summer and Willis,	Clerk.
Aug. 1, 1875.	73	Frank Wood,	" "	17	220 County,	"
Dec. 13, 1873.	74	M. Blanchard, Jr.,	Engineman,	33	Engine house,	Engineer.
July 1, 1876.	76	Chas. L. Davis,	Stoker,	25	76 Chestnut,	Painter.
Jan. 7, 1874.	75	Benj. F. King, Jr.,	Driver,	36	Engine house,	Hostler.
" 13, 1875.	77	Reuben Taber,	Reel Driver,	22	93 Hillman,	"



## FRANKLIN

## HOSE CARRIAGE No. 1.

HOUSE CORNER OF PURCHASE STREET AND MECHANICS LANE.

Date of Joining.	No. of Bdge.	Name.	Rank.	Age.	Residence.	Occupation.
Jan. 1, 1872.	78	Pliny B. Sherman,	Foreman,	47	4 Kempton st.,	Printer.
" " "	88	Clarfaus Vansant,	1st Asst.,	39	100 S. Water,	Blacksmith.
Dec. 6, 1873.	82	Dav. W. Howland,	2d Asst.,	38	18 Bonney,	"
Jan. 1, 1872.	84	Peter Nelson,	Hoseman,	41	67 S. Second,	Rigger.
June 1, 1876.	79	C. A. S. Sherman,	"	21	43 William,	Gas Fitter.
Oct. 30, "	80	John F. Snow,	"	25	74 Middle,	Car'ge Washer.
" " "	85	William H. Perry,	Driver,	31	80 N. Third,	Shoemaker.
Jan. 1, 1872.	81	Jas. S. Hathaway,	Clerk,	46	60 Mechanics' l.	Shipwright.
Aug. 30, 1875.	167	Wm. H. Drescott,	Torch Boy,	17	Sears' Court,	Clerk.

## PIONEER

HOOK AND LADDER Co., No. 1.

HOUSE CORNER OF PURCHASE STREET AND MECHANICS LANE.

Date of Joining.	No. of Edge	Name.	Rank.	Age.	Residence.	Occupation.
Aug. 7, 1863.	86	Philip M. Tripp,	Foreman,	37	56 North st.,	Teamster.
Jan. 31, 1870.	87	Lysander W. Davis,	1st Asst.,	45	76 Chestnut,	Carpenter.
Mar. 29, 1869.	88	James Conway,	2d Asst.,	40	11 Bush,	Teamster.
" 30, 1874.	89	Chas. E. Pierce,	Clerk,	29	27 Elm,	Printer.
Oct. 26, 1863.	90	Abm. R. Luscomb,	Axeman,	37	50 Mill,	Grocer.
Nov. 27, 1871.	93	Nathl. H. Caswell,	"	29	26 Cedar,	Blacksmith.
Jan. 10, 1874.	97	James W. Dugan,	"	24	Cor. First and Coffin,	Teamster.
July 28, 1873.	100	Thos. M. Halleran,	"	23	41 N. Sixth,	Carpenter.
Nov. 29, 1875.	92	Eben A. Butts,	Ladderman,	39	56 North,	Ship Carpenter.
" 25, 1867.	94	Wm. Clymonts,	"	49	99½ Purchase,	Blacksmith.
May 31, 1858.	96	Alex. Doull,	"	44	114 Fourth,	"
June 1, 1876.	95	Chris. C. Gifford,	"	44	46 Sycamore,	Teamster.
Mar. 30, 1868.	99	Ch. M. Hathaway,	"	36	156 N. Second,	"
Feb. 8, 1875.	101	F. L. Hathaway,	"	23	51 First,	Carpenter.
Aug. 5, 1865.	102	Chas. J. Johnson,	"	45	144 Middle,	Sparmaker.
Feb. 27, 1872.	103	Andw. V. Landers,	"	38	17 Maxfield,	Shoemaker.
Sept. 3, 1860.	104	Thos. T. Manley,	"	55	26 Kempton,	Painter.
Feb. 1, 1876.	98	Fred. H. Sampson,	"	29	8 Market,	Teamster.
Jan. 10, 1874.	105	Chas. H. Walker,	"	50	30 Elm,	"
Mar. 30, 1874.	91	Geo. T. Manley,	"	21	26 Kempton,	
May 1, 1876.	106	Benj. F. Hinkley,	Torch Boy,	19	Corner Bedford and Sixth,	Printer.
Dec. 26, 1876.	107	Squire Gifford,	Torch Boy,	19	72 Walden,	Teamster.
Feb. 1, 1875.	108	Lewis G. Allen,	Driver,		Engine House,	Hostler.

## HANCOCK

## HAND ENGINE Co., No. 9.

## HOUSE LOCATED AT HEAD OF THE RIVER.

Date of Joining.	No. of Bdge.	Name.	Rank.	Age.	Residence.	Occupation.
June 18, 1861.	145	Reuben Washburn,	Foreman,	59	County Road,	Merchant.
" " "	146	Chas. E. Howland,	1st Asst.,	51	Bellville Road,	Teamster.
Feb. 1, 1870.	147	Geo. W. Bennett,	2d Asst.,	30	Mill Road,	Blacksmith.
Oct. 30, 1865.	148	Geo. A. Cobb,	Clerk,	33	Acushnet Ave.,	Tinman.
Dec. 30, 1867.	149	John Sylvia,	Hoseman,	37	Bellville Road,	Shoemaker.
July 29, 1861.	150	Joseph Lawrence,	"	40	Mill Road,	Laborer.
May 25, 1874.	151	Frank C. Terry,	"	27	Acushnet Ave.,	Blacksmith.
May 1, 1870.	152	William Perry,	"	38	Bellville Road,	Teamster.
Nov. 28, 1864.	153	F. P. Washburn,	"	33	County Road,	Sawyer.
Mar. 1, 1870.	154	John A. Russell,	Brakeman,	27	County Road,	Farmer.
Oct. 30, 1865.	155	Arthur Brooks,	"	41	Bellville Road,	Laborer.
May 30, 1870.	156	A. B. Grinnell, Jr.,	"	37	Tarklin Hill R.,	"
Jan. 27, 1873.	157	Joseph Spooner,	"	50	Bellville Road,	"
" " "	158	James A. Wilbur,	"	31	Mill Road,	Pedler.
May 25, 1874.	159	Wm. R. Washburn,	"	29	County Road,	Laborer.
Mar. 27, 1876.	161	Geo. W. Paige,	"	43	Mill Road,	Pedler.
June 24, 1867.	162	Howard Pittsley,	"	44	Tarklin Hill R.,	Teamster.
Oct. 29, 1861.	163	Asa Reynolds,	"	68	Bellville Road,	Laborer.
May 1, 1867.	164	Alfred Williams,	"	52	Acushnet Ave.,	"
Jan. 18, 1861.	165	Seth Hoard,	"	45	County Road,	"
Nov. 30, 1874.	166	L. A. Washburn,	"	38	County Road,	Pedler.
Sept. 25, 1876.	160	C. H. Hathaway,	"	31	County Road,	Laborer.

MEMBERS OF THE NEW BEDFORD PROTECTING  
SOCIETY,

AS PER PAY-ROLL APRIL 30TH, 1876.

Samuel P. Burt,  
George R. Phillips,  
Andrew G. Peirce,  
Edward Knights,  
Joshua C. Hitch,  
Wm. P. S. Cadwell,  
Alden Wordell,  
Edward R. Gardner,  
James H. C. Richmond,  
H. A. Gifford, Jr.,  
Dennis Wood,  
Charles B. Hillman,  
George F. Kingman,  
Wm. H. Willis,  
John P. Knowles, 2d,  
Edward D. Mandell,  
Charles H. Gifford,  
Wm. Wood,  
Gilbert Allen,  
Wm. F. Potter,  
Charles M. Haskell,  
George D. Gifford,  
Wm. R. N. Silvester,  
Alfred G. Wilbor,  
Jonathan Handy,  
Wm. T. Smith,  
Wm. C. Taber, Jr.,  
Eben Perry,  
Charles Almy,  
George F. Parlow,  
Edward H. Allen,  
Alfred Wilson,  
Wm. H. Bartlett,  
John W. Macomber,  
George H. Topham,  
B. Penniman,

Otis N. Peirce,  
Charles S. Cummings,  
Ezra Holmes,  
F. L. Gilman,  
Cyrenus W. Haskins,  
N. S. Cannon,  
Leonard B. Ellis,  
Gideon Allen, Jr.,  
Henry J. Taylor,  
H. S. Kirby,  
Charles H. Lawton,  
Wm. H. H. Allen,  
Wm. O. Woodman,  
Wendell H. Cobb,  
Samuel H. Cook,  
William A. Robinson, 2d,  
Obed N. Swift,  
Gardner T. Sanford,  
Charles S. Kelley,  
Joseph Tillinghast,  
Francis T. Akin,  
Charles A. Case,  
A. W. Hadley,  
E. Kempton Taber,  
Henry C. Denison,  
Joseph Buckminster,  
Joseph Knowles,  
L. M. Kollock,  
Wm. G. Wood,  
G. L. Brownell,  
Wm. Anthony,  
Morgan Rotch,  
Charles M. Taber,  
Gilbert D. Kingman,  
George R. Gray.

# Fires and Alarms for the Year ending January 1st, 1877.

DATE.	BOX.	TIME.	OWNER.	OCCUPANT.	OCCUPATION.	LOCATION.	LOSS.	INS.	CAUSE, &c.
Jan. 1	26	11.40 A. M.	Charles F. Drew.		Stable.	Rear Snell's Bakery,	Trivial,		Boiling over of a kettle of tar.
5	56	3.20 P. M.	Mrs. Bridget Hickey,	Michael A. Hickey,	Boiler Shop,	Delano street,	\$369.00	\$369.00	Unknown.
Feb. 1	34	10.50 A. M.	James C. Bradford,	James C. Bradford,		Cor. School & Front,	2,132.26	2,132.26	Unknown.
5	27	3.30 P. M.	George A. Bourne,		Store,	No. 73 William street,	3,681.00	3,681.00	Overheated furnace.
10	10	9.00 P. M.	Alexander Gomley,	Union Boot and Shoe Co.,	Armory,	No. 73 William street,	624.00	624.00	
11	15	1.00 A. M.	A. R. Palmer, Agent,	John McCugh,	Residence,	137 Elm street,	2,307.00	2,307.00	
15	15	5.30 P. M.	Wm. E. Johnson,	John McLyster,	Saloon,	Cor. Union & First,	19.43	19.43	
18	26	2.10 P. M.	Andrew Craigie,	Wm. E. Johnson,	Residence,	123 Smith street,	Trivial,		
21	28	1.35 P. M.	John Tetlow, Jr.,	Andrew Craigie,	Brass Foundry,	103 No. Water street,	39.40	39.40	Burning chimney.
25	36	2.40 A. M.	C. W. Coggeshall & Co.,	John Tetlow, Jr.,	Block Maker,	Cor. Court & Cottage,	27.32	27.32	Sparks from chimney.
				Wm. West,	Storage,	Front, near School,	1,575.00		Incendiary.
Mar. 6	27	6.40 P. M.	Mrs. T. C. Allen,	Leander Brightman,	Storage,	Front, near School,	150.00		Incendiary.
				Mrs. T. C. Allen,	Storage,	Rear 147 Union street,	200.00		Unknown.
				Wm. A. Tillinghast,	Furniture Repair Shop.	Rear 147 Union street,	683.18	683.18	Unknown.
24	18	11.40 P. M.	Gerrett Gells,	Levi Hawes,	Storage,	Rear 147 Union street,	10.00		Unknown.
30	15	10.00 P. M.	James K. Almy,	Gerrett Gells,	Furniture Store,	150 Purchase street,	6,692.00	4,692.00	Incendiary.
Apr. 9	46	5.55 P. M.	John Fuller,	James K. Almy,	Barn,	12 West Campbell,	5.00	5.00	Unknown.
14	48	4.30 P. M.	Albert G. Stanton,	John Fuller,	Boarding House,	12 Cannon street,	Trivial,		Pipe or cigar ashes.
20	26	1.40 A. M.	A. K. Tripp,	Charles Fisher,	Residence,	189 So. Water street,	Trivial,		Caught from stove.
21	21	1.20 P. M.	Nathaniel G. Booth,	A. K. Tripp,	Planing Mill,	125 No. Water street,	Trivial,		Caught from furnace fire.
22	5	12.50 P. M.	Calvin K. Turner,	Nathaniel G. Booth,	Boarding House,	108 Third street,	Trivial,		Overheated chimney.
				Calvin K. Turner,	House and Barn,	S. W. cor. New County Road & Durfee st.,	5,500.00	3,000.00	Sparks from burning bushes.
				Mrs. Martha Albro,	Residence,	Road " "	700.00		" "
	5	1.30 P. M.	Elbridge G. Turner,	Mrs. Martha Albro,	Dwelling House,	S. E. "	330.00	330.00	" "
				Adwin Davis,	Store,	S. E. "	75.00		" "
				Nathan Burgess,	Residence,	N. W. "	Trivial,		" "
				Martin Atwood,	Residence,	N. E. "	Trivial,		" "
				E. Anthony & Sons,	Printing, Frame	Cor. Union & First,	Trivial,		" "
				Leonard B. Ellis,	Picture Making,		Trivial,		Sparks from chimney.
May 10	27	7.30 A. M.	Jonathan Bourne,	Edmund Grinnell,	Iron Foundry,	Rear 36 William st.,	Trivial,	725.00	Hot ashes among rubbish.
June 8	46	8.30 P. M.	Jonathan Bourne,	Edmund Grinnell,	Iron Foundry,	Cor. Water & Coffin,	2,000.00	725.00	Incendiary.



June 3	18	S. R. Bowle & Co.,	Glass Shades,	Cor. Water & Coffin,	2,200.00	500.00	Incendiary.
16	26	Washburn & Bates,	Planing Mill,	149 No. Water street,	616.00	616.00	Overheated chimney.
28	35		Residence,	66 Grinnell street,	Trivial,	30.00	Fire crackers.
29	35		Residence,	153 Elm street,	Trivial,	30.00	Fire crackers.
July 4	25		Depot,	153 Elm street,	Trivial,	30.00	Fireworks.
			Residence,	77 Allen street,	Trivial,	30.00	Fireworks.
5	14	Meribah Dring,	Barn and Wood	102 Third,	1,000.00	700.00	Sparks from fire in yard.
7	45	N. B. Railroad Co.,	Barn,	Cor. Griffin & Second,	185.00	15.00	" " "
	39	Albert Brigham,	Residence,	121 So. Second street,	30.00	"	" " "
		Nathaniel G. Booth,	Cooper Shop,	Rear 145 No. Water,	Trivial,	Incendiary (no alarm).	Incendiary (no alarm).
			Storehouse,	Parker's Wharf,	5.00	Incendiary.	Incendiary.
				139 Purchase street,	7.50	103.00	Spontaneous combustion.
8	26	Isalah Sears,	Residence and	139 Purchase street,	103.00	975.00	Burning bushes.
		Mary A. Smith,	Printing Office,	Durfee street,	975.00	Unknown.	Unknown.
		Howland & Coggeshall,	Residence,	119 So. First street,	Trivial,	25.00	Caught from lamp (no alarm).
		Edward P. Haskell,	Dry Goods Store,	Cor. Union & Fifth,	25.00	Sparks from chimney (no	alarm).
15	18	Otis A. Sisson,	Cooper Shop,	Bridge Square,	Trivial,	Incendiary.	Incendiary.
		Harry F. Damon,	Coal Shed,	152 No. Third street,	Trivial,	Unknown.	Unknown.
			Oil Works,	Willis' Point,	Trivial,	475.00	Unknown.
			Residence,	Rear 325 Purchase st.,	Trivial,	Unknown.	Unknown.
			Boat Builder,	No. Water near Hill-	787.00	Unknown.	Unknown.
				man,	Trivial,	Unknown.	Unknown.
			Residence,	64 So. Second street,	23.00	Incendiary.	Incendiary.
			Storehouse,	Turner's Court,	2,000.00	"	"
			"	Parker's Wharf,	150.00	"	"
			"	"	100.00	"	"
			"	"	100.00	"	"
			"	"	5,000.00	"	"
			"	"	50.00	50.00	"
Apr. 5	36	John C. Almy,	House and Barn,	Cor. Prospect & Elm,	\$41,308.09	\$22,131.09	Incendiary.
South	25				\$8,000.00	\$7,350.00	Incendiary.
Dart-							
mouth,	45						

## FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH—1876.

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SUPERINTENDENT.

MOSES H. BLISS, Chief Engineer.

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ASSISTANT SUPERINTENDENT.

DANIEL D. BRIGGS.

Residence, Engine-House, N. W. cor. of Bedford and South Sixth sts.  
Office, City Hall.

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### LOCATION OF FIRE ALARM SIGNAL BOXES.

- No. 5. On store northeast corner of Linden and Ashland streets.
6. On house northeast corner of Hazard and State streets.
7. On engine-house, Purchase street, near foot of Franklin street.
8. On pole southeast corner of County and Pearl streets.
9. On southwest corner of North Third and Wamsutta streets.
14. On store northwest corner of Purchase and Willis streets.
15. On pole northeast corner of Smith and Cedar streets.
16. On engine-house northwest corner of County and Hillman sts.
17. On house southwest corner of Maxfield and Ray streets.
18. On bakery southeast corner of North and Purchase.
24. On pole northwest corner of Cedar and Kempton streets.
25. On store southeast corner of County and Kempton streets.
26. On factory southeast corner of Water and Middle streets.
27. On engine-house N. W. cor. of Purchase st. and Mechanics lane.
28. On pole northeast corner of Court and Cedar streets.
32. On Unitarian church, northwest cor. of Union and Eighth sts.
34. On building northwest corner of Union and Water streets.
35. On Trinitarian church, S. W. cor. of School and Fourth sts.
36. On paint mill southeast cor. of Walnut and South Water sts.
37. On pole northeast corner of Bush and Orchard streets.
48. On engine-house N. W. cor. of Bedford and South Sixth sts.
39. On carriage manufactory S. E. corner of Third and Cannon sts.
45. On pole southwest corner of Bonney and Allen streets.
46. On Mission chapel N. E. cor. of Leonard and South Water sts.
47. On pole at the junction of County and South Sixth streets.
48. On house northeast corner of South and South Water sts.
56. On pole northwest corner of South Water and Rivet streets.

## LIST OF FIRE ALARM KEYS FOR 1877.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1 Samuel C. Hart.                      | 53 Lost, Dec., 1872.                       |
| 2 A. C. Tripp.                         | 54 J. Lincoln.                             |
| 3 David Moncrief.                      | 55 Night Watch.                            |
| 4 Engine-House No. 1.                  | 56 John E. Brown.                          |
| 5 George A. Bourne.                    | 57 Patrick Carney.                         |
| 6 Andrew M. Swift.                     | 58 Henry H. Fisher.                        |
| 7 Silas D. Damon.                      | 59 Michael F. Kennedy.                     |
| 8 Engine-House No. 5.                  | 60 Lost, 1876.                             |
| 9 Gosnold Mills Corporation.           | 61 Benj. F. H. Reed.                       |
| 10 Henry H. Fisher's Bakery.           | 62 Lost, January, 1874.                    |
| 11 Lloyd B. Brown.                     | 63 Horace G. Howland.                      |
| 12 Seth Coddington.                    | 64 George H. Clark.                        |
| 13 Thomas Hersom.                      | 65 N. B. Gas Light Co.                     |
| 14 Engine-House No. 2.                 | 66 Hastings & Co. Factory.                 |
| 15 County Jail Office.                 | 67 Edward Kilburn.                         |
| 16 James D. Thompson.                  | 68 Nathan M. Brown.                        |
| 17 Furber's Restaurant.                | 69 John H. Judson.                         |
| 18 Wm. H. Sherman's Stable.            | 70 Wm. J. Marr.                            |
| 19 Hart & Akin.                        | 71 Wm. E. Macomber.                        |
| 20 Henry Taber.                        | 72 Frederick Macy.                         |
| 21 Engine-House No. 4.                 | 73 Moses H. Bliss.                         |
| 22 Thomas B. Tripp.                    | 74 Abraham H. Howland, Jr.                 |
| 23 Samuel Leonard & Co. Factory.       | 75 George L. Brownell.                     |
| 24 R. S. Cornell's Stable.             | 76 James M. Tripp.                         |
| 25 George Delano & Co. Factory.        | 77 Potomska Mills Corporation.             |
| 26 Seth C. Caldwell.                   | 78 John Corey.                             |
| 27 David Cook.                         | 79 Henry C. Hathaway.                      |
| 28 George L. Dyer.                     | 80 Jethro C. Brock.                        |
| 29 Samuel C. Moore.                    | 81 Henry W. Bumpus.                        |
| 30 George Snow.                        | 82 Rufus A. Soule.                         |
| 31 Joshua B. Ashley.                   | 83 Wm. H. Sherman.                         |
| 32 James E. Blake.                     | 84 L. D. Adams.                            |
| 33 Nicholas Davis.                     | 85 Luther M. Dayton.                       |
| 34 Edward Waite.                       | 86 Wamsutta Mills, Gate Keeper's<br>Lodge. |
| 35 George Perry.                       | 87 Hiram Kilburn.                          |
| 36 Jireh Swift, Jr.                    | 88 Samuel H. Pollock.                      |
| 37 Martin Wheeler.                     | 89 Charles S. Paisler.                     |
| 38 Joseph R. Reed.                     | 90 Andrew L. Skiff.                        |
| 39 E. Anthony & Sons. Office.          | 91 )                                       |
| 40 Charles M. Pierce, Jr.              | 92 ) Police.                               |
| 41 John S. Cook. Stable.               | 93 )                                       |
| 42 Mercury Publishing Co. Office.      | 94 Thomas Case.                            |
| 43 Frank C. Bliss.                     | 95 R. Moynan.                              |
| 44 John Clare.                         | 96 Seth Hinkley.                           |
| 45 Antone Sylvia.                      | 97 ) Police.                               |
| 46 Wm. A. Robinson & Co. Fac-<br>tory. | 98 )                                       |
| 47 Wm. J. Brawley.                     | 99 Isaac M. Jones.                         |
| 48 New Bedford Flour Co.               | 100 Lost, May, 1874.                       |
| 49 John H. Dean.                       | 101 C. N. Wood.                            |
| 50 Night Watch.                        | 102 Thomas A. Howland.                     |
| 51 E. Jennings.                        | 103 Police.                                |
| 52 J. L. Wilber.                       | 104 James Crafts.                          |

105	D. A. Butler.	124	Rodolphus Beetle.
106	G. F. Netcher.	125	T. Hersom & Co. Factory.
107	F. Hussey,	126	Henry T. Wood.
108	B. Hillman.	127	Lemuel M. Kollock.
109	Henry Stevens.	128	N. B. & N. Y. Steamship Office.
110	James A. Mitchell.	129	A. H. Rhodes.
111	Almaza Tripp.	130	Robert S. Lawton.
112	Nathan J. Knight.	131	} Engineer's Office.
113	Thomas N. Dunham.	132	
114	Lost, Nov., 1875.	133	
115	J. W. Arnett.	134	
116	} Police.	135	
117		136	
118	W. L. Wade.	137	
119	Timothy Sullivan.	138	
120	Daniel D. Briggs.	139	
121	John Savage.	140	
122	Eben C. Milliken. Bakery.	141	
123	Marcus W. Taber.	142	

## LOCATION OF HYDRANTS.



### ALLEN STREET.

Southeast corner of Bonney street.  
Northwest corner of Ward street.  
North side, east of Page street 159 feet.

### ARNOLD STREET.

Southwest corner of Emerson street.  
Southeast corner of Atlantic street.

### ARCH STREET.

West side, south of Union street 212 feet.

### ASH STREET.

Northwest corner of Middle street.  
Southwest corner of Morgan street. Double.  
Northwest corner of Arnold street.  
Northwest corner of Maple street.

### ASHLAND STREET.

West side, head of Linden street.



## BEDFORD STREET.

Southwest corner of Fifth street.  
Southeast corner of County street.  
Southeast corner of Orchard street.  
South side, 171 feet west of Borden.

## BONNEY STREET.

Northwest corner of Grinnell street.

## BRIDGE STREET.

North side, 44 feet west from draw.  
South side, 11 feet west from draw.

## BUSH STREET.

Southwest corner of First street.

## CAMPBELL STREET.

South side, east of County street 163 feet.  
South side, east of Emerson street 205 feet.

## CANNON STREET.

South side, east of Second street 164 feet.

## CEDAR STREET.

Northwest corner of Elm street. Double.  
Southwest corner of Kempton street.  
West side, north of Mill street 75 feet.  
Southwest corner of Hillman street.  
Northwest corner of Sycamore street.  
Southwest corner of Campbell street.  
Southwest corner of Parker street.

## CENTRE STREET.

South side, east of Water 85 feet.

## CHANCERY STREET.

Southwest corner of Hillman street.

## CHERRY STREET.

Southeast corner of Seventh street.

## CHESTNUT STREET.

Southwest corner of North street.

West side, north of Campbell street 96 feet.

## CLARK STREET.

Southwest corner of State street.

## COTTAGE STREET.

Northwest corner of Allen street.

Northwest corner of Bedford street.

Northwest corner of Hawthorn street.

Southwest corner of Arnold street.

Southwest corner of Union street.

## COUNTY STREET.

Northwest corner of Locust street.

Northwest corner of Parker street.

Southwest corner of Smith street.

Southwest corner of Maxfield street.

Southwest corner of North street.

Southwest corner of Middle street. Double.

Southwest corner of Morgan street.

Northwest corner of Union street.

West side, head of School street.

Northwest corner of Bush street.

Southwest corner of Hawthorn street.

Northwest corner of Allen street.

Southwest corner of Grinnell street.

West side, head of South street.

Northwest corner of Rockland street.

Southwest corner of Thompson's lane.

Northwest corner of Rivet street.

## COURT STREET.

Southwest corner of Orchard street.

South side, head of Cedar street.

South side, head of Emerson street.

South side, front of Tannery.

## COVE STREET.

South side, east of Water street 487 feet.

## CRAPO STREET.

West side, south of Washington street 343 feet.

West side, south of Rockland street, 225 feet.

## CYPRESS STREET.

Northwest corner of Hillman street.

Northwest corner of Sycamore street.

## DARTMOUTH STREET.

East side, south of Hickory street 125 feet.

## DURFEE STREET.

Southwest corner of Cedar street. Double.

## ELM STREET.

Southwest corner of Pleasant street.

Southwest corner of Summer street.

## EMERSON STREET.

Southwest corner of Willis street.

Southwest corner of Parker street.

## FIFTH STREET.

West side, south of Bush street 245 feet.

Northwest corner of Grinnell street.

## FIRST STREET.

West side, south of Union street 220 feet.  
West side, south of School street 109 feet.  
West side, south of Howland Street 185 feet.  
West side, south of South street 255 feet.

## FOREST STREET.

South side, west of County street 248 feet.

## FOSTER STREET.

Southwest corner of Maxfield street.  
Northwest corner of High street.

## FOURTH STREET.

West side, north of School street 106 feet.  
West side, south of Bush street 210 feet.  
Northwest corner of Rockland street.

## FRANKLIN STREET.

Southwest corner of Pleasant street.

## FRENCH AVENUE.

West side, south of Cove road 14 feet.

## FRONT STREET.

Northwest corner of lane, head of Merrill's wharf.  
West side, south of Commercial street 86 feet.  
Southwest corner of Centre street.  
Southwest corner of Elm street.  
West side, south from Washburn street 319 feet.

## GRIFFIN STREET.

Southwest corner of Second street.

## GRINNELL STREET.

South side, east of Crapo street 103 feet.

## GROVE STREET.

Southwest corner of Anthony street.

## HAWTHORN STREET.

Southeast corner of Page street.

## HAZARD STREET.

South side, west of State street 140 feet.

Southwest corner of Pleasant street.

## HIGH STREET.

South side, east of Third street 43 feet.

South side, east of County street 177 feet.

## HILLMAN STREET.

Southwest corner of Second street.

Southeast corner of Hill street.

## HOWLAND STREET.

Southeast corner of Second street.

## IRVING COURT.

North end of Court.

## KEMPTON STREET.

South side, head of Pleasant street.

South side, head of Hill street.

Southwest corner of Summer street.

South side, head of Cypress street. Double.

Southwest corner of Emerson street.

Southwest corner of Park street.

Southwest corner of Liberty street.

Southeast corner of Jenney street.



## LIBERTY STREET.

West side, south of Kempton street 253 feet.

## LINCOLN STREET.

West side, south of Union street 171 feet.

## LINDEN STREET.

South side, east of Ashland street 343 feet.

## LOGAN STREET.

South west corner of North Third street.

South side, east from North Third street 400 feet.

Southwest corner of North Front street.

## MAXFIELD STREET.

Southeast corner of Chestnut street.

Southeast corner of Spruce street.

## MECHANICS LANE.

North side, east of Eighth street 206 feet.

## MIDDLE STREET.

Southeast corner of Second street.

Southeast corner of Sixth street. Double.

South side, east of Cedar street 371 feet.

Southeast corner of Chancery.

## MILL STREET.

South side, west of Hill street 191 feet.

## MORGAN STREET.

Southwest corner of Cottage street.

## MT. PLEASANT STREET.

Southeast corner of Distributing Reservoir.

West side, north of Durfee street 572 feet.

Northwest corner of Durfee street.

## MT. VERNON STREET.

South side, 359 feet west of Mt. Pleasant street.

## NORTH STREET.

Southeast corner of North Third street.  
Southwest corner of Foster street.

## OLD POINT ROAD.

West side, east of French Avenue 650 feet.

## ORCHARD STREET.

West side, head of Bush street.

## PARKER STREET.

Southwest corner of Summer street.

## PENNIMAN STREET.

South side, west of State street 220 feet.

## PINE STREET.

Northwest corner of Cross street.

## PLEASANT STREET.

Southwest corner of Market street.  
Northwest corner of Hillman street.  
Southwest corner of Sycamore street.  
Southwest corner of Willis street.  
Northwest corner of Pope street.  
Northwest corner of Austin street.  
Southwest corner of Linden street.

## POPE STREET.

South side, opposite North Oak street.

## PROSPECT STREET.

Northwest corner of Grinnell street.  
West side, south of Howland street 157 feet.

## PURCHASE STREET.

Near Pumping Engine-House.  
East side, foot of Clark street.  
West side foot of Logan street.  
Northwest corner of Austin street.  
Northwest corner of Merrimac street. Double.  
Northwest corner of Pope street.  
Southwest corner of Pearl street. Double.  
Southwest corner of Campbell street.  
West side, north of Maxfield street 343 feet. Double.  
Southwest corner of Hillman street. Double.  
Southwest corner of Mill street.  
Northwest corner of Middle street.  
West side, north of Mechanics lane 13 feet. Double.  
Northwest corner of Union street.

## RICKETSON'S COURT.

South side, west of Sixth street 306 feet.

## RIVET STREET.

Southwest corner of Second street.

## ROBESON STREET.

Southwest corner of County street.

## RUSSELL STREET.

South side, east of Fifth street 92 feet.

## SECOND STREET.

Northwest corner of Mill Street.  
West side, south of Spring street 74 feet.  
Northwest corner of Coffin street.  
West side, north of Grinnell street 61 feet.

## SEVENTH STREET.

West side, north of Bush street 50 feet.

## SHERMAN STREET.

South side, west of County street 314 feet.

## SIXTH STREET.

Southwest corner of William street.  
Southwest corner of School street.  
Northwest corner of Bush street.  
Southwest corner of Russell street.  
Northwest corner of Wing street.  
West side, north of Grinnell street 194 feet.

## SMITH STREET.

Southwest corner of Chestnut street. Double.  
Southeast corner of Spruce street. Double.  
Southeast corner of Emerson street.  
South side, west of Emerson street 404 feet.

## SOUTH STREET.

Southwest corner of Third street.  
Southwest corner of Second street.  
Southwest corner of Prospect street.

## SPRING STREET.

Southwest corner of Seventh street.  
Southeast corner of Fifth street.

## STATE STREET.

Northwest corner of Sycamore street.  
Southwest corner of Pearl street.  
Southwest corner of Franklin street.  
Northwest corner of Merrimac street.

## SUMMER STREET.

Northwest corner of Hillman street.  
Northwest corner of North street.  
Southwest corner of Willis street.

## SYCAMORE STREET.

Southwest corner of Thomas street.  
Southwest corner of Summer Street.

## TABER'S WHARF.

South side, north of Union street 36 feet.

## THIRD STREET.

West side, north of Wamsutta street 514 feet. Double.

West side, south of Wamsutta street 255 feet.

Southeast corner of Pope street.

Northwest corner of Willis street.

West side, south of Campbell street 179 feet.

Northwest corner of Maxfield street.

Northwest corner of Kempton street.

Northeast corner of Elm street.

Northwest corner of School street.

Northwest corner of Bush street.

Northwest corner of Russell street.

Northwest corner of Bedford street.

West side, head of Howland street.

Southwest corner of Rockland street.

West side, south of Rivet street 109 feet.

## THOMAS STREET.

Northwest corner of Hillman street.

## TREMONT STREET.

West side, south of Arnold street 287 feet.

## UNION STREET.

Southwest corner of Water street. Double.

Southeast corner of Second street.

Southwest corner of Third street. Double.

Southwest corner of Sixth street. Double.

## WALDEN STREET.

Southwest corner of Maxfield street.

## WALNUT STREET.

Southwest corner of Second street.

Southeast corner Fourth street. Double.

Southwest corner Seventh street.

## WAMSUTTA STREET.

South side, east of North Third street 285 feet. Double.



## WASHBURN STREET.

Southeast corner of Acushnet avenue.  
South side, west from North Front street 228 feet.  
South side, east from North Front street 312 feet.

## WASHINGTON STREET.

Southeast corner of Crapo street.  
South side, west from Orchard street 102 feet.  
Southeast corner of Dartmouth street.

## WATER STREET.

Southwest corner of Hillman street.  
West side, south of North street 258 feet.  
Northwest corner of Middle street. Double.  
West side, north of Centre street 46 feet.  
West side, north of School street 22 feet.  
Northwest corner of Walnut street.  
Northeast corner of City wharf.  
Northwest corner of Coffin street.  
West side, head of Leonard street. Double.  
Northwest corner of Howland street.  
Northwest corner of Grinnell street.  
Northwest corner of South street.  
West side, north of Potomska street 31 feet.  
Northwest corner of Rivet street.  
Southwest corner of Blackmore street.  
Southwest corner of Delano street.  
West side, south of Division street 235 feet.  
Southwest corner of Cove street.

## WILLIAM STREET.

Southwest corner of Eighth street.  
Southeast corner of North Third street.  
Southwest corner of Bethel street.

## WILLIS STREET.

Southwest corner of State street.  
South side, west of Cedar street 200 feet.

## WING STREET.

Southwest corner of Fourth street.

## LOCATION OF RESERVOIRS.

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Durfee street, southeast corner of New County road.

Linden street, northeast corner of Ashland.

Franklin street, southwest corner of State.

Willis street, northeast corner of State.

Campbell street, west side of Purchase.

Smith street, southeast corner of Cypress.

Pleasant street, between Maxfield and Sycamore.

County street, southeast corner of Maxfield.

Hillman street, between Purchase and Pleasant.

Pleasant street, southwest corner of North.

Chestnut street, between Mill and North.

Mill street, southwest corner of Purchase.

Kempton street, between Cypress and Cedar.

High street, near northeast corner of Foster.

Middle street, near northwest corner of Purchase.

Middle street, near southeast corner of Purchase.

Middle street, west of High school.

County street, front of M. E. church.

North Second street, northwest corner of William.

City Hall square, west of hall.

Court street, near head of Orchard.

Union street, southwest corner of County.

Union street, southeast corner of Fourth.

South Sixth street, northwest corner of Spring.

Third street, southwest corner of Spring.

School street, northwest corner of Fourth.

South Second street, northwest corner of Walnut.

South Sixth street, northwest corner of Walnut.

Orchard street, east side, below Hawthorn.

Russell street, between County and South Sixth.

Third street, southeast corner of Cannon.

Bedford street, southeast corner of Fifth.

South Sixth street, southwest corner of Wing.

Howland street, corner of Third.

Dartmouth street, west of Orchard.

Third street, southeast corner of Grinnell.

Washington street, northeast corner of Crapo.

South First street, southwest corner of South.

## INVENTORY OF PROPERTY

IN POSSESSION OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT, AND IN USE,  
JAN. 1, 1877.

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BUILDINGS, APPARATUS, &c.

4 brick engine-houses.	11 tables.
2 wooden engine-houses.	9 mirrors.
5 steam fire engines.	10 bedsteads.
1 hand fire engine.	14 mattresses.
5 horse hose carriages.	4 straw mattresses.
2 hand hose carriages.	16 pillows.
2 hook and ladder trucks, (one old).	37 pillow-cases.
8200 feet 2½-inch cotton hose.	37 sheets.
2500 feet 2½-inch rubber hose.	18 blankets.
150 feet 2½-inch seamless hose.	20 towels.
500 feet 2-inch leather hose.	16 bed quilts.
122 feet 4½-inch suction hose.	11 bed spreads.
25 feet 3-inch suction hose.	13 carpets.
190 feet hand hose.	6 clocks.
16 horses.	111 tower ropes.
9 pair double harnesses.	100 feet hose rope.
7 single harnesses.	6 suction hose ropes.
21 horse blankets.	1 spare hook and ladder pole.
6 horsebrushes.	167 firemen's badges.
6 curry combs.	2 powder-house keys, bag and fuse.
4 mane brushes.	1 rope for fire hooks.
5 cards.	5 dust pans.
6 whips.	5 dust-brushes.
4 grain chests.	4 floor-brushes.
4 feed troughs.	6 scrub-brushes.
14 pitchforks.	5 tube-brushes.
7 pails.	4 mops.
9 brooms.	5 feather dusters.
1 hoe.	3 baskets.
16 shovels.	4 wood-saws.
15 pokers.	4 saw-horses.
12 axes.	4 grate patterns.
3 hatchets.	4 step-ladders.
9 iron bars.	14 settees.
17 halters.	5 American ensigns.
5 sets lead bars.	21 lanterns.
6 leather buckets.	7 stoves and pipes.
86 chairs.	7 stoves and pipe, old.

5 coal hods.	14 grain measures.
10 brass hydrant connections.	3 bars castile soap.
10 iron hydrant wrenches.	9 chamois skins.
25 discharge pipes.	9 sponges.
32 discharge nozzles.	4 wagons with poles and shafts.
51 leading hose wrenches.	48 coal baskets.
29 engine wrenches.	1 set wagon runners.
4 jackscrews and bars.	4 sets blocks and falls.
4 work benches.	4 hammers.
4 iron vices.	6 wagon jacks.
9 oil cans.	22 ladders, from 10 to 48 feet—525 ft.
10 oil feeders.	26 fire hooks and pikes.
4 waste boxes.	1 tube scraper.
4 connections, 2½ to 4½.	8 ropes—Hook and Ladder.
1 connection, 2 to 2½.	2 stands.
3½ sets pump leathers, extra.	12 spittoons.
4 hose troughs.	1 wardrobe.
10 hose brushes.	1 window brush.
4 pipes for hand hose.	1 water cooler.
20 wrench belts.	3 soap dishes.
10 wheel fenders.	3 mugs.
2 iron kettles and 2 tin kettles.	5 cold chisels.
4 copper tanks.	4 stable gongs.
3 watering pots.	1 alarm register.

## SUPPLIES AND MATERIAL ON HAND.

650 feet 2½ inch new cotton hose.	1 hose pipe. New.
3 pitchforks.	1 water test gauge.
17 brooms.	2 iron tool boxes.
2 axes.	40 lbs. tallow.
11 pillow-cases.	70 lbs. cotton waste.
2 towels.	2 sets flue tools.
2 sheets.	4½ cords wood.
3 lanterns.	80 lbs. cordage.
8 discharge nozzles.	5 boxes harness soap.
6 leading hose wrenches.	1 box tripolia.
15 engine wrenches.	10 valve springs.
6 oil cans.	1 set badge dies.
1 waste box.	2 quires emery paper.
5 pump leathers, extra.	4 quarts alcohol.
5 wheel fenders.	5 glass tubes—water gauge.
3 iron kettles.	250 feet old (burst) hose.
2 tin “	2 engine bells.
1 copper tank.	6 old brass torches.
4 bars castile soap.	60 lbs. rock salt.
4 chamois skins.	1 suction strainer.
4 sponges.	1 engine spring. No. 3.
4 extra wheels for engine.	1 tunnel.
2 extra wheels for hose reel.	1 two-quart measure.
5 gate wrenches.	18 tons of hay.
3 taps.	3½ tons of straw.
4 spare grates. Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5.	30 bushels of grain.

10 galls. petroleum oil and can.	22 tons cannell coal.
10 galls. sp. oil and can.	24 tons coal for engine houses.
5 galls. Downer's polishing oil.	4 pounds rotten stone.
2 galls. neatsfoot oil and can.	5 spring locks—30 keys.
12 feet $4\frac{1}{2}$ inch suction, good.	1 chest repairing tools.
36 " " " " poor.	1 rivet cutter.
1 spare axle. No. 2.	1 set weighing scales.
18 harness snaps.	3 tube brushes.
10 sets new hose coupling.	6 scrub brushes.
1 machine to put couplings on.	80 pounds common soap.

## ENGINEER'S OFFICE FURNITURE.

1 carpet.	6 towels.
1 desk.	1 comb and brush.
1 book-case.	1 broom.
1 copying press.	1 dustpan and brush.
1 table.	1 carpet sweeper.
1 clock.	1 small feather duster.
6 chairs and cushions.	1 stove with copper pipe.
1 swivel chair.	2 pieces oil cloth.
1 marble-top sink.	1 coal-hod and shovel.
1 gas drop-light.	2 foot mats.
9 framed pictures.	1 splittoon.
1 looking-glass.	

## FIRE ALARM TELEGRAPH AND SUPPLIES.

27 alarm boxes.	1 shovel.
12 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles of line wire.	1 posthole spoon.
5 bell-strikers.	2 paint brushes.
6 15-inch gongs.	1 rope.
1 7-inch gongs.	1 soldering kettle.
3 repeaters.	1 iron melting pot for zinc.
1 repeater-case.	1 iron ladle.
1 switch board.	2 iron moulds for zinc.
1 battery rack.	1 bull's-eye lantern.
146 cups in battery.	21 battery cups. Spare.
2 hydrometers.	1700 pounds sulphate copper.
1 rubber syringe.	10 pounds sulphate zinc.
1 thermometer.	180 battery zincs.
3 tapper gongs.	750 pounds iron wire.
13 church door keys.	75 pounds compound wire.
142 alarm box keys.	40 glass insulators.
1 copper hand-basin.	16 hook insulators.
1 screw-driver.	45 iron brackets.
3 pairs cutting pliers.	$\frac{1}{4}$ gross screws.
1 vise and strap.	11 alarm box hinges.
2 tool belts.	1 weight for bell-striker.
1 pair pole climbers.	1 15-inch gong magnet.
1 gimlet.	1 7-inch gong magnet.
1 bit and stock.	1 alarm box magnet.
2 hammers.	4 small magnets, poor.
1 monkey-wrench.	6 old leather fire buckets, date 1829.
1 iron bar.	



REPORT  
OF THE  
Superintendent of Street Lights,  
FOR 1876.

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NEW BEDFORD, Dec. 30, 1876.

*Wm. T. Soule, Esq., Chairman of Committee on Street  
Light Department:*

SIR,—Deeming it incumbent upon me as Superintendent of the Street Light Department, to make an exhibit of the doings of the year so far as relates to the Light Department, I make the following report. As you are aware the duties each year become more arduous as the territory becomes more extended. As at present the lighted district extends from Ashley Lane, so-called, on the Point Road, to Hawes Hall, Head of River, and from the Fairhaven draw to Cornell's Lane, Kempton street, you can form an idea of what amount of labor is needed in order to keep the lights in necessary repair, and the mechanism of the Globe Gas Light Burner makes an additional labor account. I do not deem it requisite to go into detail of the actual cur-

rent expense for the year, since the auditor makes a compilation of the account. I submit to you the number of gas lights set during the year of 1876, and where situated.

### Gas :

Third street between Union and William.....	1
“ “ “ William and Elm.....	1
“ “ corner of High.....	1
Campbell street, between County and State.....	1
Robeson street.....	1
Ashland street.....	1

Making a total of gas, 381.

### Naphtha lights. Number set, and where situated :

Purchase and Rodman streets.....	1
“ “ Clark streets.....	1
“ “ Penniman streets.....	1
Bedford and Borden streets.....	1
Faunce Corner.....	1
Rockdale.....	1
Noel Taber Road.....	1
Engine house at Head of the River.....	1
Campbell street, east of Cedar.....	1
Cedar Grove street.....	1
Burgess Lane.....	1
Tremont street, south of Arnold.....	1
Parker street, between Cedar and Emerson.....	1
Bellville Road.....	1
Smith street, east of Emerson.....	1
Barker's Court.....	1

Making 318 the number of naphtha lights.

Supplanted by gas, 3.

From whence removed: Corner of Third and High streets, Robeson street east of County, and Campbell between State and County.

Leaving a remainder of 315 naphtha lights up to January 1st, 1877.

I also submit to you statement of gas as consumed monthly, as per gas-house statement.

Number of nights lighted, which compares with statement as kept by myself and bill per month.

Months.	No. of Days.	No. of Lights.	Feet of Gas Consumed.	Amount of Bill.
January.....	22	375	259,500	\$752.55
February.....	21	375	189,000	548.10
March.....	21	375	187,500	543.75
April.....	21	375	153,000	443.70
May.....	20	375	147,000	426.30
June.....	21	377	147,400	427.48
July.....	22	376	150,400	419.59
August.....	20	379	156,900	439.33
September.....	22	379	187,900	526.35
October.....	20	381	195,800	548.33
November.....	20	381	219,800	615.54
December.....	20	381	221,740	620.87

I also present to you a statement of such articles as are used in the Light Department on hand up to date :

Gas burners, 6.

Ladders, 22.

Naphtha tanks, 2.

“ cans, 18.

Glass, 14x16, 1½ boxes.

“ 14x10, 1 box.

Lanterns, 20.

Crow-bar, 1.

Shovel, 1.

Pump, 1.

Stove, 1.

Wooden posts, 28.

Iron “ 13.

Matches, 8 gross.

Stop-cocks for gas, 3.

Naphtha burners, 25.

“ tanks, 40.

Boulevard lanterns, 6.

Naphtha, 9 barrels.

Feather dusters, 5.

Number of lighters employed on gas, 9. Pay per month (\$13.00) thirteen dollars.

Number of lighters on naphtha, 10, averaging (\$16.25) sixteen dollars and twenty-five cents per month.

Most Respectfully,

GEORGE H. MITCHELL,

Superintendent of Street Lights.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

Dec. 30th, 1876.

Received and ordered to be printed in the City Documents,  
and sent down for concurrence.

HENRY T. LEONARD, City Clerk.

IN COMMON COUNCIL,

Dec. 30th, 1876.

Concurred.

WM. A. CHURCH, Clerk.

# Report of the City Marshal.

*To His Honor the Mayor, and the City Council of the City of New Bedford:*

GENTLEMEN,—In accordance with the provisions governing the Police department of the city of New Bedford, I have the honor to submit an annual report for the year 1876.

The total number of arrests during the year was eight hundred and eight.

The total number of persons arraigned before the Court is six hundred and fifty-eight, of whom 551 were males and 107 were females, and are classified with offences as follows, viz :

Abduction.....1	Gambling.....2
Adultery.....4	Idle and disorderly.....21
Aiding prisoner to escape.....1	Illegal sale.....8
Assault and battery.....56	Indecent assault.....3
Assault on an officer.....4	Keeping with intent to sell.....1
Assault with dangerous weapon..2	Larceny.....39
Assault with intent to kill.....1	Lewd and lascivious person.....1
Assault with intent to rape.....3	Liquor nuisance.....3
Breaking, entering and larceny..7	Malicious mischief.....5
Breaking glass.....1	Maiming a dog.....1
Contempt of court.....1	Night-walker.....1
Cruelty to animals.....1	Polygamy.....2
Common nuisance.....1	Rape.....1
Disobedience.....1	Receiving stolen goods.....1
Disorderly house.....6	Robbery.....2
Disturbing the peace.....37	Sodomy.....1
Drunkenness.....259	Threats.....1
Drunkenness, 2d offence.....111	Vagrancy.....36
Embezzlement.....1	Violation of City Ordinance.....1
False pretences.....3	Violation of Sunday law.....6
Fornication.....2	Violation of license law.....19

Total prosecutions,.....658

Let off on promise of reformation,.....150

Total arrests,.....808



I have paid to the City Treasurer, the sum of one hundred and twenty-one and 35-100 dollars (\$121.35) received for officer's fees, licenses, board of prisoners, &c., during the past year.

The officers of the day police have given good satisfaction. I have found them to be faithful men, prompt in the discharge of duty and ready at all times to assist me in any work required. I am of the opinion that the day force is inadequate to the needs of the city, nevertheless I have not employed special policemen to any great extent, being convinced that the best interests of the city are not subserved by indiscriminately using such officers.

It has been my earnest endeavor to conduct, so far as lay in my power, the affairs of the police department with all the economy consistent with the public welfare and am gratified in the financial exhibit of the Department at this date.

In conclusion, I desire to thank you, Mr. Mayor, and also all members of the City Government, for the kind consideration, I have ever received at your hands.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

HENRY C. HATHAWAY,

City Marshal.

OFFICER OF THE NIGHT WATCH.

NEW BEDFORD, Dec. 30th, 1876.

To Henry C. Hathaway, City Marshal of the City of New Bedford:

SIR,—I have the honor to submit to you my annual report as Officer of the Night Watch for the year ending at date.

Whole number of arrests, 253; for the following offences:

Assault on officer .....	2	Malicious mischief.....	1
Adultery.....	1	Night walker .....	1
Drunkenness.....	192	Violation of Sunday law.....	6
Disturbing the peace.....	21	“ “ License law.....	2
Disorderly house.....	4	“ “ City Ordinance .....	1
Idle and disorderly.....	12	Vagrancy.....	10

During the year 2488 persons have been furnished with food and lodgings. Of these 2440 were males and 48 females.

Of the thirty men appointed as night watchmen at the commencement of the year four resigned, two were dis-

charged and two suspended. Five new appointments were made during the year.

The watchmen during the year have found seventy places of business left unlocked and notified the proprietors.

Permit me, in conclusion, to express my thanks for the promptness of the men under my charge in the performance of their duties.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM E. MACOMBER,

Officer of the Night Watch.

## BOARD OF HEALTH.

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*To his Honor the Mayor, and Board of Aldermen :*

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to report to you that in my capacity as officer of the Board of Health I have viewed and abated during the past year 138 nuisances, in order to accomplish which I have found it necessary to visit some of the places a number of times.

The disinfectants, measures, &c., belonging to this department are kept at the City Stable, on High street, while the flags are at the Central Police Station.

I have ever found His Honor the Mayor, and the Physician of the Board, ready to lend their assistance to me in all work pertaining to this department, for which I feel much indebted.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY C. HATHAWAY,

City Marshal and Officer of the Board of Health.

## JUVENILE COURT.

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There have been during the past year arrested and arraigned before the above Court, twenty-four juveniles, the offences of whom may be classified as follows :

Assault and battery.....	1	Larceny .....	8
Burglary .....	7	Malicious mischief .....	5
Drunkenness.....	1	Stealing a ride .....	2

Of these, two were sent to the State Reform School, one to the House of Correction for ninety days, two discharged, and the cases of the others laid on file on payment of small fines and costs.

Respectfully submitted,

HENRY C. HATHAWAY,

Temporary Clerk.



## INVENTORY OF PROPERTY

BELONGING TO THE POLICE DEPARTMENT JANUARY 1ST,  
1877.

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## POLICE OFFICE.

1 book case.	1 copy sup. of General Statutes.
1 fire alarm.	1 copy Gen. Statutes.
Police badges.	1 copy Ordinances of Boston.
3 desks.	1 copy Ordinances of New Bedford.
1 carpet.	1 copy Laws of Business.
2 baskets.	Acts and Resolves, 1873 to 1876.
1 thermometer.	1 oil coat.
3 maps.	1 waiter.
1 broom.	21 small keys.
1 pan and brush.	9 padlocks.
9 brass keys.	1 lantern.
1 hand stamp.	4 marshal's staves.
1 gluten stand.	4 curtains.
1 entry map.	4 bill hooks.
11 revolvers and cases.	2 paper cases.
11 pairs handcuffs.	2 pitchers.
5 pairs new handcuffs.	10 ring screws.
1 lounge.	3 brass screws.
12 chairs.	1 oil can.
1 umbrella stand.	2 inkstands.
1 clock.	2 pairs of steps.
3 mats.	Special officers' stars.
1 brush.	3 directories.
3 spittoons.	55 police badges.
1 dark lantern.	15 long ladders.
1 bookcase.	20 short ladders.
2 pen racks.	4 step ladders.
2 mirrors.	1 letter press.
1 Webster's dictionary.	1 view of New Bedford.

## POLICE COURT ROOM.

1 record book and index.

1 bookcase.

1 inkstand.

## WATCH-HOUSE AND LOCK-UP

## CAPTAIN'S OFFICE AND ROOM.

1 iron bedstead.  
 1 spring bed.  
 2 mattresses.  
 2 sheets.  
 2 blankets.  
 1 chair.  
 1 prisoners' record.  
 2 time books.  
 1 lounge.  
 1 looking-glass.  
 1 bell for watch.  
 1 rotary chair.  
 1 desk.  
 1 inkstand.  
 1 carpet.  
 42 watchmen's hats.

1 carpet.  
 1 duster.  
 1 comforter.  
 1 pillow and case.  
 1 copy General Statutes.  
 3 directories.  
 35 blue blouses.  
 36 belts and billies.  
 60 rattles.  
 1 pair of handcuffs.  
 46 wreaths.  
     Numbers.  
 42 badges.  
 29 pairs gloves.  
 36 station keys.  
 34 fire alarm keys.

## LOCK-UP AND LODGERS' DEPARTMENT.

3 sheets.  
 2 bedspreads.  
 1 hand-basin.  
 5 knives and forks.  
 2 shots rubber hose.  
 2 demijohns,  
 1 hammer.  
 2 mirrors.  
 2 thermometers.  
 1 bedstead.  
 1 oil carpet.  
 2 pillows.  
 1 barrel for whitewash.  
 1 brush.  
 1 stone pot.  
 1 hatchet.  
     Bread can and bread.  
 4 spades.  
 2 pails.  
 11 chairs.  
 1 coal shovel.  
 1 gimlet.  
 1 clock.  
 11 candlesticks.  
 8 mugs.  
 1 settee.

2 coal-hods.  
 1 water-pot.  
 2 slates.  
 1 pitchfork.  
 1 tunnel.  
 1 gallon measure.  
 1 pair pincers.  
 14 mattresses.  
 16 mattress covers.  
 37 pillow covers.  
 31 blankets.  
 21 pillows.  
 11 iron bedsteads.  
 1 pail and brush.  
 12 tin pans.  
 1 screwdriver.  
 4 lanterns.  
 17 tin pots.  
 3 snow shovels.  
 2 kettles.  
 1 table.  
 1 pair ice tongs.  
 2 brooms.  
 2 dust-brushes.  
 2 dustpans.  
 12 towels.

16 slop-pails.  
3 oil cans.  
5 plates.  
1 brad awl.  
5 coils rope.  
1 mat.  
7 spittoons.

1 poker.  
1 brush.  
2 coal shovels.  
1 pair steps.  
1 stretcher.  
2 soap dishes.

## NORTH STATION.

6 beds.  
6 pillows.  
1 stove and pipe.  
1 shovel.  
2 spittoons.  
1 desk.  
2 lanterns.  
5 chairs.  
1 clock.  
1 snow shovel.  
1 iron pot.  
1 spade.  
1 soap dish.  
1 box soap.  
1 pair steps.  
6 blankets.  
6 tin pots.  
2 coal-hods.  
1 coal-shovel.  
6 slop-pails.  
1 inkstand.

2 pairs irons.  
1 broom.  
1 thermometer.  
2 candles.  
1 key.  
1 pitcher.  
2 water pails.  
1 coal-sifter.  
1 jug.  
1 map.  
4 mugs.  
1 hand-basin.  
1 scrub-brush.  
1 clothes-brush.  
1 mirror.  
1 mop.  
1 candlestick.  
1 dustpan.  
1 dust-brush.  
1 towel.

## SOUTH STATION.

1 stove and pipe.  
1 boiler.  
1 small shovel.  
4 slop-pails.  
1 dust-brush.  
1 mop.  
2 pairs handcuffs.  
2 coal-hods.  
1 coal-shovel.  
1 coal-sifter.  
1 scrub-brush.  
1 settee.  
1 broom.  
1 thermometer.  
1 towel.  
1 soap dish.  
1 poker.

3 iron bedsteads.  
4 blankets.  
1 basin.  
4 cups.  
1 water pail.  
4 chairs.  
1 clock.  
4 mattresses.  
4 pillows and cases.  
4 tin cups.  
1 stone jar.  
2 lanterns.  
2 spittoons.  
1 mirror.  
1 box soap.  
1 Rubber hose and sprinkler.  
1 inkstand.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

Dec. 30, 1876.

Received and severally ordered to be printed in the City Documents, and sent down for concurrence.

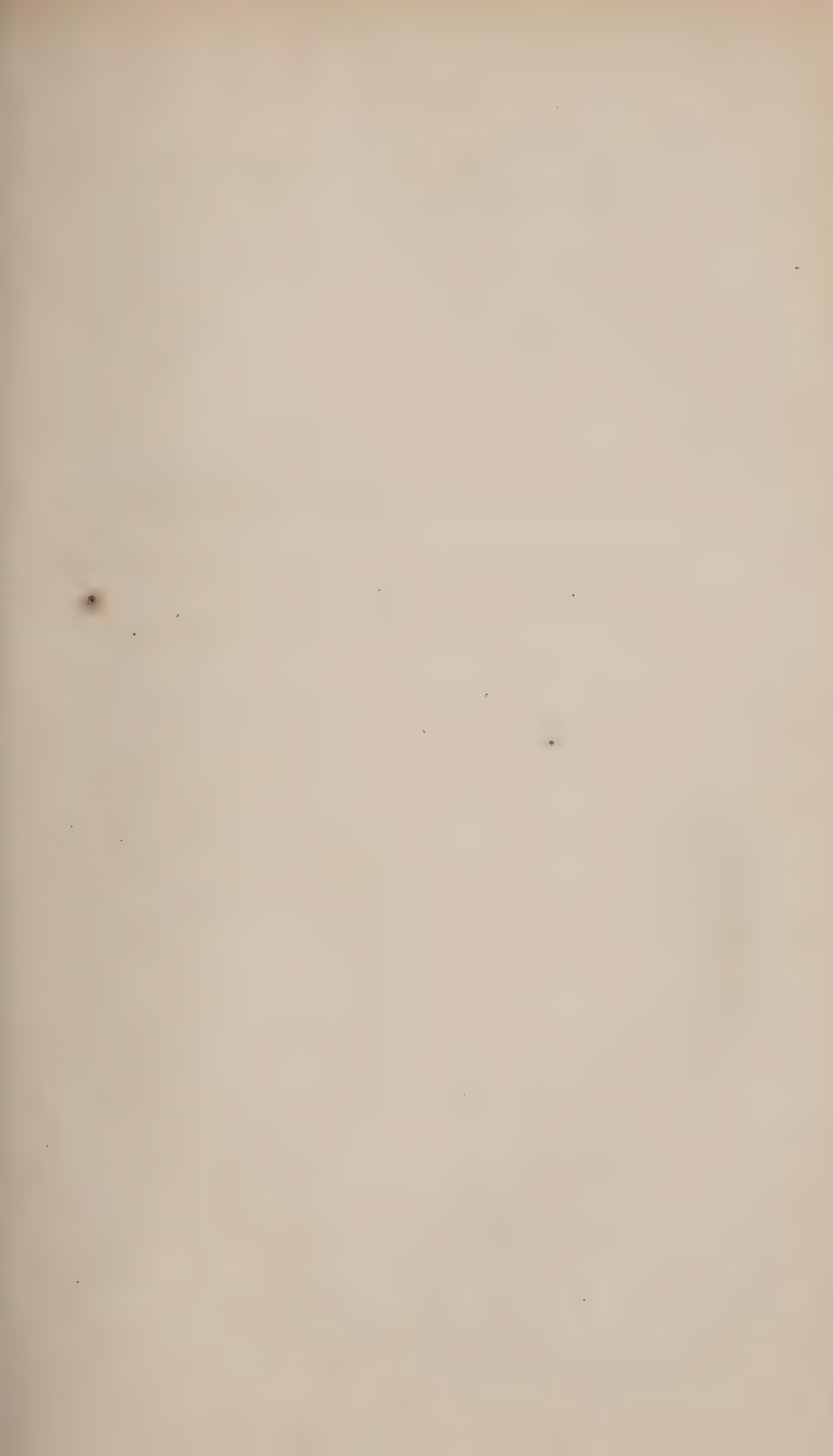
HENRY T. LEONARD, City Clerk.

IN COMMON COUNCIL,

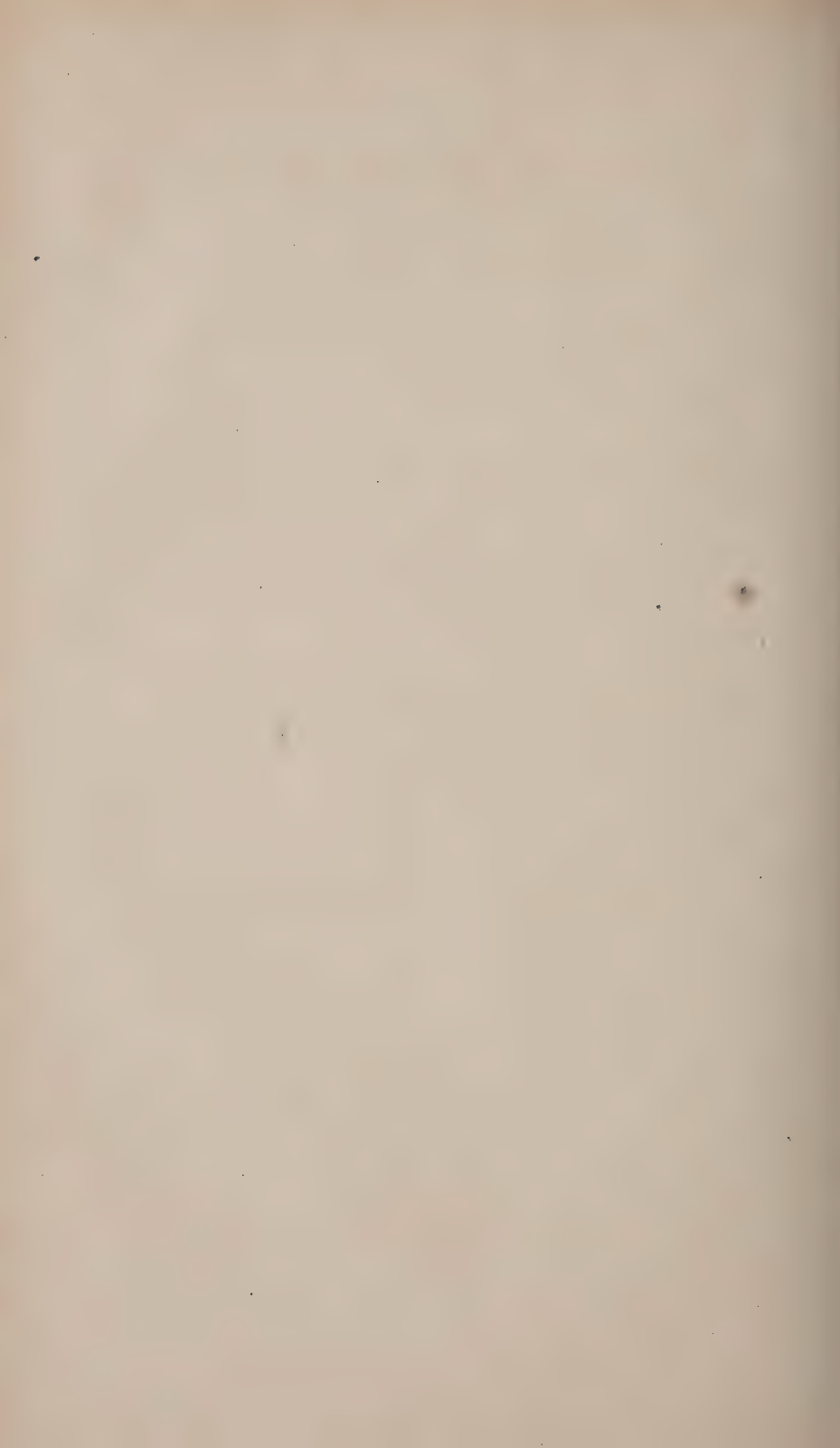
December 30, 1876.

Concurred.

WILLIAM A. CHURCH, Clerk.







1877—CITY DOCUMENT No. 9.

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ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

COLLECTOR OF TAXES

AND

CITY TREASURER,

For the Financial Year ending Feb. 28, 1877.



NEW BEDFORD:  
MERCURY PUBLISHING COMPANY, PRINTERS.  
1877.



# Statement of the Collector of Taxes,

March 1st, 1877.

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD,  
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER AND COLLECTOR OF TAXES, }  
March 1st, 1877.

*To the City Council of the City of New Bedford:*

GENTLEMEN,—I respectfully lay before you my annual statement as Collector of Taxes.

With the highest respect,

JAMES B. CONGDON,  
Treasurer and Collector of Taxes.

## Unpaid Taxes.

BALANCES AND PAYMENTS FOR THE YEARS PREVIOUS TO  
1876.

Financial Year.	Unpaid March 1, 1876.	Paid and Remitted.	Unpaid March 1, 1877.
1863,	\$223.15	\$4.00	\$219.15
1864,	20.20	4.00	16.20
1868,	1,986.87	10.00	1,976.87
1869,	1,542.02	6.00	1,536.02
1870,	1,849.52	11.55	1,837.97
1871,	2,214.07	23.60	2,190.47
1872,	2,546.11	33.72	2,512.39
1873,	3,021.09	69.69	2,951.40
1874,	2,824.07	722.78	2,101.89
1875,	9,935.92	6,777.20	3,158.72
	\$26,163.62	\$7,662.54	\$18,501.08

There was an error in the last year's statement of the aggregate of unpaid taxes, which is now corrected.

## TAX BILLS FOR 1876.

## CHARGES.

Amount of Tax Bills,		\$457,355.35
State Tax,	\$26,244.00	
County Tax,	23,859.86	
City Tax,	387,000.00	
Overlay,	20,251.49	\$457,355.35

## PAYMENTS.

State Treasurer,	\$26,244.00	
County Treasurer,	23,859.86	\$50,103.86
City Treasurer,		373,573.17
Abatement,		21,935.47
Remittances,		1,826.75
		<hr/>
		\$447,439.25
Balance,		9,916.10
		<hr/>
		\$457,355.35

NOTE.—This unpaid balance is 2 per cent. of the whole amount assessed including the assessments on the bank stock.

The balance for 1875 was 1 98-100 per cent., very nearly the same, which is about the balance for several years.

## MEMORANDUM.

Balance of the appropriations of 1876 as shown by the Auditor's statement,		\$4,119.86
Balance of taxes unpaid, as above,		9,916.10
		<hr/>
Balance in excess of appropriations,		\$5,796.24
Difference between the estimated receipts from the corporation and outside bank taxes, and the amounts received from the Commonwealth,		693.03
		<hr/>
		\$6,489.27
Overlay,	\$20,251.49	
Appropriation for abatement,	10,000.00	\$30,251.49
Abatement,	\$21,925.47	
Remittances,	1,826.75	\$23,762.22
		<hr/>
Balance as above,		\$6,489.27



The estimated amount of the State Corporation Tax was \$25,000.00  
and this amount was deducted from the aggregate of the City

Appropriation for 1876 and not assessed.

The amount received from the treasurer of the Commonwealth was, 18,870.09  
which left a deficiency of 6,129.91

This was nearly provided for as follows :

Tax, by State Commissioner on outside bank stock owned in this city, received from State Treasurer,	\$1,921.15	
Amount allowed by the Tax Commissioner on New Bedford bank stock in addition to what had been here assessed,	515.73	5,436.88

Difference between amount estimated and the amount received, \$693.03  
to be provided for, the balance of the appropriations for 1876 being that  
amount larger than it would have been if the whole estimate had been  
realized.



## TREASURER'S ANNUAL STATEMENT,

March 1, 1877.

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD, }  
 TREASURER'S OFFICE, March 13th, 1877. }

*To the City Council of the City of New Bedford:*

GENTLEMEN,—In accordance with the by-laws of the city, allow me respectfully to place before you my account for the financial year ending March 1st, instant.

Most respectfully, your friend,

JAMES B. CONGDON,

City Treasurer.

## Payments to the Treasurer.

The payments into the treasury during the year, and the balance in the treasury March 1st, 1876, are as follows:

Balance in the treasury, March 1st, 1876,	\$7,620.45
---	------------

## RECEIPTS FOR TAXES.

Upon assessments made the following years:

1860,	\$2.00
1861,	2.00
1862,	2.00
1863,	2.00
1864,	2.00
1865,	4.00
1866,	6.00
1867,	6.00
1868,	10.00
1869,	6.00
1870,	10.00
1871,	22.00

1872,	32.00	
1873,	68.07	
1874,	351.36	
1875,	6,483.77	
1876,	373,573.17	380,582.37

## APPROPRIATIONS OF 1876.

Amount transferred from the Water Department,	\$12,000.00		
Of State Treasurer, Corporation Tax,	\$18,870.09		
National Bank taxes on stock owned			
out of city,	4,921.15		
Additional taxes on city bank stock,	515.73	24,306.97	36,306.97

## MEMORANDUM.

Amount of Corporation Tax, received of State	
Treasurer was,	\$18,870.09
Estimate by City Council and applied towards ap-	
propriations,	25,000.00

Deficiency,	\$6,129.91
-------------	------------

Which is nearly made up as follows:

Amount of taxes on outside bank stock, and addi-	
tions to local bank stock taxes allowed by Tax	
Commissioner,	5,436.88

Which sum deducted from the deficiency shown  
above, leaves a balance of the estimate of twen-  
ty-five thousand dollars unprovided for of \$693.03  
and leaves the balance of the appropriations of 1876 larger  
by that sum than it would have been if the whole estimate  
had been met.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE POOR.

Received from various sources, as follows:

Earl C. Briggs, Superintendent,	\$800.16	
F. Rogers,	157.63	
Overseers,	108.00	
Commonwealth,	2,339.56	
B. G. Wilson,	51.00	\$3,456.35

## From sundry towns and cities :

Mattapoisett,	\$99.43
Marion,	154.16
Weymouth,	61.70
Freetown,	51.00
Yarmouth,	31.50
Woburn,	1.65
Wellfleet,	17.40
Provincetown,	109.55
Westfield,	129.54
Dartmouth,	865.74
Pittsfield,	52.25
Acushnet,	74.17
Nantucket,	325.30
Barnstable,	58.00
Rehoboth,	1.00
Lawrence,	7.10
Fall River,	257.99
Stoughton,	7.10
Gloucester,	177.77
Hanson,	130.00
Fairhaven,	114.99
Worcester,	25.40
Salem,	33.06
Concord,	59.21
Newton,	42.00
Taunton,	87.99
Lowell,	79.25
Boston,	417.81
Middleboro,	53.82
Orleans,	21.75
Sandwich,	396.59
Rochester,	89.12
Somerset,	3.00
Arlington,	60.73
Lowell,	10.00
Harwich,	45.85
Sandwich,	241.95
Gardner,	1.00
Taunton,	87.35
Weymouth,	117.28
Warren,	43.00



Lakeville,	77.30		
“	17.50	4,738.30	8,194.65

## HIGHWAYS AND STREETS.

Received as follows :

Bills to poor department,,	\$1,573.20		
Bill to high school-house,	581.98		
Bill to Water Works,	416.00		
Error in audit of Rolls,	1,000.00		
Amount of sundry payments into the treasury for dirt, flagging, &c., &c.,	1,071.27		4,642.45

## COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Of State Treasurer, on account of State Aid advances,	4,300.00
---	----------

## CITY BONDED DEBT.

Premium on Water Bonds sold,	\$640.00		
Interest on special deposit of funds received for bonds sold,	555.19		
Amount audited to pay coupon returned to treasury,	30.00		1,225.19

## SALE OF CEMETERY LOTS.

Rural Cemetery,	\$1,870.00		
Oak Grove,	965.00		
Pine Grove,	27.00		2,862.00

## COMMON SEWERS.

Received from abutters for assessments :

Hillman street,	\$139.10		
North Third Street,	165.92		
Washington Street,	302.25		
Grinnell Street,	123.16		
Pope Street,	448.55		
Ash Street,	49.75		
Mill street,	119.63		1,348.36

## NEW BEDFORD SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

Income of Trust Funds :

One year's interest on Sylvia Ann Howland Educational Fund,	3,000.00
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## TRUSTEES FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Income on sundry Trust Funds, as follows :

Sylvia Ann Howland Free Public Library Fund,	\$3,000.00		
George Howland Jr. Free Public Library Fund,	96.00		
Charles W. Morgan Free Public Library Fund,	60.00	\$3,156.00	
Sundry bills twice audited,	17.82		3,173.82

## PUBLIC PROPERTY.

Sale of lot of land on Griffin street,	\$125.00		
Sale of school-house and lot on Griffin street,	1,000.00		
Sale of building on Market Square.	154.00		1,279.00

## REAL ESTATE TAX ACCOUNT.

Received for taxes and costs of sundry persons :

Acushnet Saw-mill,	\$8.50		
Hopkins, Wood & Co.,	59.93		
Alexander Moore,	22.02		
J. C. Warren,	8.92		
I. Chase's heirs,	33.23		
“ “	12.67		
Adam Mackie,	14.53		
Wamsutta Mills,	604.69		
“ “	360.95		1,125.44

## FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Moiety of dog license money,	751.46
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## FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Of Water Works,	\$1.85		
Of Poor Department,	121.37		
Of Chief Engineer:			
Use of horse,	\$13.00		
Rents,	63.75		
Sales old materials,	147.75	224.50	347.72

## LIQUOR LICENSES.

Received for licenses,	\$1,950.00	
Less paid Commonwealth,	487.50	1,462.50

## NEW BEDFORD WATER WORKS.

Water-takers,	\$20,925.35	
“ “ for services,	4,422.24	
For rents,	141.11	
For hay sold,	102.45	
Turn offs.	12.50	25,603.65

## SCHOOLS, INCIDENTALS.

Received for tuition,	\$7.50	
Moiety of dog fund,	751.45	
Sales of Books,	35.00	
Sundry errors of audit,	23.49	817.44

## POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Of Chief, lock-up charges,	\$35.10	
Of Clerk District Court, fees, &c.,	2,552.31	
From Incidental Department,	160.00	
Error in audit,	3.75	2,751.16

## NEW BEDFORD AND FAIRHAVEN BRIDGE.

Received of town of Fairhaven:		
Plank,	\$105.88	
Balance on settlement,	75.96	\$181.84
Received damages,	6.00	187.84

## CEMETERY FUND.

Of Benjamin Clark, deposit,	60.00
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## BONDS OF 1868.

Received for bonds issued to take the place of the water bonds of 1868,	100,000.00
--	------------

## INCIDENTALS.

The receipts for this department have been as follows :

## Rents—

District Court room,	\$400.00		
T. P. Terry,	6.00		
Ward room,	2.00		
City Hall,	638.66		
Of State, armory,	372.60	\$1,419.26	
Of State, expenses contagious diseases,		399.36	
Of real estate tax account,		4.00	
Sundry unclaimed items on rolls,		133.47	
Licenses,		424.00	
Permits to enter sewers,		230.00	
Interest on deposits at bank,	\$1,331.19		
On taxes, with summonses,	449.16	1,780.35	4,390.44

## TEMPORARY LOAN.

Received at sundry times on notes issued,	375,000.00
---	------------

## ISAIAH CHASE'S ESTATE.

Received for sale of estate for taxes,	212.96
Amount of receipts,	<u>\$967,245.87</u>

## PAYMENTS.

Payments have been made upon the warrants of the Mayor as follows :

Poor Department,	\$51,442.69
Highways and Streets,	62,408.27
Fire Department,	23,357.40
Salaries,	12,056.66
Free Public Library,	3,882.63
Trustees Free Public Library,	3,156.07
Police Department,	33,718.32
Light Department,	14,464.46
N. B. and F. Bridge,	3,353.35
Real Estate Tax Account,	309.87
Commonwealth Massachusetts,	4,351.47
Cemeteries,	2,827.85
City Improvement Fund,	20,981.31

High School Building,		42,195.95	
Repairs Public Property,		6,888.61	
Third Street Extension,		558.00	
Support of Schools:			
Teachers,	\$61,236.71		
Incidentals,	20,139.82	81,376.53	
Funded Debt, interest and part of principal,		99,562.11	
Incidentals,		26,852.95	
New Bedford School Committee,		2,682.40	
New Bedford Water Works,		36,852.88	
Sewers,		199.54	
Heirs of Isaiah Chase,		159.72	
Bonds paid, issue of 1868,		100,000.00	
Temporary loan paid,		305,000.00	938,639.04
Balance, cash in treasury,			28,606.83
			<hr/>
			\$967,245.87

Correct.

HIRAM WEBB, City Auditor.



IN COMMON COUNCIL,

March 23, 1877.

Received and ordered to be printed in the City Documents,  
and sent up for concurrence.

WILLIAM A. CHURCH, Clerk.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN,

March 23, 1877.

Concurred.

HENRY T. LEONARD, City Clerk.



1877—CITY DOCUMENT No. 10.

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# THE AUDITOR'S

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

## RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES

OF THE

## CITY OF NEW BEDFORD,

For the Financial Year ending Feb. 28, 1877.



NEW BEDFORD:  
MERCURY PUBLISHING COMPANY, PRINTERS.  
1877.



CITY OF NEW BEDFORD, }  
AUDITOR'S OFFICE, March 23, 1877. }

*To the Honorable City Council, City of New Bedford:*

GENTLEMEN,—

The Auditor of Accounts respectfully submits a statement of all the Receipts and expenditures of the financial year ending Feb. 28, 1877—a trial balance—a schedule of the property real and personal, belonging to the City and the estimated value thereof, and the amount and character of the City debt,

HIRAM WEBB, City Auditor.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, }  
March 23, 1877. }

Received and ordered to be printed in the City Documents, and sent up for concurrence.

WM. A. CHURCH, Clerk.

Adopted in concurrence.

H. T. LEONARD, City Clerk.



# AUDITOR'S REPORT.

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## RECEIPTS.

The balance of money in the hands of the Treasurer March 1, 1876, was	\$7,620.45
Amounts received by the Treasurer for the year ending Feb. 28, 1877, are as follows, viz :	
Unappropriated Taxes,	654.11
Poor Department,	8,194.65
Highways and Streets,	4,642.45
Commonwealth of Massachusetts, (State aid,)	4,300.00
Cemeteries, sale of lots,	2,862.00
General Sewer Account,	1,348.36
New Bedford School Committee,	3,000.00
Trustees Free Public Library,	3,173.82
Repairs of Public Property,	1,279.00
Real Estate Tax Account,	1,125.44
Free Public Library,	751.46
Fire Department,	347.72
Liquor Licenses,	1,462.50
New Bedford Water Works,	25,603.65
School Incidentals,	817.44
Police Department,	2,751.16
New Bedford Bridge,	187.84
Cemetery Fund,	60.00
Bonds of 1868,	100,000.00
Incidentals,	4,390.44
Temporary Loans,	375,000.00
Isaiah Chase's Estate,	212.96
Appropriations, 1875,	6,355.09
Appropriations, 1876,	409,880.14
Public Debt,	1,225.19
	<hr/>
	\$967,245.87

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## EXPENDITURES.

The amount expended and ordered to be paid from the Treasury from March 1, 1876, to Feb. 28, 1877, inclusive, was

\$967,245.87

These expenditures are charged to the following accounts, viz :

Poor Department,		51,442.69
Fire Department,		22,357.40
Salaries,		12,056.66
Free Public Library,		3,882.63
Trustees Free Public Library,		3,156.07
Police Department,		33,718.32
Light Department,		14,464.46
New Bedford Bridge,		3,353.35
Real Estate Tax Account,		309.87
Commonwealth of Massachusetts, (State aid,)		4,351.47
Cemeteries,		2,827.85
City Improvement Fund,		20,981.31
High-School Building,		42,195.95
Repairs of Public Property,		6,881.61
Support of Schools, (teachers,)	\$61,236.71	
Support of Schools, (incidentals,)	20,139.82	81,376.53
Public Debt, Interest and part of Principal,		99,562.11
Incidentals,		26,852.95
New Bedford School Committee,		2,682.40
General Sewer Account,		199.54
Heirs of Isaiah Chace,		159.72
Bonds Paid, issue of 1868,		100,000.00
Temporary Loans,		305,000.00
Highways and Streets,		62,408.27
Third Street Extension,		558.00
New Bedford Water Works,		36,852.88
Balance in the Treasury,		28,606.83

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\$967,245.87

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## APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES.

Appropriations and Expenditures made by the City Council in the year 1876; transfers made from one appropriation to another; unexpended balances of the previous year; amounts received into the treasury from various sources, and the expenditures of the city in detail; undrawn balances: amount of the city debt; and schedule of property belonging to the city.

## CITY EXPENDITURES.

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### SUPPORT OF THE POOR.

#### PAID SALARIES:

Earl C. Briggs, Superintendent,	\$1,000.00	
Overseers of the Poor,	1,000.00	
Rev. I. H. Coe, Chaplain,	159.00	\$2,159.00

#### PAID FOR LABOR AND NURSING:

Earl C. Briggs,	\$2,055.97	
John Blanding,	600.00	
A. A. Chase,	420.00	3,075.97

#### PAID MEDICINES AND PHYSICIANS:

Dr. C. L. Swasey,	\$590.00	
James E. Blake & Co.,	312.76	
Wm. P. S. Cadwell,	39.50	
C. H. & H. A. Lawton,	49.80	
Pope & Wood, liquors,	135.85	
E. Holmes,	75.09	
R. H. Carter,	34.10	
Potter & Parker,	41.57	
John P. Taylor,	48.24	
Thomas Otis,	135.55	
William A. Pease,	53.15	
C. H. Church,	11.71	
Dr. J. Webster,	7.50	
Dr. Henry Johnson,	134.68	1669.50

#### PAID FOR FUEL:

Simeon Hawes,	\$715.51	
Richard C. Wilson,	1,293.33	
Hart & Akin,	3,922.06	
Tripp & Terry,	1,886.93	
D. Brownell, Jr.,	130.07	7,947.90

Amount carried forward,

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\$14,852.37



Amount brought forward, \$14,852.37

PAID FOR GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS;

Tucker & Cummings,	2,149.43	
New Bedford Flour Co.,	185.00	
Eagle Market,	15.14	
J. H. Leonard,	6.00	
Bryant & Pierce,	387.22	
Macomber Bros.,	585.21	
Denison Bros.,	188.40	
Baylies & Cannon,	523.66	
T. W. Macomber,	430.20	
H. H. Fisher,	17.28	
A. G. Stanton & Co.,	350.45	
Job B. Sherman,	181.20	
Driscoll, Church & Hall,	43.95	
Salisbury & Viall,	238.73	
William Baylies,	77.40	
A. Bullock & Co.,	25.59	
Geo. B. Macomber,	336.50	
George Delano & Co.,	21.03	
Isaac Wordell,	96.03	
Wm. T. Luce,	11.70	5,870.12

PAID FOR DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, &C.:

Wm. Tucker, Jr.,	190.14	
G. D. Gifford,	97.12	
A. R. Palmer,	89.43	
Union Boot & Shoe store,	66.41	
W. T. Soule,	96.20	
J. & W. R. Wing & Co.,	63.36	
Gifford & Co.,	14.50	
J. Fisher & Co.,	47.66	
G. M. Eddy & Co.,	183.16	
G. E. Faisneau,	34.86	
Simpson Hart,	24.28	
N. B. Ice Co.,	21.70	
Jas. DeWolfe,	27.84	
Highways,	57.60	
Fire Department,	121.37	
P. Devoll & Son,	95.33	
Doane & Co.,	72.61	1,294.57

Amount carried forward, \$22,017.06

Amount brought forward, \$22,017.06

## PAID UNDERTAKERS:

T. J. Murphy,	236.00	
B. G. Wilson,	550.00	
W. H. Bowen,	63.00	849.00

PAID HOSPITALS AND OTHERS FOR BOARD AND SUPPLIES  
TO PERSONS OUTSIDE THE ALMS-HOUSE:

S. Bennett, agent,	1,424.68	
Central Union Store,	2,568.76	
J. W. Braley,	681.46	
William B. Dwight,	1,331.81	
Tucker & Cummings,	1,399.88	
Frank Paul,	243.52	
F. Morse & Co.,	996.50	
W. H. Chappell,	247.75	
Geo. B. Macomber,	610.28	
C. H. Howland,	103.50	
Job B. Sherman,	582.58	
N. B. R. Road Co.,	105.35	
F. K. Swift,	173.50	
H. R. Luther,	384.50	
Seth Coddling,	160.50	
J. Pierce, 2d,	173.50	
Cota & Smith,	240.10	
C. A. Bornev & Co.,	86.00	
John Clare,	122.00	
John Sweeney,	236.50	
John Notter,	81.44	
Clinton Morse,	56.00	
George L. Dyer,	161.50	
Reuben Washburn,	167.50	
Andrew A. Almy,	41.50	
R. E. Macomber,	80.96	
Ashley & Smith,	84.50	
Nye Handy,	41.14	
City Treasurer,	1,946.27	
Town of Middleboro	208.25	
“ “ Acushnet,	219.25	
Isham Couling,	185.00	
Town of Freetown,	16.00	
F. A. Damon & Co.,	48.42	
Amount carried forward,		\$22,866.06

Amount brought forward,		\$22,866.06
T. H. Sullivan,	457.14	
Taunton Lunatic Asylum,	2,700.35	
L. B. Brown,	385.67	
F. C. Bliss,	196.92	
L. B. Bates,	196.42	
D. B. Folger & Co.,	204.00	
Job M. Terry,	143.12	
H. W. K. Lucas,	234.50	
Commonwealth of Mass.,	193.83	
John F. Edgerton,	83.00	
State Reform School,	64.92	
S. D. McFarlin,	51.50	
H. Holcomb,	350.76	
Town of Fairhaven,	90.00	
Isaac C. Sherman & Son,	223.00	
Elihu Wood,	41.50	
David Cook,	69.84	
Town of Barnstable,	67.00	
M. E. Sullivan,	9.00	
M. M. Sherman,	7.00	
Elijah Gifford,	4.84	
E. Milliken & Son,	101.50	
F. S. Gifford,	20.50	
J. W. Frasier,	322.50	
William Griffin,	50.90	
Thomas A. Gardner,	6.50	
Lot H. Gibbs,	5.00	
A. G. Stanton & Co.,	23.26	
City of Lynn,	57.25	
State Industrial School,	26.00	
Nathan L. Paine,	11.80	
W. H. Bowen,	96.50	
Bryant & Peirce,	50.00	
J. E. Dyer,	18.00	
City of Taunton,	109.27	
C. S. Clark,	238.00	
J. E. Dwight,	73.50	
E. C. Adams,	58.50	
Job M. Terry,	33.00	
City of Cambridge,	72.75	
Amount carried forward,		\$22,866.06

Amount brought forward,		\$22,866.06
S. Snow,	61.42	
N. Y. & N. B. Steamship Co.,	7.00	
Highways and Streets, delivering orders, &c.,	1,515.60	
A. C. Tripp,	61.68	
N. B. Railroad Co.,	40.42	
City of Fall River,	39.10	
City of Haverhill,	273.60	
City of Worcester,	11.70	
Daniel Perry,	1.50	
Robert Luscomb,	46.00	
Patrick Daily,	38.78	
Jenney Bros.,	117.60	
R. S. Lawton,	96.50	
John H. Lowe,	64.32	
A. E. Lucas,	2.42	
Essex C. House of Correction,	8.42	
City of Chelsea,	20.50	
Town of Everett,	140.75	
Town of Brockton,	65.85	
Mrs. McKirwin,	7.38	
Robert Driscoll,	15.50	
C. S. Davis,	9.00	
A. R. Palmer,	6.00	
S. Hawes,	3.50	
J. Davis, 2nd,	67.00	
Pardon Devoll & Son,	88.00	
S. G. Nye,	15.00	
City of Boston,	309.45	
Town of Yarmouth,	156.00	
City of Taunton,	65.54	25,714.97
PAID INCIDENTAL EXPENSES :		
Thos. Donaghy, leather, &c.,	268.37	
E. Anthony & Sons, printing,	94.38	
E. Dews, stationery,	33.50	
Collins & Allen, binding,	15.00	
Gustavus Delano, masonry,	8.45	
C. Maxfield, furniture,	10.25	
L. D. Adams, expenses,	5.60	
Wheeler & Coggsall, map,	3.00	
G. Delano & Co. oil,	94.72	
Amount carried forward,		\$48,581.03

Amount brought forward,		\$48,581.03
P. S. Macy, expenses,	30.98	
Fessenden & Baker, printing,	1.45	
S. Hutchinson, stationery,	1.28	
C. S. Paisler & Co., phosphate,	76.45	
W. D. Richards, horse hire,	2.00	
S. A. Tripp, tin-ware and boiler,	31.69	
J. B. Ashley, blacksmithing and gear,	427.57	
N. B. R. Road, passages,	45.43	
Sullings, Kingman & Co., hardware,	137.21	
A. Williston, carpentry,	449.51	
Wood, Brightman & Co., stoves, pipe, &c.,	71.27	
Hart & Akin, paints, &c.,	26.73	
P. Canavan, expenses,	4.90	
Bliss & Nye, crockery,	65.66	
A. Vincent, hardware,	55.67	
C. K. Turner, 2d, mowing machine,	118.00	
W. J. Smiley, shingles,	87.50	
S. S. Paine & Bro., phosphate,	77.24	
Western Lumber Co.,	72.03	
Durfee & Smith, blacksmithing,	30.34	
Wm. Watkins, grindstone,	3.69	
Gifford & Allen, plumbing,	3.64	
Mercury Publishing Co., printing,	4.00	
A. H. Chace, masonry,	7.58	
Greene & Wood, lumber,	260.08	
B. & F. H. Iron Co., grates,	33.72	
Parker & Sherman, boilers,	24.85	
W. G. Hayden, roofing,	5.00	
Jesse Allen, repairs of harness,	7.90	
Wm. G. White, repairs of wagon,	4.00	
Phineas White, Jr., repairs,	42.46	
Hersom, Tucker & Co., oil,	3.50	
House of Correction, baskets,	8.00	
S. S. Bliss, horse hire,	55.00	
John S. Cook, do.,	9.20	
Wm. Griffin, piling wood,	20.00	
H. J. Taylor, crockery,	16.25	
A. G. Brownell, dry goods,	1.48	
Wm. H. Willis, repairs of harness,	5.13	2,861.66
		<hr/>
		\$51,442.69



14 CITY DOCUMENT No. 10. February,

Dr. POOR DEPARTMENT.

Amount brought forward, \$51,442.69

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Amount carried forward, \$51,442.69

## CONTRA.

CR.

By amount of appropriation, \$28,000.00

## BY AMOUNT RECEIVED FROM CITIES AND TOWNS, VIZ:

Town of Mattapoisett,	99.43	
“ Freetown,	51.00	
“ Marion,	154.16	
“ Weymouth,	178.98	
“ Yarmouth,	31.50	
“ Woburn,	1.65	
“ Wellfleet,	17.40	
“ Provincetown,	109.55	
“ Westfield,	129.54	
“ Dartmouth,	865.74	
“ Pittsfield,	52.25	
“ Acushnet,	74.17	
“ Nantucket,	325.30	
“ Barnstable,	58.00	
“ Rehoboth,	1.00	
City of Lawrence,	7.10	
“ Fall River,	257.99	
“ Worcester,	25.40	
“ Salem,	33.06	
“ Newton,	42.00	
“ Taunton,	175.34	
“ Lowell,	89.25	
“ Boston,	417.81	
Town of Concord,	59.21	
“ Middleboro,	53.82	
“ Orleans,	21.75	
“ Sandwich,	638.54	
“ Rochester,	89.12	
“ Somerset,	3.00	
“ Arlington,	60.73	
“ Harwich,	45.85	
“ Gardner,	1.00	
“ Lakeville,	94.80	
“ Warren,	43.00	
“ Stoughton,	7.10	
“ Gloucester,	177.77	
“ Hanson,	130.00	
“ Fairhaven,	114.99	4,738.30

Amount carried forward,

\$32,738.30

DR.

## POOR DEPARTMENT.

Amount brought forward,	\$51,442.69
Transfer to credit of Special Appropriations,	814.57

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52,257.26

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DR.

## SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

To amount paid Berendsoher Bros.,	76.50
S. Hutchinson, stationery,	520.84
Edwin Dews, stationery,	918.72
Collins & Allen, binding,	340.00
M. B. White, teacher of Training School,	276.82
Geo. Peirce, case of instruments,	140.75
J. L. Hammett,	121.00
E. Boden, Jr., Organ,	190.00
L. Prang & Co., books,	79.77
Mercury Publishing Co., printing,	18.00
Balance to new account,	1,906.51

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\$4,588.91

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1877.

## AUDITOR'S REPORT.

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	CONTRA.	CR.
Amount brought forward,		\$32,738.30
Overseers,	108.00	
State for Transportation of Paupers,	102.05	
“ “ Support of State Paupers,	1,684.10	
“ “ Support of Pauper Indians,	6.00	
F. Rodgers,	157.63	
B. G. Wilson,	51.00	
State Treasurer,	192.41	
Earl C. Briggs,	800.16	
Special Appropriations,	14,000.00	
Transfer from Liquor License Account,	1,462.50	
Transfer from Unappropriated Tax account,	600.11	
State for burial of Paupers,	355.00	19,518.96
		<u>\$52,257.26</u>

	CONTRA.	CR.
By Balance,		1,588.91
Interest on Sylvia Ann Howland fund,		3,000.00

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\$4,588.91

1877, March 1. By Balance,

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\$1,906.51

DR.

## HIGHWAYS AND STREETS.

PAID FOR LABOR AND TEAMING:

\$37,188.01

FLAGGING, STONES AND GRAVEL:

Abiathar Rodgers,	40.32
John Rounds,	75.00
T. S. Corson,	628.90
I. W. Manchester,	342.82
Elias Terry,	6.00
Thos. B. Tripp,	261.42
Tripp & Terry,	2,767.38
S. Caldwell,	39.60
Geo. Taber,	39.37
C. Leavitt,	25.50
D. Finlan,	138.23
Isaac Corey,	35.20
J. H. Denison,	16.66
Isaac T. Hathaway,	48.26
Henry Spooner,	13.80
Barjona D. Tripp,	49.00
I. Berham,	31.50
G. W. Richardson,	7.52
Ichabod Hazard,	7.05
David Duff,	28.05
Charles Borden,	25.05
S. T. Grew,	20.36
Samuel Gammons,	5.40
A. K. P. Sawin,	19.50
I. Simmons,	33.30
Leonard Keene, Jr.,	2.80
C. S. Paisler,	3,267.54
F. W. Gammons,	61.60
Barnabas Collins,	23.00
George Vogle,	42.10
Sylvanus Gifford,	173.65
Samuel Gammons,	38.40
P. F. Drew,	1,617.56
Arba Lincoln,	58.40
D. W. Brightman,	10.80
Henry Ashley,	10.05
G. F. Gammons,	9.60
Amount carried forward,	\$37,188.01



Amount brought forward,		\$37,188.01
T. Whitmore,	16.14	
Joseph Rodgers,	5.40	
James Duddy,	122.58	
J. Sherman,	4.50	
Paul Howland,	9.04	
Wm. Jones,	5.70	
Geo. Potter,	4.20	
John Grew,	3.45	
Patrick Brown,	3.00	
Washington Hazard,	15.00	
A. Perkins,	7.35	
T. S. Corson and J. Duddy,	684.04	
Sch. Metamora, freight,	387.50	
Estate of Corns. Howland,	60.20	
George Rogers,	2.65	
Edward Wing,	1.87	
Thomas Hersom,	30.54	
E. Reynolds,	24.00	
Chas. Hathaway,	17.04	
Jonathan Westgate,	13.75	
D. W. Sherman,	7.16	
Abial Westgate, trimming trees,	6.00	
J. H. Hathaway,	5.00	
Charles A. Gray,	3.75	
J. B. Ashley,	122.59	
John Hammond,	16.00	
D. Sweeney,	1.88	
E. G. Turner,	.48	
Andrew Grinnell,	3.68	
Lathrop Clark,	3.20	
J. Allen, Jr.,	4.75	\$11,613.13
PAID FOR GRAIN AND FUEL:		
T. W. Macomber,	251.63	
D. H. Potter,	173.34	
J. L. Humphrey,	55.37	
J. W. Slocum,	28.94	
Denison Bros.,	259.64	
Baylies & Cannon,	206.42	
Macomber Bros.,	196.70	
Amount carried forward,		\$48,801.14

Amount brought forward,		\$48,801.14
John Kirk,	443.77	
N. B. Flour Co.,	226.42	
J. A. Braley,	51.18	
A. K. P. Sawin,	379.62	
Matthew Merry,	23.74	
W. A. Peirce,	10.65	
J. G. Bennett,	10.25	
George Swain,	11.60	
Job Cushing,	9.00	
M. Bennett,	11.90	
L. Brawley,	76.06	
Abraham Brownell,	52.25	
B. F. Hathaway,	80.73	
J. D. Hoxie,	7.73	
Wm. Baylies,	89.30	2,656.84

## PAID FOR TOOLS, REPAIRING, &amp;C.:

B. D. Hathaway,	338.63	
Wm. F. King,	36.89	
Lee & Staples,	7.60	
C. F. Spooner,	9.34	
George D. Swift,	155.63	
King & McDonald,	22.56	
C. L. Garfield,	3.03	
P. Mosher,	2.27	
W. D. Sherman,	12.83	
S. A. Gifford,	16.64	
N. B. Tool Co.,	9.90	
N. Lewis,	3.88	
S. B. Skiff,	1.80	
Brownell, Ashley & Co.,	27.94	648.94

## PAID FOR REPAIRS OF WAGONS AND HARNESSES:

Freeman C. Luce,	319.46	
B. R. Kittridge,	61.50	
Will. Cronin,	142.83	
S. V. Weaver,	27.95	
Wm. H. Willis,	44.74	
W. F. Tirrell,	5.00	
Smith & Shaw,	1.75	603.23

Amount carried forward,	\$52,710.15
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Amount brought forward,

\$52,710.15

## PAID MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES:

John A. Lee, salary as superintendent,	1.400
Walter F. Clark, horse,	560.00
J. E. Hazard, painting,	48.68
N. B. Gas Light Co.,	73.54
W. F. King, horse shoeing,	5.00
Edwin Dews, stationery,	27.10
N. B. Boiler Co., iron,	3.18
J. E. Blake & Co., alcohol,	6.37
Nathan Lewis, shovels, barrows, &c.,	212.78
I. C. Cornish, surveying,	75.06
Gray & Vogle, trimming, flagging,	27.08
A. Bullock & Co., oil,	103.95
Perry Brownell, pig,	18.45
Ichabod Hazard, do.,	15.00
S. A. Tripp, lanterns,	27.10
F. S. Gifford, soap,	5.70
Jireh C. Sherman, lantern globes,	3.00
W. K. Tallman, horse hire,	5.00
Simpson Hart, cordage,	2.42
Fairbanks, Brown & Co., scales,	180.00
S. B. Skiff, blacksmithing,	47.71
D. P. Cunningham, soap,	7.00
Union Boot & Shoe Co., rubber boots,	5.50
K. E. Terry, horse,	250.00
Blake Crusher Co., crushers,	135.65
A. W. Perkins, concrete,	190.12
Doran & Shea, stub posts,	6.05
John W. Howland, plank,	43.88
T. Reinard, lighting,	8.22
Almy & Hitch, window-shades,	5.90
N. B. Concrete Co., concrete,	43.62
A. E. Hathaway, use of wagon,	4.00
W. L. Kelley, repairing clock,	1.50
N. B. R. Road Co., freight,	21.83
B. S. Jenkins, painting,	56.05
C. S. Paisler, cement,	78.15
A. Perkins, use of horse,	36.75
Sullings Kingman & Co., hardware,	30.53

Amount carried forward,

\$52,710.15

Amount brought forward,	\$52,710.15
Briggs & Sherman, survey,	60.00
Dr. D. Wilder, medical attendance,	7.00
Nathan Lewis, dusters and brushes,	6.90
Sturtevant & Sherman, carpentry,	1.00
Hersom, Tucker & Co., soap,	1.53
A. W. Allen, pounders,	3.75
S. Eggers, shot,	.65
J. B. Ashley, blacksmithing,	569.26
B. D. Hathaway, horse shoeing,	78.29
A. Vincent, hardware,	.35
C. H. Tripp, horse shoeing,	234.46
D. K. Tripp, lumber,	89.04
R. E. Ashley, carpentry,	137.23
Western Lumber Co., lumber,	32.99
Levi Brawley, pigs,	34.00
A. H. Case, masonry,	3.50
Gifford & Allen, spelter,	3.36
Geo. F. Gray, trimming stone,	3.20
Fessenden & Baker, printing,	1.90
Mercury Publishing Co.,	6.25
O. H. Flagg, veterinary surgeon,	41.75
King & McDonald, horse shoeing,	13.35
John A. Lee, paid expenses,	3.75
Hart & Akin, use of cart,	2.50
George E. Hatch, repairs of stove,	1.45
Jireh C. Sherman, bands,	2.55
Abial Westgate, trimming trees,	6.50
E. S. Howland, washing carts,	56.00
E. Anthony & Sons, printing,	12.00
J. E. Harding, trimming trees,	21.00
T. Donaghy, rubber boots,	9.37
F. Parker, powder,	5.50
Neal Green, drayage,	8.00
C. R. Sherman, thermometer &c.,	1.35
D. B. Kempton, land rent,	71.25
City wharf, wharfage,	48.40
J. A. Underwood, sledge handles,	3.00
N. B. Cordage Co.,	2.24
E. J. Kempton, paints,	4.69

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\$52,710.15

1877.                    AUDITOR'S REPORT.

23

DR.                    HIGHWAYS AND STREETS.

Amount brought forward,

\$52,710.15

Amount carried forward,

\$52,710.15



Dr.

## HIGHWAYS AND STREETS.

Amount brought forward,		\$52,710.15
B. S. Peirce, pipe,	2.50	
James Durfee, blacksmithing,	1.05	
C. A. Bonney & Co., matches, &c.,	.96	
Fish Island Railway, rent,	40.00	
Charles H. Taber, bricks,	47.00	
West, Cowan & Co., check valves, &c.,	8.74	
C. A. Gray & Co., carting,	1.25	
K. E. Terry et. al., gravel land,	3,000.00	
Nathan Lewis, hoes, &c.,	13.05	
Abraham Chace, carpentry,	50.12	
John A. Gifford, labor on crusher,	17.90	
S. S. Paine & Bro., bricks and cement,	14.10	
W. J. Norton, buckets,	11.18	
John Sylvia, clearing snow,	5.00	
N. B. Boiler Co., sheet iron,	3.70	
J. F. Almy, repairing clock,	.75	
House of Correction, oak butts,	15.09	
F. A. Sowle, ladders, &c.,	7.60	
S. B. Skiff, blacksmithing,	96.95	8,698.12
		<hr/>
		\$61,408.27
Transfer to Credit of Lights,		141.66
Transfer to Credit of Special Appropriations,		992.52
		<hr/>
		\$62,542.45
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## Dr. PUBLIC DEBT, PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST.

To Sundry payments,	\$99,562.11
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	\$99,562.11
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CONTRA.	CR.
By Appropriation,	\$43,400.00
Amount of A. B. Grinnell,	1.00
Gas bill, charged Incidentals,	22.04
Sale of dirt and dressing,	454.43
Amount of George Vogle,	37.18
Sale of pork,	297.70
Amount of B. Dexter, flagging,	88.85
Amount of G. E. Hatch,	36.97
Amount of Gideon Chase,	9.00
Amount of Gosnold Mills,	22.50
Amount of Poor Department,	1,573.20
Amount of High School Building,	581.98
Special Appropriation,	12,000.00
Sale of horse,	75.00
Special appropriation,	3,500.00
Water Works, board of horses,	416.00
Over audit T. W. Macomber,	26.60
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	\$62,542.45
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CONTRA.	CR.
By Appropriation,	\$98,326.00
Premium on bonds,	640.00
Interest on Bonds,	555.19
Coupon not called for,	30.00
Transfer to Incidentals,	10.92
	<hr/>
	\$99,562.11
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## DR. PUBLIC SCHOOLS—PAY OF TEACHERS.

## HIGH SCHOOL:

Charles P. Rugg,	\$2,000.00	
William C. Lawton,	614.63	
Mary S. Mendall,	999.99	
Sarah D. Ottiwell,	899.97	
Susan B. Cornish,	899.97	
Lizzie P. Briggs,	899.97	
Lydia J. Cranston,	899.97	
Mary E. Austin,	776.83	
Fred'k Farnsworth,	1,024.38	\$9,015.71

## FIFTH STREET SCHOOL:

Allen F. Wood,	1,753.62	
Hannah B. Robinson,	549.96	
Sarah E. Stoddard,	549.96	
Sarah A. Carr,	549.96	
Mary E. Allen,	549.96	
Mary A. Coddling,	536.55	
Mary R. Hinckley,	549.96	
Mary A. Macy,	549.96	
Emma J. Ashley,	549.96	
Lucretia N. Smith,	549.96	
Ella F. Bassett,	508.50	
B. W. Reid,	134.13	7,332.48

## GROVE SCHOOL:

Sarah A. C. Pray,	538.37	
Mary J. Graham,	220.12	
Lizzie E. Smith,	220.12	
Sarah E. Tuell,	474.99	
Ella Hathaway,	406.69	
M. T. Macy,	81.71	
M. E. Schwall,	36.59	1,978.59

## MILL SCHOOL:

Emma R. Wentworth,	749.82	
Lucy J. Remington,	352.44	
Patience R. Almy,	264.00	1,366.26

Amount carried forward, \$19,693.04

Amount brought forward,	\$19,693.04
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## PLAINVILLE SCHOOL :

Sara H. Ke'ey,	439.01
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## MIDDLE STREET SCHOOL :

Michael C. Rogers,	1,799.94	
Anna R. Commerford,	549.96	
Katharine Commerford,	549.96	
Julia E. Finkill,	549.96	
Hannah C. Arey,	549.96	
Mary M. Dunlap,	107.31	
Mary A. Kane,	549.96	
Agnes J. Dunlap,	526.81	
Laura Brightman,	526.81	
Mary A. Brownell,	464.62	
C. E. Brown,	362.18	6,537.47

## ACUSHNET SCHOOL :

Charlotte C. Carr,	749.98	
Mary F. Silvia,	463.39	1,213.37

## ROCKDALE SCHOOL :

S. Flora Spare,	231.71	
E. M. Chace,	195.11	
S. S. B. Thomas,	126.83	
S. W. Almy,	170.73	
A. Dexter,	204.88	929.26

## CLARK'S POINT SCHOOL :

Jane C. Thompson,	538.37	
Kate Lapham,	388.40	926.77

## NORTH SCHOOL :

Carrie F. Peckham,	440.23	
Mary A. Bonney,	403.64	
N. Davis,	65.86	909.73

## CANNONVILLE SCHOOL :

Muriel E. Liecester,	102.43	
Ella F. Hazard,	388.40	
Adra C. Braley,	402.44	893.27

Amount carried forward,	\$31,541.92
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Amount brought forward,		\$31,541.92
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## HILL SCHOOL:

Elizabeth P. Spooner,	538.37	
Lucy S. Leach,	474.99	
Isabella Luscomb,	440.23	
C. E. Delano,	173.78	1,627.37

## MERRIMAC STREET SCHOOL:

Sarah H. Hewins,	538.37	
Abbie B. Nash,	474.99	
Addie West,	463.41	
Isadore Foster,	463.39	
Ella Lincoln,	243.29	
Abbie F. Jenney,	388.40	
Stella Sawtelle,	179.24	2,751.09

## CEDAR STREET SCHOOL:

Annie S. Homer,	538.37	
Louise L. Heath,	474.99	
Judith S. Macomber,	474.99	
Abby D. Whitney,	474.99	1,963.34

## MAXFIELD STREET SCHOOL:

Mary B. White,	538.37	
Sarah E. Field,	474.99	
Harriet B. S. Wilcox,	474.99	
M. H. Bartlett,	474.99	1,963.34

## DRAWING:

Arthur Cumming,		1,626.81
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## SUPERNUMERARY:

Jane E. Gilmore,		599.98
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## KEMPTON STREET SCHOOL:

Patience R. Almy,	243.27	
Eleanor Commerford,	474.99	
Anna T. Richmond,	474.99	
Amelia Lincoln,	220.12	
M. E. Hayes,	463.41	
E. M. Chace,	281.69	2,158.47

Amount carried forward,		\$44,232.32
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Amount brought forward, \$44,232.32

PARKER STREET SCHOOL:

C. E. E. Mosher,	1,799.94	
Helen M. Gordon,	469.48	
Janet Hunter,	549.96	
Eliza J. D. Shepherd,	539.23	
Martha A. Hemmenway,	549.96	
M. J. Smith,	549.96	
Drusilla W. Sears,	456.07	
Ada H. Whitton,	549.96	
Lillie R. Spooner,	476.81	
Abbie B. Sullivan,	503.62	
Sarah L. Spare,	549.96	
Anna T. Richmond,	18.29	
S. Flora Spare,	168.38	
Stella Sawtelle,	21.94	
H. M. Gordon,	67.07	
L. M. Reading,	85.85	7,356.40

ARNOLD STREET SCHOOL:

Susan M. Tompkins,	538.37
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MUSIC:

Jason White,	1,580.46
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FARM SCHOOL:

E. P. Blanding,	299.97
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BUSH STREET SCHOOL:

Sarah H. Cranston,	538.37	
Bessie G. Chapman,	266.46	
Eliza H. Sanford,	451.82	
Sarah E. Sears,	474.99	
Ella G. Smith,	440.23	
Ruby M. Bosworth,	320.12	
S. E. Wilcox,	228.65	2,720.64

SIXTH STREET SCHOOL:

Abby F. Bryant,	243.27	
Sarah E. Kirwin,	463.39	
Matilda M. Gomley,	426.82	
M. T. Macy,	173.78	1,307.26

Amount carried forward, \$58,035.42

## DR. PUBLIC SCHOOLS—PAY OF TEACHERS.

Amount brought forward,		\$58,035.42
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## DARTMOUTH STREET SCHOOL;

Isadore F. Eldridge,	538.37	
Susan E. Phillips,	451.82	
Emma A. M. Simmons,	425.00	
Belle W. Gifford,	451.82	
Sarah S. B. Thomas,	49.38	1,916.39

## WILLIAM STREET SCHOOL:

A. Bryant,	295.10	
A. Lincoln,	254.87	
M. J. Graham,	254.87	
L. E. Smith,	254.87	1,059.71

## SUPPLY:

S. S. B. Thomas,	71.90	
A. C. Braley,	34.74	
C. W. Davis,	16.45	
A. Dexter,	19.51	
S. F. Spare,	36.23	
C. E. Brownell,	12.80	
M. E. Schwall,	9.15	
N. Davis,	9.15	
E. F. Bassett,	6.11	
S. Sawtelle,	9.15	225.19

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\$61,236.71

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DR.

## TEMPORARY LOANS.

To paid Loans,	\$270,000.00
“ “	35,000.00
Balance,	70,000.00

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\$375,000.00

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1877.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

31

CONTRA.

CR.

By Amount of Annual Appropriation,	\$56,000.00
Special Appropriation,	5,100.00
Transfer from Incidentals,	<u>136.71</u>

\$61,236.71

CONTRA.

CR.

By Sundry Loans,	<u>\$375,000.00</u>
1877, March 1. By Balance,	<u>\$70,000.00</u>

## DR. PUBLIC SCHOOLS—INCIDENTALS.

## SALARIES:

H. F. Harrington, Superintendent,	\$2,500.00	
I. S. Cornish, Truant Officer,	600.00	
L. M. Dayton,        "	50.00	\$3,150.00

## PAID FOR BOOKS AND STATIONERY:

S. Hutchinson,	1,559.38	
Edwin Dews,	20.50	1,579.88

## PAID TEACHERS OF EVENING AND DRAWING SCHOOLS:

R. C. P. Coggeshall,	266.00	
Carrie E. Brown,	18.30	
I. S. Cornish,	190.00	
R. F. Raymond,	66.00	
M. T. Ruggles,	102.00	
S. W. Wilde,	102.00	
S. C. Whelden,	114.00	
E. Kavanagh,	66.00	
L. T. Lobdell,	66.00	
B. Otheman, Jr.,	110.00	
A. T. Cumming,	8.10	1,108.40

## MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSE:

Paid pay-rolls of cleaning, sweeping, and bell ringing,	2,426.42	
H. Wordell,        janitor,	37.50	
J. W. Williams,       "	91.25	
J. A. Hawes,        "	39.26	
W. H. Johnson,       "	40.00	
J. Wiggin,         "	313.76	
J. Murdock,        "	389.51	
J. W. Carson,       "	600.00	
E. T. Morgan,       "	255.76	
H. L. Hawes,        "	155.89	
Jesse Richardson,   "	87.69	
W. H. Stewart,       "	89.17	
W. H. Williams,     "	80.47	
Manuel Enos,        "	51.16	
Shubael Brock,       "	95.18	
A. B. Drake,         "	21.00	

Amount carried forward,

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\$5,838.28

Amount brought forward,	\$5,838.28
H. F. Harrington, sundries,	139.90
Pleasant Street church, rent,	194.49
New Bedford Coal Co.,	218.67
N. B. S. Bank, rent,	200.00
C. Maxfield, furniture,	119.27
C. W. Hurl, clocks,	39.50
W. H. Ellis, carpet,	25.65
E. Anthony & Sons, printing,	252.40
A. G. Whitcomb, seats and desks,	69.35
Parker & Sherman, coal hods,	3.60
E. Haskell, ribbons for diplomas,	7.76
J. S. Cook, horse hire,	243.65
M. H. Bliss, carpentry,	1,173.03
Jireh C. Sherman, sundries,	59.95
Emma Almy, services,	81.67
Fessenden & Baker, printing,	9.12
N. B. Gas Co.,	91.42
Hatch & Co., express,	46.70
Peirce & Taber, frames, &c.,	160.20
C. R. Sherman,	102.40
I. H. Coe, centennial expenses, &c.,	132.70
W. L. Kelley, repairs of clocks,	24.75
C. H. Howland, oil, &c.,	9.16
F. N. White, wood,	8.25
Nathan Lewis, stoves and pipes,	221.37
Thomas Snell, labor,	3.00
John Murdock, horse hire and labor,	127.15
Masonic Building, rent,	275.00
Purrington & Brown, sundries,	257.01
G. B. Hathaway, diplomas,	94.25
Liberty Hall, rent,	27.00
S. W. Almy,	11.25
Geo. E. Hatch, repairs of stoves and pipes,	135.68
Wm. Peirce, florist,	3.00
Lewis Small, labor,	1.85
Bliss & Nye, sundries,	178.53
Hart & Akin, coal,	2,624.52
Wood, Brightman & Co.,	173.76
Emma M. Ashley,	27.23
Alex. Peirce, removing night soil,	19.50
Amount carried forward,	\$5,838.28



Amount brought forward,	\$5,838.38
Sullings & Kingman, hardware,	45.67
Bosworth & Baker, carpentry,	6.93
J. B. Hazard, painting,	40.22
C. S. Paisler, lime and brush,	2.00
H. J. Taylor, hanging paper, &c.,	10.79
S. P. Sawyer, repairs of steam pipes,	26.86
Jesse Richardson, getting in coal,	37.58
C. M. Hathaway, drayage,	16.75
A. Robbins, fuel,	11.50
E. Gilbert, painting,	23.21
A. Brightman, stoves and pipes,	341.46
H. S. Kirby,	1.97
A. Gomley, drayage,	22.00
Ezra W. Lee, masonry,	191.61
Mary Ashley, wood,	50.00
E. Lawrence, painting and glazing,	42.15
W. G. Hayden, repairs of stove pipes,	28.75
Parker & Sherman, repairs of stove pipes,	44.60
P. Nye, sawing wood,	12.86
Sturtevant & Sherman, carpentry,	10.20
John Hopkins, polishing piano,	10.00
Nancy Shields, putting in coal,	5.00
James F. Chace, drayage,	9.00
B. S. Jenkins, glazing,	4.54
N. B. R. Road, freight,	7.11
Ingalls & Kendricson, extension tongs,	27.19
Wm. B. Jenney, whitewashing,	33.08
G. S. Bowen & Co., painting,	11.55
J. L. Hammett & Co., painters,	9.60
T. M. Weston,	7.50
Ladies Mission Society, rent,	195.00
Almy & Hitch, shades, &c.,	46.08
F. W. Hammond, carpentry,	28.42
J. S. Kelley, repairs of clocks,	10.75
Mercury Publishing Co., printing,	137.27
G. W. F. Gammons, drayage,	4.00
P. White, Jr.,	4.00
A. E. Hathaway, posting,	2.00
W. F. James, cleaning vaults,	12.00
N. B. Cordage, rope,	2.74
Amount carried forward,	\$5,838.28

1877.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

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Amount brought forward,

\$5,838.28

Amount carried forward,

\$5,838.28

## DR. PUBLIC SCHOOLS—INCIDENTALS.

Amount brought forward,		\$5,838.28
Robert M. Topham, services,	2.85	
B. T. Head, labor,	67.62	
Caleb Hammond, carpentry,	38.79	
J. R. Cushing, carpentry,	25.59	
Barrows, Lawton & Co., painting and glazing,	13.93	
Chas. DeWolfe, carpentry,	12.46	
D. K. Tripp, lumber,	46.66	
S. D. Stacey, coal bin,	5.00	
W. A. Kirby, carpentry,	3.10	
A. Vincent, hardware,	.55	
B. H. Waite, carpet,	55.58	
C. H. Walker, drayage,	27.50	
Dexter & Haskins, clocks,	12.00	
Josiah Holmes, coal,	6.00	
Wheeler & Coggeshall, map,	5.00	
C. A. Gray, drayage,	2.50	
Christopher Gifford, drayage,	.75	
M. T. Macy, teaching,	19.51	
N. B. Tool Co.,	3.39	
C. H. & H. A. Lawton, chemicals,	11.41	
I. S. Cornish, horse hire,	3.00	
L. B. Ellis, frames,	3.48	
G. A. Cobb, repairs stoves and pipes,	32.37	\$14,299.84
		<hr/>
		\$20,138.12

## DR. THIRD STREET EXTENSION.

To amount paid Tripp & Terry for curbing,	\$558.00
Transfer to General Special Sewer account,	150.69
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	\$708.69

1877.

## AUDITOR'S REPORT.

37

CONTRA.	CR.
By amount of town of Acushnet,	\$7.50
Amount over audit, sweepers,	6.00
Amount over audit, S. W. Almy,	11.25
Amount over audit, B. S. Jenkins,	4.54
Appropriation,	17,500.00
State for Dog Licenses,	751.45
Special Appropriation,	1,800.00
Sale of Books,	35.00
Transfer to Incidentals,	22.38

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\$20,138.12

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CONTRA.	CR.
By Balance account, March 1, 1876,	\$708.69

DR.

## FIRE DEPARTMENT.

PAID ENGINEERS AND ENGINEMEN:	\$13,532.40	
Protecting Society,	142.00	\$13,674.40

## PAID REPAIRS OF ENGINES AND HOSE:

F. C. Luce,	280.47	
G. A. Cobb,	2.25	
G. P. Palmer, Jr.,	17.50	
C. H. Sherman,	116.55	
W. Cronin,	387.55	
W. H. Willis,	100.64	
Amoskeag Manufacturing Co.,	326.00	
Phineas White, Jr.,	10.70	
S. A. Tripp,	15.73	
S. B. Skiff,	3.25	
John Clark,	17.00	
Jireh C. Sherman,	26.52	
Sullings, Kingman & Co.,	22.77	
Dexter & Haskins,	4.50	
Gifford & Allen,	40.27	
Edmund Grinnell,	22.92	
C. H. Leach,	16.27	
New Bedford Boiler Co.,	174.75	
J. B. Hazard,	44.73	
W. L. Bonney,	9.55	
R. S. Taber,	65.00	
West, Cowan & Co.,	6.39	
C. Williams, Jr.,	11.00	
E. B. Macy,	12.05	
Hunneman & Co.,	1.25	
J. Boyd & Son,	97.60	
T. J. Gifford & Co.,	12.88	
Franklin Shaw,	3.50	
C. H. & H. A. Lawton,	2.30	1,851.89

## PAID REPAIRS OF ENGINE-HOUSES:

O. E. Gifford, painting,	74.71
C. H. Sherman, masonry,	52.37
M. H. Bliss, carpentry,	14.40
B. S. Jenkins, glazing and painting,	70.52

Amount carried forward,

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\$15,526.29



Amount brought forward,		\$15,526.29
S. A. Tripp,	138.82	
Geo. H. Bliss, carpentry,	277.12	
A. H. Chace, masonry,	23.97	
J. DeWolfe, painting,	4.86	
H. J. Taylor,	11.20	
R. E. Ashley, carpentry,	3.33	671.30

## PAID FOR HAY AND GRAIN:

T. W. Macomber,	162.64	
N. B. Flour Co.,	124.83	
Baylies & Cannon,	112.10	
D. H. Potter,	74.58	
Macomber Bros.,	137.74	
Denison Bros.,	92.54	
W. J. Lawton,	236.50	
A. K. P. Sawin,	797.64	
L. W. Brawley,	113.12	
Wm. Baylies,	49.95	1,901.64

## PAID MISCELLANEOUS:

Gamewell & Co., alarm,	1,728.60	
New Bedford Coal Co.,	72.07	
Edwin Dews, stationary,	10.57	
Tucker & Cummings, matches,	3.15	
S. A. Bliss, horse hire,	1.35	
I. S. Chace, Jr., doctoring horses,	38.00	
N. B. Gas Co.,	426.00	
J. T. Bacon & Co., vitrol,	94.15	
M. Conway, labor,	45.00	
H. R. Meigs, labor,	24.00	
M. H. Bliss, expenses,	140.81	
Sullings, Kingman & Co., hardware,	7.79	
F. P. Washburn, labor,	7.50	
Edward Wing, fuel,	7.09	
J. A. Caldwell, cop waste,	11.00	
D. B. Folger & Co., pails, etc.,	1.70	
J. H. Mackie, medical attendance,	32.00	
Simpson Hart, ensign,	18.00	
R. S. Taber, labor,	21.25	

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Amount carried forward, \$18,099.23

Amount brought forward,	\$18,099.22
N. B. Railroad Co., freight,	8.22
Wheeler & Coggeshall, city maps,	7.50
Geo. A. Bourne, rent,	25.00
G. G. Morris & Co., brushes,	8.00
Moses Dean, labor,	8.00
Hart & Akin, use of horses,	7.50
R. H. Carter, medicines,	12.15
E. Anthony & Sons, Standard and printing,	30.50
Ezra Slocum, labor,	.83
Bliss & Nye,	3.00
Mercury Publishing Co.,	40.50
E. Ham. Jr. & Co., horses,	550.00
A. S. Morse & Sons,	141.00
J. B. Ashley, horse-shoeing,	143.70
C. H. Tripp, "	64.60
H. J. Taylor, water-cooler, shades, etc.,	20.67
Chapman & Shurtleff, towline,	20.65
Reuben Washburn, broom-brush,	5.00
Tucker & Cummings, soap,	4.20
John S. Cook, horse hire,	2.45
Central Union Store, oil,	1.80
C. A. Gray & Co., carting,	1.00
Hart & Akin, coal,	217.96
Geo. Delano & Co., oil,	17.50
Wamsutta Mills, coal,	296.70
C. H. Walker & E. Leverett, award of damages,	61.12
N. B. Copper Co., spelter,	58.83
J. Ricketson, board of horses,	33.71
G. M. Eddy & Co., carpeting,	85.72
J. Boyd & Sons, blankets,	50.00
W. A. Tillinghast, table,	12.00
F. P. Washburn, labor,	6.00
W. Standergen, flue bushes,	5.00
Wm. T. Sowle, pillow-slips,	5.80
A. E. Hathaway, horse keeping,	4.00
T. J. Gifford & Co., chandelier,	12.50
Nathan Lewis, brooms,	12.00
A. S. Hathaway, fuel,	7.77
Gillis & Co., horse hire,	78.00

Amount carried forward,

\$18,099.23

1877.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

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Amount brought forward,

\$18,099.23

Amount carried forward,

4

\$18,099.23

DR.

## FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Amount brought forward,		\$18,099.23
City Treasurer, awards to Rowe \$35, Wood \$25, Wing \$15,	75.00	
S. S. Bliss, horse hire,	28.00	
Pope & Wood, alcohol,	3.00	
W. H. Sherman, horse hire,	2.00	
C. H. Walker, carting,	1.50	
James Duddy, "	2.25	
D. K. Tripp, lumber,	1.31	
H. F. Carpenter, vitrol,	9.44	
Hart & Akin, horse hire,	41.54	
W. H. Perry, labor,	35.50	
F. Macy, expenses,	10.05	
Hatch & Co., express,	1.85	
J. L. Smith, extension ladder,	137.50	
D. R. Greene, land rent,	100.00	
Brownell, Ashley & Co., horse shoeing,	15.00	
Durfee & Smith, "	10.75	
D. D. Briggs, sundries for alarm,	13.14	
G. M. Eddy & Co., cotton cloth,	4.48	
Dexter & Haskins, badges,	2.00	
A. R. Luscomb, watching,	2.00	
Collins & Allen, blank books,	.95	\$5,258.17
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		\$23,357.40
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DR.

## NEW BEDFORD WATER WORKS.

To paid sundry bills,	\$26,120.79
To Balance to new account, March 1, 1877,	14,552.87
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	\$40,673.66
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## CONTRA.

## CR.

By amount of appropriation,	\$23,000.00	
Amount of Water Works,	1.85	
Poor Department,	121.37	
Rent of Hook and Ladder Building.	63.75	
Use of Horse,	13.00	
Sale of old Metal and Hose,	147.75	\$23,347.72
Transfer to Incidentals,		9.68

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\$23,357.40

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## CONTRA.

## CR.

1876, March 1. By Balance,	\$13,802.10
By Appropriation,	12,000.00
By amount received of Takers and Service,	14,871.56
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	\$40,673.66
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1877, March 1. By Balance,	\$14,552.87



DR.

## POLICE DEPARTMENT.

## PAID SALARIES:

H. C. Hathaway, Marshal,	\$1,000.00	
Wm. E. Macomber, Assistant Marshal,	958.34	
W. J. Norton, Jr., " "	833.34	
H. W. Bumpus, " "	833.34	
Patrick Cannavan, " "	833.34	
Luther M. Dayton, " "	833.34	
Lemuel D. Adams, " "	833.34	
Edward W. Waite, " "	833.34	
John Corey, " "	833.34	\$7,791.72
E. T. Case, janitor, and feeding prisoners,		1,291.24

## PAID HORSE-HIRE AND HACKING:

W. D. Richards,	64.15	
J. A. Jay,	103.85	
A. E. Hathaway,	18.00	
Wm. K. Tallman,	36.35	
J. Brown,	31.60	
Wm. H. Sherman,	104.55	
George Dwelley,	20.70	
John S. Cook,	15.05	
Andrew Dwelley,	29.60	
Wm. H. Coffin,	20.75	
R. A. Bell,	34.60	
Philip H. King,	16.70	
R. S. Cornell,	4.00	
S. S. Bliss,	6.45	
S. F. Perry & Son,	3.00	
H. S. Himes,	31.20	
Holder M. Brownell,	1.50	
George Snow,	1.00	
H. C. Hathaway,	409.37	952.42
Special Police,		594.35
H. C. Hathaway, Officer of the Court,	370.00	
" Keeper of the Lockup,	200.00	
" telegrams and expenses,	152.61	
" map of city,	5.00	
" clearing snow,	38.00	765.61

Amount carried forward,

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\$11,395.34

Amount brought forward,	\$11,395.34
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## PAID TRAVELLING EXPENSES:

Wm. E. Macomber,	8.74	
John Corey,	19.25	
L. D. Adams,	3.35	
E. W. Waite,	5.20	
L. M. Dayton,	16.80	
W. J. Norton, Jr.,	19.15	72.49
 B. Hillman, painting and glazing,	28.20	
B. S. Jenkins, " "	23.09	51.29
 Stephen A. Tripp, stoves and pipes,	32.98	
Nathan Lewis, " "	7.03	40.01
 M. & H. W. Smith, photographs,	7.50	
Dr. B. C. Howland, physician,	5.00	
Dr. John H. Mackie, " "	55.00	
Dr. C. L. Swasey, " "	22.00	
C. H. & H. A. Lawton, medicines,	8.90	
L. D. Stevens, refreshments,	5.30	
Chauncey Russell, getting in coal,	18.00	
John B. Baylies, bedding, &c.,	160.44	
John McCullough, tow-line,	8.75	
Nathan Lewis, dusters,	1.75	
W. L. Kelley, repairs of clocks,	10.95	
New Bedford Coal Co.,	21.00	
H. H. Fisher, bread,	64.21	
Caleb Hammond, carpentry,	15.39	
W. B. Jenney,	4.30	
Thomas Donaghy,	16.50	
Edwin Dews, stationery,	156.56	
E. Anthony & Sons, printing,	52.75	
Mercury Publishing Co., printing,	115.00	
New Bedford Gas Co.,	433.43	
Samuel Bennett,	1.12	
C. Dantsizen,	6.35	
Pierce & Taber,	4.68	
A. Bullock & Co., oil,	1.38	
Sullings, Kingman & Co., hardware,	9.82	
Bent & Bush, trimmings for uniforms,	146.46	

Amount carried forward,	\$11,559.13
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Amount carried forward,		\$11,559.13
Hart & Akin,	1.50	
W. T. Soule,	24.84	
W. Read & Sons,	15.00	
Jireh C. Sherman,	28.58	
Bliss & Nye,	3.32	
Simpson Hart,	22.00	
R. B. Wood, carpentry,	20.28	
N. B. Ice Co.,	103.20	
E. P. Raymond, printing,	12.50	
Geo. Jackson, getting in coal,	35.00	
T. J. Gifford & Co., plumbing,	19.45	
D. P. Cunningham, soap,	5.50	
Dana Evans & Co., trimmings for uniforms,	155.00	
S. H. Hatch, burners and globes,	6.75	
C. R. Sherman, thermometer,	1.75	
J. T. Richardson, bedding,	51.50	
H. T. Wood, land rent,	16.00	
H. D. Parris, making sheets,	5.00	1,879.71

## PAID CITY WATCH:

George Apsey,	497.00
S. W. Bliss,	40.25
W. S. Anthony,	194.25
S. B. Coggeshall,	532.00
M. Conway,	180.25
W. F. Cotter,	488.25
James A. Davis,	528.50
T. H. Damon,	462.00
John Hermon,	7.00
J. B. Howland,	479.50
J. J. Holmes,	428.75
J. M. Jones,	612.00
F. Karcher,	530.25
Felix Kane,	500.50
P. G. Law,	451.50
G. R. Long,	530.25
Russell Maxfield,	535.50
J. Mitchell,	512.75
T. J. Meaney,	519.75

Amount carried forward,	\$13,438.84
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Amount brought forward,		\$13,438.84
P. H. Naughton,	532.00	
A. L. Skiff,	523.25	
Timothy Sullivan,	528.50	
J. N. Sadler,	606.00	
Henry Stevens,	523.25	
Elias Staples,	528.50	
F. M. Silvia,	530.25	
W. B. Smith,	518.00	
David Thomson,	378.00	
John Tower,	479.50	
J. S. Wood,	516.25	
Isaac P. Webb,	526.75	
Robert Arnett,	143.50	
Peter C. Clark,	141.75	
Patrick Fagan,	292.25	
J. J. Harper,	84.00	
Joseph Antone,	171.50	
James McGuire,	171.50	
J. L. Olstein,	61.25	
Patrick Quirk,	75.25	
D. Sweeney,	129.50	
J. Sullivan,	117.25	
J. Wilson,	126.00	
Frederick Cushman,	467.25	16,201.50

## PAID POLICE UNDER NEW ORDINANCES:

H. C. Hathaway, Chief,	266.66
James L. Wilbur, Captain,	150.00
Daniel A. Butler, "	150.00
L. M. Dayton, Lieutenant,	141.66
W. E. Macomber, "	141.66
John Corey, Patrol,	118.00
E. W. Waite,	118.00
L. D. Adams,	118.00
H. W. Bumpus,	118.00
Benj. Hillman,	118.00
Henry Stevens,	118.00
Timothy Sullivan,	118.00
George F. Netcher,	118.00
A. J. Skiff,	118.00

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Amount carried forward,	\$29,640.34
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Dr.

## POLICE DEPARTMENT.

To amount brought forward,		\$29,640.34
Almanza Tripp,	118.00	
Nathan Knights,	118.00	
James Craft,	118.00	
Chas. N. Wood,	118.00	
Seth Hinckley,	118.00	
Frank Hussey,	118.00	
W. L. Wade,	118.00	
Thomas A. Howland,	118.00	
James W. Arnett,	118.00	
E. H. Jennings,	118.00	
Robert Moynan,	118.00	
John Lincoln,	118.00	
James A. Mitchell,	118.00	
John Savage,	118.00	
Thos. S. Denham,	118.00	
Isaac M. Jones,	118.00	
John W. Deane,	118.00	3,917.98
Transfer to credit of Lights,		21.84
“ “ Special Appropriations,		11.00
		<hr/>
		\$33,591.16

Dr.

## HEIRS OF ISAIAH CHACE.

To paid Heirs,	\$159.72
Balance to new account,	53.24
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	\$212.96



1877.

# AUDITOR'S REPORT.

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CONTRA.

CR.

By annual appropriation,	\$31,000.00
Amount received from lockup,	35.10
Amount received from officers fees and mittimusses,	2,552.31
M. & H. Smith, bill twice audited,	3.75
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\$33,591.16

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CONTRA.

CR.

By amount received for Sale of Property,	212.96
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By balance account March, 1877,	\$53.24

## DR. INCIDENTAL EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

To amount paid Edwin Dews, stationery, binding		
and books,	\$889.38	
Rockwell & Churchill, license blanks,	5.65	
Baltimore Underwriter Publishing Co.,	6.00	
Chamberlain & Co.,	42.75	
Collins & Allen,	69.77	
William Howe, binding,	14.60	
G. H. Freeman, ink,	.75	
S. Hutchinson,	7.44	\$1,036.34
 E. Anthony & Sons, printing,	2,917.80	
"    ordinances,	379.00	
Mercury Publishing Co., printing,	275.16	
"    ordinances,	372.75	
Fessenden & Baker,	75.25	
S. Bowles & Co., advertising,	10.50	
Curtis Guild & Co., " "	7.00	
Boston Daily Advertiser,	20.00	
Boston Journal,	21.00	
Herald Steam Press Co., printing,	7.25	
E. P. Raymond, advertising,	94.87	4,180.58
 H. C. Hathaway, health department,	552.65	
N. G. Booth,	20.90	
C. L. Swasey, physician,	100.00	
R. E. Ashley, carpentry, pest house,	385.41	
Bosworth & Baker, " "	230.31	
C. Jordan, nursing, " "	6.00	
J. H. Burgess, meat, " "	.90	
S. P. Sawyer, milk can, " "	1.00	
J. B. Baylies, clothing, " "	22.58	
Western Lumber Co., " "	49.43	
William T. Soule, " "	2.31	
Bliss & Nye, crockery, " "	15.31	1,386.80
 J. L. Ross, frames, centennial,	58.75	
American Tablet Co., " leaf slate,	10.00	
Lambert Bros., " "	22.50	
Lewis Bartlett, mats, " "	13.06	
H. F. Harrington, " "	65.60	
 Amount carried forward,		\$6,603.72

Amount brought forward,		\$6,603.72
T. E. White, photographs,	61.00	
Edwin Dews, centennial,	93.42	
E. B. Hammond, "	19.50	343.83
Julia Castle, award of damages,	473.09	
Eliza Gardner, "	273.09	
J. B. Linton, "	75.00	
Thomas P. Terry, "	75.00	
Eliza Ellis, "	1,155.25	
City Treasurer, paid legal expenses,	326.04	
Sarah W. Reed, damages,	535.60	
A. Ducons, "	130.00	
A. H. Howland, Jr., expenses,	79.50	
Wendell H. Cobb, expenses,	119.75	
Joshua Morse, witness fees,	5.00	
M. Ryan, damages,	87.50	3,334.82
E. Anthony and J. B. Watkins, rent of armory,	225.00	
Geo. A. Bourne, " "	517.81	
N. B. Railroad Co., land rent,	200.00	
North Congregational Church, bell,	60.00	
Hathaway & Soule, rent,	69.44	
H. J. Taylor, "	70.00	
C. T. Cummings and heirs of Wm. Cummings, rent,	48.61	1,190.86

## PAID CELEBRATION OF FOURTH OF JULY:

Banfield & Forrestall, fire-works,	669.82
Smith's American Band, music,	300.00
Martland's Band, "	288.00
Union Cornet Band, "	200.00
Azores Band, "	200.00
Truckmen,	116.00
Centennial Guards,	500.00
H. M. Brownell, board of band,	98.44
F. Parker, powder,	90.75
S. F. Perry & Son, hack hire,	72.00
H. H. Fisher, firing salute,	47.40
William West, boat hire,	46.00
Pioneer Hook & Ladder Co.,	42.00

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Amount carried forward, \$11,473.23

Amount brought forward,	\$11,473.23
Steamer Z. Hillman,	36.00
Liberty Hall, rent,	30.00
Weber Quartet, singing,	22.00
N. B. Railroad, freight,	21.00
Bowker & Sherman,	20.00
E. P. Raymond, advertising,	15.00
Sch. Lottie Beard, use of schooner,	15.00
Almy & Hitch, decorating,	10.00
Mrs. H. H. Noonig, trimmings,	9.50
D. K. Tripp, lumber,	6.18
W. K. Tallman, horse hire,	4.30
S. S. Bliss,                    "	3.75
Ringling bells,	27.00
A. Dwelley, carting,	3.00
Herald Steam Printing Press, printing,	1.50
Edgar Gilbert, labor,	2.00
Estate of E. Pond, refreshments,	1.00
John De Frize, painting signs,	1.00
Sullings, Kingman & Co.,	.75
Wm. T. Soule, sundries,	128.30
Base Ball Club,	250.00
Boats and wherries.	250.00
New Bedford Gas Co.,	128.50
J. Allen, balloon,	300.00
Jas. B. Congdon, sundries,	16.25
S. A. Tripp, tin for signs,	.36
John S. Cook, horse hire,	5.00
M. Carter, labor,	.50
E. Anthony & Sons, printing,	136.10
Mercury Publishing Co., printing,	141.00
Union Cornet Band, music,	30.00
Hancock Engine Co.,	46.00
R. E. Ashley, carpentry,	33.23
T. J. Gifford, horse hire,	13.00
W. H. Cook & Co., rope,	10.76
Western Lumber Co., lumber,	6.27
Edwin Dews, stationery,	5.50
K. E. Terry, sundries,	4.50
E. Anthony & Sons, printing,	6.87
Amount carried forward,	\$11,473.23

Amount brought forward,		\$11,473.23
J. M. Cranston, boat,	15.00	
Abijah Knox, ringing bell,	3.00	
J. M. Foster, carpentry,	4.50	
Foster & Brown, carpentry,	1.54	4,435.57
Election expenses,	650.83	
Assistant Assessors, &c.,	792.55	
Clerical help,	327.75	1,771.13
Town of Dartmouth, tax,	4.64	
Wamsutta Mills, remittance of taxes,	360.95	
McQuestin & Fogg, timber for scale frame,	52.80	
Bent & Bush, lace and buttons,	.80	
Grand Army of the Republic,	300.00	
J. B. Ashley, repairs of military carriage,	18.00	
Wheeler & Coggeshall, maps of city,	18.00	
Wm. L. Kelley, repairs of city clock,	7.00	
Pope & Wood, alcohol,	3.50	
Wm. H. Watkins, cleaning and washing,	60.50	
Caleb Maxfield, furniture,	1.00	
Durfee & Smith, repairs of mower,	1.25	
A. D. Piper, posting notices,	3.00	
A. E. Hathaway, "	2.25	
N. B. Coal Co.,	17.66	
N. B. Gas Light Co.,	909.59	
Purrington & Brown, lamp shades,	2.14	
Coggeshall & Co., record of deaths,	20.25	
H. J. Taylor, cuspadores,	2.00	
Cromwell Washburn, charcoal,	278.66	
W. H. Bowen, record of deaths,	15.00	
George H. Allen, delivering books,	6.00	
T. J. Gifford & Co., gas stand,	10.00	
City Treasurer, sundry payments,	496.19	
Hiram Webb,	79.39	
Jireh C. Sherman,	1.95	
Nathan Lewis, stove, pipes and repairs,	20.60	
I. C. Cornish, surveying,	5.00	
W. K. Tallman, horse hire,	54.70	
Amount carried forward,		\$17,679.93



Amount brought forward,		\$17,679.93
S. F. Perry & Son, horse hire,	5.00	
Wm. H. Sherman,       “	14.35	
S. S. Bliss,               “	11.00	2,783.17
S. B. Skiff, fitting press,	.50	
T. J. Murphy, record of deaths,	30.75	
Sullings, Kingman & Co., brush and tacks,	.82	
Hart & Akin, coal,	559.20	
Jonathan Hawes, labor,	26.60	
C. H. & H. A. Lawton,	10.00	
O. H. Bailey, view of city,	5.00	
Chauncey Russell, attending to coal,	58.80	
Charles DeWolfe, carpentry,	3.52	
Leonard B. Ellis, frames,	31.75	
Interest,	4,051.67	
L. F. Bancroft, watering streets,	32.00	
Geo. B. Hathaway,	12.00	
W. Hart & Co., bands,	39.25	
Briggs & Sherman, surveying,	6.00	
Estate of E. Pond, refreshments,	38.60	4,906.46
Union Boiler Co, flue brush,	.90	
New Bedford Ice Co.,	96.58	
E. T. Wilson, record of deaths,	102.75	
W. A. Tillinghast, furniture,	4.50	
Holder M. Brownell, refreshments,	23.40	
O. W. Cranston, curtain and shades,	33.64	
Wm. Watkins, ensign,	34.50	
Bliss & Nye, dusters, brushes, and mops,	27.99	
M. F. Whittemore, soap,	16.43	
C. H. Walker, drayage,	6.35	
Hart & Akin, turpentine,	.38	
James Duddy, drayage,	4.10	
New Bedford Tool Company,	1.85	
B. S. Jenkins, setting glass,	1.50	
A. C. Taylor, cleaning,	1.00	
R. Beetle, post,	1.00	
I. King, cleaning,	71.33	
Amount transferred to General Sewer account,	200.00	
Isaac Gwinn, cleaning,	27.00	
Amount carried forward,		\$25,369.56

1877.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

55

Amount brought forward,

\$25,369.56

Amount carried forward,

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\$25,369.56

## DR. INCIDENTAL EXPENSE ACCOUNT.

Amount brought forward,		\$25,369.56
Moses H. Bliss, carpentry,	13.50	
J. W. Williams, cleaning,	2.00	
James B. Congdon, preparing ordinances,	500.00	
Wilbur Kelley, Harbor Master,	125.00	
H. T. Leonard, recording deaths and marriages,	376.60	
A. Brightman, tin box,	6.50	
Wm. H. Jenney, paid labor, cemetery,	4.59	1,683.39
Transfer to Public Debt,	10.92	
“ School Teachers,	136.71	
“ Fire Department,	9.68	
“ Lights,	256.57	
“ School Incidentals,	22.38	
“ Special Appropriations,	1,186.09	\$1,622 35
		<hr/>
		\$28,675.30

## DR SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS.

To amount to High School Building,	\$15,000.00
“ Incidentals,	10,000.00
“ Highways,	15,500.00
“ Poor Department,	14,000.00
“ Schools—Teachers,	5,100.00
“ Schools—Incidentals,	1,800.00
“ Salaries,	1,839.16
“ New Bedford Bridge,	800.00
	<hr/>
	\$64,039.69
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1877, March 1. To Balance,	\$60,680.16

1877.

## AUDITOR'S REPORT.

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## CONTRA.

## CR.

By Appropriation,	\$14,284.86
Received for Licenses,	440.00
Entering Sewers,	220.00
Rent of Third District Court,	400.00
Account Contagious Diseases,	399.36
Interest on Deposits in Bank,	1,337.19
Special Appropriation,	10,000.00
Use of City Hall,	638.66
State for rent of Armories,	372.60
Interest and Summonses on Taxes,	449.16
Amount on sundry rolls uncalled for,	133.47

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\$28,675.30

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## CONTRA.

## CR.

By transfer from N. B. Bridge,	\$134.49
“ Poor Department,	814.57
“ Cemeteries,	97.00
“ High School Building,	102.60
“ Highways,	992.52
“ Incidentals,	1,186.09
“ Police,	11.00

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\$3,338.27

Balance to new account,	60,700.89
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\$64,039.16

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## DR. REPAIRS OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

## PAID FOR REPAIRS OF SCHOOL-HOUSES:

Parker & Sherman,	\$67.49
R. E. Ashley,	754.59
David K. Tripp, lumber,	8.57
E. B. Bridgman, desks,	526.49
Moses H. Bliss,	145.65
C. H. Taber,	365.36
Jireh C. Sherman,	86.86
Dearborn Bros.,	36.00
Bosworth & Baker,	2.84
N. B. Water Works,	47.71
E. Lawrence, 2d,	129.52
Green & Wood, lumber,	84.89
Manuel Enos, labor,	22.00
Allen & Robinson, carpentry,	34.60
Phineas White, Jr.,	15.95
Walter D. Swan, repairs of pumps,	33.97
J. B. Ashley, blacksmithing,	9.05
Sullings, Kingman & Co., hardware,	2.19
T. W. Swift, repairs of pumps,	5.25
F. W. Hammond, carpentry,	86.29
Ezra W. Lee, masonry,	79.40
Asa B. Peirce, “	32.00
W. B. Jenney, whitewashing,	99.83
Dennis Shea, labor,	14.87
Elihu Jones, “	8.75
Nathan Phinney, whitewashing,	17.00
S. D. McFarlin, carpentry,	79.85
A. H Chace, masonry,	256.42
Western Lumber Co., lumber,	447.27
B. S. Jenkins, painting and glazing,	12.04
Purrington & Brown, paper hangings,	29.80
Gifford & Allen, plumbing,	39.58
A. P. Manchester, painting and glazing,	43.03
Frank C. Terry, iron work fence,	10.78
A. B. Wady, painting & glazing,	121.04
N. B. Railroad, freight of furniture,	55.93
Neal Green, labor,	46.75
Simeon Hawes, posts,	11.00

Amount carried forward,

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\$3,870.61



Amount brought forward,		\$3,870.61
West, Cowan & Co.,	2.60	
Sturtevant & Sherman, carpentry,	14.65	
C. DeWolf, carpentry,	1.58	
T. S. Corson, drayage,	3.85	22.68

## PAID MISCELLANEOUS :

Jonathan Hawes, janitor,	703.65
City of New Bedford, sewers,	409.32
F. H. Hammond, book case, City Clerk's room,	137.10
J. B. Baylies, kettle, City Hall,	1.50
C. R. Sherman, repairing tape,	4.65
W. H. Sherman, horse hire,	29.10
W. K. Tallman, " "	3.00
S. Haffords, Sup't of Common,	770.40
Dennis Parker, labor, "	63.88
W. Bates, 2d., " "	18.29
Nathan Lewis, rake and rings,	.90
Thos. B. Tripp, posts, &c., City Stable,	61.45
F. W. Hammond, carpentry,	101.62
Western Lumber Co., lumber, &c.,	116.92
Nathan Lewis, stoves & pipes,	112.16
R. E. Ashley, carpentry, City Hall,	10.79
A. H. Chace, masonry, engine houses,	23.90
Bosworth & Baker, carpentry, Library Building,	62.98
Western Lumber Co., lumber, powder house,	38.60
Moses H. Bliss, carpentry, Library Building,	23.37
James Warfield, labor, City Hall,	9.15
P. White, Jr., lead pipe, etc., City Hall,	8.34
Sullings, Kingman & Co., hardware,	1.39
B. S. Jenkins, painting and glazing Library Building,	13.10
J. B. Baylies, auction commissions,	20.29
N. B. Cordage Co.,	.72
I. C. Cornish, surveyor,	4.00
Nathan Lewis, ash barrels,	22.00
M. H. Bliss, carpentry, City Hall,	12.74
G. S. Bowen & Co., brooms, "	1.20
H. J. Taylor, sundries, "	2.75
Nathan Lewis, lanterns,	1.75
Parker & Sherman,	15.44
Chas. DeWolfe, repairs of settees and carpentry,	44.16

Amount carried forward,	\$3,893.29
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## DR. REPAIRS OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

Amount brought forward,		\$3,893.29
A. Gomley, drayage,	6.00	
W. K. Tallman, horse hire, pest house,	21.50	
C. A. Crooker, superintending pest house,	79.00	
Henry S. Chace, carpentry, "	34.46	
T. J. Gifford & Co., plumbing,	3.75	\$2,995.32
1877, March 1. Transfer to credit of Lights,		2,390.39
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		\$9,279.00

## DR. LIQUOR LICENSE ACCOUNT.

To amount transferred to credit of Poor Department, \$1,462.50

1877.

## AUDITOR'S REPORT.

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	CONTRA.	CR.
By Annual Appropriation,		\$8,090.00
Sale of Griffin street lot,		1,125.00
Sale of Hook & Ladder building,		154.00
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		\$9,279.00
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	CONTRA.	CR.
By amount of Pope & Wood,	\$150.00	
C. H. Brownell,	75.00	
Hiram Wheaton,	75.00	
W. P. S. Cadwell,	150.00	
Elihu Bunker,	150.00	
William A. Pease,	150.00	
Thomas Otis,	150.00	
Jas. E. Blake,	150.00	
R. H. Carter,	150.00	
C. H. & H. A. Lawton,	150.00	
Henry W. Parker,	150.00	
Ezra Holmes,	150.00	
John P. Taylor,	150.00	
Charles H. Church,	150.00	\$1,950.00
Less one quarter to State,		497.50
		<hr/>
		\$1,462.50
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DR.

## NEW BEDFORD WATER WORKS:

Jas. B. Congdon, Water Registrar and Clerk,	\$1,000.00	
Geo. B. Wheeler, Superintendent,	1,500.00	
E. Collamore, pumping engineer,	1,400.00	
P. Gibbons,                   "                   "	720.00	
J. B. Nicholson, Overseer of Reservoirs,	600.00	
R. C. P. Coggeshall, assistant in superintendent's office,	600.00	
F. M. Ashley, assistant in superintendent's office,	900.00	
A. B. Drake, assistant in superintendent's office,	360.00	\$7,080.00
Laborers,		4,819.61

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 \$11,899.61

S. P. Sawyer,	2.70
N. B. Tool Co.,	5.30
Edwin Dews,	41.11
Jas. Taber,	13.00
E. Anthony & Sons,	119.49
Walworth Mfg. Co.,	42.45
Mayor Lane & Co.,	222.45
Estate C. M. Peirce, Jr.,	4.10
B. & F. Iron Works,	922.63
Boston Lead Co.,	2,715.81
I. C. Sherman,	18.86
J. W. Flansburg,	16.56
Thomas Donaghy,	9.28
Hathaway & Dwelley,	150.00
John A. Brownell,	1.75
S. B. Skiff,	94.91
Wm. K. Tallman,	21.50
S. Hutchinson,	41.55
Bliven & Carrington,	112.50
Pope & Wood,	9.00
Boston Machine Co.,	198.73
R. Davis & Son,	10.03
Geo. L. Brownell,	98.30
Morse Twist Drill Co.,	61.90
Thomas Phillips & Co.,	723.88

Amount carried forward,

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 \$11,899.61

Amount brought forward,	\$11,899.61
N. B. R. Road Co.,	109.52
Dodge, Gilbert & Co.,	31.77
William Cronin,	17.20
C. L. Garfield,	16.38
Gifford & Allen,	527.24
Union Boot & Shoe Co.,	3.75
Joseph Brownell,	275.00
Wendell H. Cobb,	102.24
Wilcox & Richmond's Wharf,	75.00
Wm. B. Sherman,	15.75
Charles S. Paisler,	42.51
Sullings, Kingman & Co.,	53.13
S. Eggers,	32.75
Sturtevant & Sherman,	47.50
B. D. Hathaway,	71.48
B. S. Jenkins,	31.01
Patrick Brown,	8.80
T. P. W. Perkins,	10.50
Henry J. Taylor,	14.82
Wood, Brightman & Co.,	60.83
William Noyes,	3.00
Andrew Bullock & Co.,	2.50
B. F. Lewis,	4.45
R. D. Wood & Co.,	893.29
N. B. Coal Co.,	107.48
Joshua B. Ashley,	64.25
George A. Briggs,	21.50
Union Water Meter Co.,	18.00
David K. Tripp,	36.66
James B. Congdon,	12.00
Union Boiler Co.,	27.61
James Duddy,	18.75
Chapman & Shurtliff,	5.40
Durfee & Smith,	11.45
T. S. Corson,	54.75
Wm. A. Kirby,	2.20
Edmund Grinnell,	1.40
Borden & Lovell,	2,776.28
Hart & Akin,	464.68

Amount carried forward,

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\$11,899.61



Amount brought forward,	\$11,899.61
Town of Acushnet,	28.20
Andrew Perkins,	28.00
Mercury Publishing Co,	82.73
Newport Manufacturing Co.,	166.93
A. V. De Costa,	10.11
Joshua Morse,	66.88
John A. Gifford,	28.89
Campbell & Thayer,	26.35
Clark Leavitt,	8.50
N. B. & N. Y. Steamship Co.,	3.40
George D. Swift,	2.24
Public Debt,	12,000.00
William W. Hathaway,	25.00
John C. Wilson,	1.00
Benjamin Wilson,	50.00
George B. Wheeler,	13.20
Chapman Valve Mfg. Co.,	10.13
Thomas J. Gifford & Co.,	11.07
O. H. Flagg,	4.00
Fire Department,	1.85
Hillman street wharf,	122.05
Wamsutta Mills,	24.50
Crosby Steam Gauge & Valve Co.,	9.00
S. F. Perry & Son,	7.00
Ambrose Vincent,	4.26
Wm. D. Sherman,	3.54
James Durfee,	2.24
Chas. DeWolfe,	1.39
Highways and Streets,	416.00
S. S. Paine & Bro.,	29.25
Hastings & Co.,	8.00
Isaac C. Sherman,	4.86
Abraham Chace,	4.08
L. T. Jennings,	4.00
Charles Searell,	2.00
Western Lumber Co.,	1.00
David Duff,	1.00
Alexander Gomley,	.75
Samuel Thompson,	.50
Wheeler & Coggeshall,	4.00

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Amount carried forward,

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\$11,899.61

1877.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

65

Amount brought forward,

\$11,899.61

Amount carried forward

\$11,899.61

DR.

## NEW BEDFORD WATER WORKS.

Amount brought forward,		\$11,899.61
Caleb Maxfield,	2.25	
F. A. Sowle,	1.50	
Brownell, Ashley & Co.,	1.00	24,953.27
		<hr/>
		\$36,852.88
Balance to new account,		14,552.87
		<hr/>
		\$51,405.75
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DR.

## UNAPPROPRIATED TAX ACCOUNT.

To transfer to credit of Poor Department,	600.11
To transfer to credit of Lights,	54.00
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\$654.11

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1877.

## AUDITOR'S REPORT.

67

## CONTRA.

## CR.

1876, March 1. By Balance,	\$12,499.44
By Appropriation,	12,000.00
By amount of water takers, and amount for service,	26,662.75
Rent of Bacon house,	106.11
Rent of Sawyer lot,	35.00
Sale of hay,	102.45
	<hr/>
	\$51,405.75
	<hr/>
1877, March 1. By Balance,	\$14,552.87

## CONTRA.

## CR.

By amount received for Taxes of 1860,	\$2.00
" " " " 1861,	2.00
" " " " 1862,	2.00
" " " " 1863,	2.00
" " " " 1864,	2.00
" " " " 1865,	4.00
" " " " 1866,	2.00
" " " " 1867,	10.00
" " " " 1868,	10.00
" " " " 1869,	6.00
" " " " 1870,	10.00
" " " " 1871,	22.00
" " " " 1872,	32.00
" " " " 1873,	68.07
" " " " 1874,	351.36
" " " " 1875,	128.68
	<hr/>
	\$654.11
	<hr/>

DR.

## HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.

To amount paid S. Chadwick, carpentry,	\$13,833.26
Lord & Fuller, architects,	1,150.00
Morse & White, wire guards,	82.50
E. Anthony & Sons, printing,	45.44
M. Carter, labor,	22.58
N. B. Coal Co., coal,	422.83
I. C. Cornish, survey,	2.50
J. O'Brien, labor,	44.62
Neal Green, "	159.54
Elihu Jones, "	44.62
C. H. Taber, masonry,	13.50
A. H. Chase, masonry,	504.28
C. Leavitt, labor,	12.25
Tucker & Cummings, oil,	1.08
Ingalls & Kendrick, fence,	996.04
Ingalls & Kendrick, heating apparatus,	471.02
Pigeon Hill Granite Co., fence,	2,750.00
Fessenden & Baker, printing,	7.50
Geo. Haskins, fence,	1,813.80
J. A. Brownell, expenses,	39.77
C. A. Gray, & Co., carting,	.35
Dearborn & Bros.,	8,000.00
P. F. Drew, fencing,	288.79
Lockwood Lumb & Co., sinks,	30.00
C. E. Peirce, pipes,	505.51
J. B. Baylies, brooms and furniture,	72.43
W. Heywood Chair Co., chairs,	1,089.00
Sylvester & Wing, carpets and towels,	337.06
C. S. Paisler, curbing,	231.47
N. B. Railroad Co., freight,	186.52
E. B. Bridgman, seats,	44.80
J. Carew, fencing,	30.30
C. Maxfield, furniture,	168.22
A. Gomley, drayage,	15.93
W. L. Kelley, clocks,	96.00
Sterling Furniture Co.,	2,243.99
Wood, Brightman & Co., plumbing,	600.55
G. S. Bowen & Co., painting,	427.98
S. A. Stetson & Co., chandeliers,	494.40

Amount carried forward,

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 \$37,280.43



1877.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

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Amount brought forward,

\$37,280.43

Amount carried forward,

\$37,280.43

DR.

## HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.

Amount brought forward,

\$37,280.43

Parlor Grate Co., vents and regulators,	140.13	
T. S. Corson, drayage,	38.00	
N. B. Band, music,	34.00	
Mercury Publishing Co., printing,	4.25	
Dearborn & Pickering, bricking yard,	1,380.00	
J. Allen, Jr., jointing and flagging,	32.00	
Parker & Sherman, ash barrels,	18.00	
J. B. Ashley, blacksmithing,	10.75	
Union Quartette, singing,	37.00	
Weber Quartette, singing,	20.00	
Highways, labor and teaming,	581.98	
W. K. Tallman, horse hire,	1.70	
H. M. Brownell, board of Mr. Emerson,	22.85	
N. B. Steamship Company, passages, Mr. Emerson,	8.50	
Sullings, Kingman & Co., hardware,	53.94	
Wm. M. Howard, flowers,	12.00	
Healey Iron Works, fence,	1,485.45	
Wm. Pierce, grading and sowing,	316.00	
P. Mahan, ventilators,	155.30	
W. H. Hall, labor,	35.50	
J. P. White, "	8.23	
Jas. Duddy, drayage,	7.00	
Briggs & Sherman, designs,	8.00	
Wm. Pierce, flowers,	20.00	
B. S. Jenkins, painting fence,	65.00	
Bliss & Nye, sundries,	28.12	
N. B. Tool Co., "	140.64	
E. Lawrence 2d, glazing,	4.45	
N. B. Gas Co.,	21.10	
Dennis Shea, labor,	24.50	
J. Allen, Jr., & Co., marble tablet,	90.00	
Ingalls & Kendrick, "	111.13	4,915.52
Amount transferred to Lights,	200.00	
Amount transferred to General Special Sewer account,	2,109.87	
Amount transferred to Special Appropriations,	102.60	2,412.47
		<hr/>
		\$44,608.42

1877.

## AUDITOR'S REPORT.

7

## CONTRA.

CR.

By Balance March 1, 1876,

\$14,608.42

Transfer from City Improvement Fund,

15,000.00

Special Appropriation,

15,000.00

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\$44,608.42

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DR.

## LIGHTING THE STREETS.

Amount paid for lamp lighters, \$3,737.76

## AMOUNT PAID FOR GAS, NAPTHA, AND OIL:

New Bedford Gas Co.,	\$6,227.12	
A, Bullock & Co.,	1,174.37	
Otis A. Sisson,	15.84	
W. F. Potter & Co.,	402.54	7,819.87

## AMOUNT PAID FOR LANTERNS, AND LAMP POSTS:

Nathan Lewis,	108.65	
Potter & Co.,	108.50	
F. C. Luce,	58.86	
E. Grinnell,	19.50	
Charles Smith,	175.00	
Webb & Stevens,	275.75	
Geo. E. Hatch,	30.60	
Wm. T. Soule,	10.50	
Gideon Wood,	26.62	
T. W. Cook & Co.,	224.75	
B. S. Jenkins,	4.60	
N. B. Gas Co.,	43.61	1,087.00

## AMOUNT PAID INCIDENTALS:

Globe Gas Light Co.,	450.50	
Geo. H. Mitchell, labor and salary,	857.89	
Jesse Richardson, labor,	326.50	
David B. Kempton, rent,	30.00	
H. R. Luther, matches,	63.00	
B. S. Jenkins, painting,	18.20	
W. T. Soule, freight,	.85	
N. B. Gas Co.,	40.99	
C. A. Gray & Co., drayage,	8.40	
Mercury Publishing Co., printing,	2.50	
H. Holcomb & Son, matches,	21.00	1,819.83
		<u>\$14,464.46</u>

DR.

## NEW BEDFORD WATER WORKS.

To amount of Bonds, \$1,000,000.00

	CONTRA.	CR.
By Annual Appropriation,		\$11,400.00
Transfer from Repairs of Public Property,		2,390.39
Transfer from High School Building,		200.00
Transfer from Unappropriated Tax Account,		54.00
Transfer from Police Department,		21.84
Transfer from Incidentals,		256.57
Transfer from Highways,		141.66
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\$14,464.46

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CONTRA.

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CR.

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## DR. TRUSTEES OF FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Paid S. Hutchinson for books,	\$784.28	
S., Wellford & Armstrong, books,	512.73	
D. G. Francis, books,	65.71	
Little, Brown & Co.,	93.10	
E. P. Raymond, printing,	6.00	
B. Westerman & Co., books,	7.61	
J. Mansell,                    "	145.75	
C. L. Woodward,           "	77.86	
D. Van Nostrand,           "	27.00	
Scribner, Armstrong & Co., books,	10.02	
G. P. Putnam & Sons,           "	412.13	
J. M. Lawton, Jr.,	277.83	
Academy of Natural Sciences,	5.00	
Edwin Dews,	135.41	
Mass. Historical Society,	8.00	
E. W. Nash,	20.75	
G. M. Hopkins,	9.00	
James Campbell,	57.20	
John Ferguson,	13.75	
N. Subscription Agency,	176.75	
Munn & Co.,	12.00	
O. A. Roberts,	67.33	
J. Bouton & Co.,	193.77	
Scribner & Co.,	3.20	
Schoenhoff & Moeller,	22.12	
		<hr/>
		\$3,144.30
Balance to new account,		10,231.91
		<hr/>
		\$13,376.21
		<hr/>

## DR. BALANCE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

1877.

## AUDITOR'S REPORT.

75

## CONTRA.

## CR.

1876. March 1. By balance,	\$10,214.16
Deduction on Bill,	2.30
Interest on Library Funds,	3,156.00
Amount of N. B. Mercury,	3.75
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\$13,376.21

1877, March 1. By Balance,

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\$10,231.91

## CONTRA.

## CR.

1877. March 1. By Balance March 1, 1876,	\$282,640.00
Excess of value of Public Property over that of 1875,	99,773.34
Payment of Bonds,	20,000.00
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	\$402,413.34
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## DR.

## CEMETERIES.

To amount paid Wm. H. Jenney, Superintendent,	\$200.00
Briggs & Sherman, surveying Rural Cemetery,	24.00
B. Dunlap, moving buildings, "	30.00
J. De Garris, "	23.60
Doran & Shea, soldiers' ground, "	1,545.75
W. H. Jenney, expenses, "	33.75
W. A. Kirby, carpentry, "	24.16
J. B. Baylies, tools, "	5.60
C. R. Negus, digging well, "	51.00
D. K. Tripp, lumber, "	2.95
B. S. Peirce, pipe, "	34.00
Thomas Davis, labor, "	235.23
R. C. P. Coggeshall, survey, "	59.00
Sullings, Kingman & Co., hardware, "	9.79
Sullings, Kingman & Co., Oak Grove, "	8.70
C. F. Cornell, labor, "	428.92
W. A. Kirby, carpentry, "	47.72
A. B. Grinnell, labor, Pine Grove,	20.00
C. S. Paisler, cement pipe, Oak Grove,	19.00
E. Anthony & Sons, advertising,	5.00
Mercury Publishing Co., "	5.00
S. F. Perry & Son, horse hire,	3.00
David K. Tripp, carpentry,	11.68
Transfer to N. B. Bridge,	500.00
Transfer to General Sewer Account,	637.15
Transfer to Special Appropriations,	97.00
	<hr/>
	\$4,062.00

## DR. COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

1876, March 1. To Balance,	\$7,765.17
1877, March 1. Amount paid State Aid,	4,351.47
	<hr/>
	\$12,116.64

1877.

## AUDITOR'S REPORT.

77

## CONTRA.

## CR.

By Appropriation, Rural Cemetery,	\$1,200.00
Sales of Lots,                   “	1,870.00
“           “       Oak Grove Cemetery,	965.00
“           “       Pine Grove       “	27.00
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\$4,062.00

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## CONTRA.

## CR.

By amount received of State of Massachusetts,	\$4,300.00
Balance to new account,	7,816.64
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	\$12,116.64
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## DR. GENERAL SPECIAL SEWER ACCOUNT.

To Balance, March 1, 1876,	\$4,369.97
Paid E. L. Baker,	48.29
Labor,	68.90
B. S. Peirce, cement pipes,	82.35
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\$4,569.51

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## DR. PARKER STREET SCHOOL HOUSE.

To transfer to General Sewer account,	\$27.45
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DR.

## NEW BEDFORD BRIDGE.

Paid Wm. Hudson, draw-tender,	\$205.48
J. M. Snow, blacksmith,	1.36
J. W. Howland, carpentry,	1,080.76
J. W. Perry, plank,	665.62
Sampson Sherman, drawtender,	16.00
E. P. Haskell, coal,	6.80
J. F. Akin, drawtender,	382.12
O. A. Sisson, oil,	2.50
A. K. P. Sawin, drayage,	3.63
James Barton, blacksmith,	3.39
H. S. Kirby, spikes,	5.06
David K. Tripp, carpentry,	24.65
Wm. Watkins, spikes,	44.30
P. F. Drew, masonry,	37.68
A. Bullock & Co.,	1.95
J. D. Driggs, blacksmithing,	26.52
Abraham Chace, carpentry,	844.73
Tucker & Cummings, oil,	.80
	<hr/>
	\$3,353.35
Transfer to Special Appropriations,	134.49
	<hr/>
	\$3,487.84

DR.

## PUBLIC PROPERTY.

March 1, 1876. To Balance,	\$680,640.00
Excess of value of the same over and above that of 1875,	99,773.34
	<hr/>
	\$780,413.34

CONTRA.	CR.
By Appropriation,	\$2,000.00
Amount of Fairhaven for plank,	105.88
Transfer from Cemeteries,	500.00
Amount of Sch. E. Everett for damages,	6.00
Amount of Special Appropriation,	800.00
Amount of town of Fairhaven,	75.96
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\$3,487.84

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CONTRA.	CR.
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## DR.

## SALARIES.

1877, March 1. Paid A. H. Howland, Jr., Mayor,	\$800.00
J. B. Congdon, City Treasurer and Collector,	3,000.00
H. T. Leonard, City Clerk,	1,600.00
Hiram Webb, Auditor,	1,000.00
W. H. Watkins, City Messenger,	700.00
Wendell H. Cobb, City Solicitor,	400.00
Wm. A. Church, Clerk of Common Council,	250.00
Thos. T. Allen, Bell Ringer,	200.00
Lucius H. Morrill, Sealer of Weights and Measures,	450.00
“ “ “ Coal Baskets,	15.00
Wm. L. Kelley, Supt. of City Clock,	75.00
D. B. Wilcox, Assessor,	1,000.00
Wm. Tallman, Jr., “	750.00
Silas Alden, “	750.00
Alanson Borden, Mayor to March 1, 1877,	133.34
James B. Congdon, to March 1, 1877,	500.00
H. T. Leonard, “	266.66
Hiram Webb, “	166.66
	<hr/>
	\$12,056.66
Transfer to credit of General Sewer Account,	10.00
Balance to new Account,	772.50
	<hr/>
	\$12,839.16

## DR.

## APPROPRIATIONS, 1875.

1876, March 1. To Balance,	\$6,355.09
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## DR.

## BONDS.

To amount of Bonds March, 1877,	\$1,178,000.00
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1877.

## AUDITOR'S REPORT.

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CONTRA.

CR.

By Appropriation,  
Special Appropriation,

\$11,000.00

1,839.16\$12,839.16

1877, March 1. By Balance,

\$772.50

CONTRA.

CR.

By Amount Received for Taxes,

\$6,355.09

CONTRA.

CR.

Dr.

TRUST FUNDS.

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Dr. SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS, 1875.

1876, March. To Balance,

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\$53,589.14

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1877.

## AUDITOR'S REPORT.

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CONTRA.

CR.

## BY SYLVIA ANN HOWLAND FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY FUND:

One half of the bequest of Sylvia Ann Howland, for the support of Liberal Education and Free Public Library,	\$50,000.00
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## BY SYLVIA ANN HOWLAND EDUCATIONAL FUND:

One half of the bequest of Sylvia Ann Howland, for the support of Liberal Education and Free Public Library,	50,000.00
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BY SYLVIA ANN HOWLAND WATER BEQUEST:	100,000.00
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## BY GEORGE HOWLAND JR. FUND:

Donation to Free Public Library,	1,600.00
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## BY CHARLES W. MORGAN FUND:

Bequest to Free Public Library,	1,000.00
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## BY CEMETERY FUND:

Deposit in the Treasury by Borden Wood,	\$50.00	
“ “ “ Emeline Colesworthy,	15.00	
“ “ “ for Paul Spooner,	100.00	
“ “ “ by Edward R. Gardner,	100.00	
“ “ “ Jonathan Howland,	150.00	
“ “ “ Sylvia G. Cross,	150.00	
“ “ “ Thomas Buchanan,	100.00	
“ “ “ Wm. Blackmer's est.,	50.00	
“ “ “ Est. of E. R. Johnson,	300.00	
“ “ “ B. Clark,	60.00	1,075.00
		<u>\$203,675.00</u>

CONTRA.

CR.

By Appropriation,	<u>\$53,589.14</u>
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## DR. FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

To amount paid R. C. Ingraham,	\$2,000.00
Josephine A. Merrick,	400.00
M. E. Brown,	400.00
Edwin Dews,	345.12
Collins & Allen,	60.15
E. Anthony & Sons, printing,	485.45
Fessenden & Baker, "	10.87
F. W. Hammond, carpentry,	35.20
O. W. Cranston, curtains, &c.,	49.34
H. L. Hawes, labor,	21.00
Mercury Publishing Co., printing,	75.50
	<hr/>
	\$3,882.63
Balance to new account,	468.65
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	\$4,351.28
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## DR. REAL ESTATE TAX.

1876, March 1. To balance,	\$1,232.03
Paid City Treasurer for payment of taxes,	309.87
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	\$1,541.90
	<hr/>
1877, March 1. To balance,	\$416.46

## DR. DISCOUNT ON TAXES.

To Appropriations,	\$10,000.00
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1877.

## AUDITOR'S REPORT.

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## CONTRA.

CR.

By Balance, March 1, 1876,	\$299.82
Amount of Appropriation,	3,300.00
One-half amount received for Dog Licenses,	751.46

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\$4,351.28

1877, March 1. By Balance,	\$468.65
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## CONTRA.

CR.

By amount of Acushnet Saw Mills,	\$8.50
Hopkins & Wood,	59.93
J. C. Warner,	8.92
A. Moore,	22.02
Heirs of I. Chace,	45.90
A. Mackey,	14.53
Wamsutta Mills,	965.64
Balance to new account,	416.46
	<hr/>
	\$1,541.90

## CONTRA.

CR.

By Annual Appropriation,	\$10,000.00
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	CONTRA.	CR.
By Discount on Taxes,		\$10,000.00
Amount received for Taxes,		409,880.14
Balance to new account,		<u>4,119.86</u>

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\$124,000.00

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	CONTRA.	CR.
By Balance, March 1, 1876,		\$29,067.30
Special Appropriation,		<u>7,000.00</u>
		\$36,067.30

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## SCHEDULE OF CITY PROPERTY.

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD, }  
IN COMMITTEE, MARCH 19, 1877. }

The sub-committee appointed by the Finance Committee to appraise the city property, and prepare a schedule of the same, have attended to that duty and submit the following report, viz :

## ALMS-HOUSE PROPERTY :

Alms-House and outbuildings,	\$30,000.00
Old Alms-House and outbuildings,	1,400.00
Small Pox Hospital,	1,000.00
Farm, containing 76 acres,	20,000.00
Furniture in Superintendent's Department,	300.00
Furniture in Small Pox Hospital,	75.00
Tools and Farming Utensils,	450.00
Stone and Mowing Machines,	280.00
Carts, Gears, and Lumber Wagons,	590.00
Light Wagons and Harnesses,	530.00
Farming Stock and Horses,	1,600.00
Hay and Grain,	1,060.00
Woodshed in City Yard,	500.00
Furniture in Inmates' Department,	2,000.00
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	\$59,785.00

## HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT :

Two Stone Crushers,	\$1,200.00
Two Steam Engines,	1,200.00
Sixteen Horses,	3,850.00
Two Rollers,	400.00
Five Double and five Single Carts, and two Stone Gears,	1,950.00
One Light and one Lumber Wagon,	175.00
One Water Cart,	100.00
17 sets of Harness,	600.00
One Hoisting Derrick,	50.00
Four tons of Hay,	92.00
1000 tons of Stone,	600.00
Ashley Gravel Hill,	2,500.00
Tools, Shovels, Picks, Wheelbarrows, and Tool-Houses,	583.00
Flagging, Curbing and Paving Stone,	800.00
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	\$14,100.00



## LIGHT DEPARTMENT:

Gas Lamps, Posts and Lanterns, and Naphtha Lamps,	\$14,450.00
Lighters' House and Tools,	500.00
Tools for Petroleum Inspector,	50.00
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	\$15,000.00

## PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND LAND:

City Hall and Lot,	\$75,000.00
City Library Building and Lots,	56,000.00
City Common,	40,000.00
Rural Cemetery,	38,000.00
Oak Grove Cemetery,	19,000.00
Pine Grove Cemetery,	800.00
Central Police Station and Lot,	15,000.00
Volumes in City Library,	40,000.00
City Stable, Outbuildings and Lot,	9,300.00
Land on William street, corner of Pleasant st.,	6,000.00
Land on Clark's Point,	200.00
Land at Clark's Cove,	100.00
Land on Dartmouth street bought of M. Merry,	1,000.00
Land near entrance to New Bedford Bridge, including all right and title to western approach to bridge, and also eastern approach from Fairhaven,	300.00
Powder Magazine,	450.00
South Pound Lot,	200.00
Land near Jonathan Tobey's,	25.00
Windmill Lot,	250.00
Ward House and Lot, Willis street,	350.00
Ward House and Lot, Sixth Ward,	1,600.00
Ward House and Lot, Fifth Ward,	1,400.00
South Station House,	350.00
Standard Weights and Measures,	300.00
Surveying Instruments,	300.00
Two Brass Field Pieces,	1,200.00
Muskets and other Equipments,	100.00
Scales at City Stable,	
	<hr/>
	\$310,575.00

## SCHOOL-HOUSES AND LOTS:

North	School-House and Lot,	\$800.00
Acushnet	" "	1,500.00
Plainville	" "	1,200.00

Rockdale School-House and Lot,	1,200.00
Cannonville " "	1,500.00
Hill " "	2,500.00
Merrimac Street " "	18,000.00
Parker Street " "	48,000.00
Cedar Street " "	2,500.00
High Street " "	2,000.00
Maxfield Street " "	2,500.00
Kempton Street " "	5,000.00
High (old) " "	35,000.00
William Street " "	5,000.00
Arnold Street " "	900.00
Bush Street " "	7,000.00
Fifth Street " "	50,000.00
Sixth Street " "	1,500.00
Dartmouth Street " "	5,000.00
Grove, " "	2,500.00
Clark's Point " "	800.00
Apparatus in School-Houses,	7,500.00
Land and High-School House,	127,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$328,900.00

## FIRE DEPARTMENT:

Engine-House at Acushnet,	\$600.00
" and Land, Hillman Street,	12,000.00
" " Purchase street, north,	12,000.00
" " Sixth & Bedford streets,	12,000.00
Steam Engine Onward, and Hose Reel,	4,500.00
" Progress, " "	3,500.00
" Excelsior, " "	3,800.00
" Cornelius Howland, " "	4,500.00
" Z. Hillman, " "	4,500.00
Hand Engine,	250.00
Hook and Ladder Carriage, and Ladders,	800.00
Hose Reel Carriage,	750.00
Hose,	9,000.00
Horses and Harnesses,	3,650.00
Wagons,	800.00
Fire Alarm Telegraph,	12,500.00
Sundries,	2,000.00
Engine-House and Land, Purchase street,	12,000.00
	<hr/>
	\$99,150.00

NEW BEDFORD WATER WORKS: \$1,000,000.00

ENGINE-HOUSE,

FIRE ALARM BELL STRIKER, \$1,742.34

RECAPITULATION:

Alms-House Department,	\$59,785.00
Highways,	14,100.00
Lights,	15,000.00
Public Buildings and Land,	310,575.00
Fire Department,	99,150.00
School-Houses and Land,	328,900.00
New Bedford Water Works,	1,000,000.00
Fire Alarm Bell Striker,	1,742.34

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\$1,829,252.34

Approved.

HENRY T. WOOD,	} Committee.
JAMES E. STANTON,	
JOHN F. SWIFT,	
ELNATHAN C. BROWNELL,	
WM. H. PITMAN.	
WM. H. MATHEWS,	

THE FOLLOWING TABLE EXHIBITS THE AMOUNT OF THE DEBT; THE AMOUNT OF BONDS PAYABLE EACH YEAR; THE AMOUNT DUE EACH YEAR FOR INTEREST; AND THE AGGREGATE OF BOTH PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST.

Years.	Bonds.	Coupons & Interest.	Amount.
1877,	\$30,000.00	\$76,226.00	\$106,226.00
1878,	25,000.00	74,676.00	99,676.00
1879,	37,000.00	73,376.00	110,376.00
1880,	27,000.00	71,236.00	98,236.00
1881,	25,000.00	69,836.00	94,836.00
1882,	25,000.00	68,536.00	93,536.00
1883,	35,000.00	67,236.00	102,236.00
1884,	41,000.00	65,236.00	106,236.00
1885,	35,000.00	62,936.00	97,936.00
1886,	35,000.00	60,736.00	95,736.00
1887,	35,000.00	58,536.00	93,536.00
1888,	35,000.00	56,336.00	91,336.00
1889,	35,000.00	54,136.00	89,136.00
1890,	35,000.00	51,936.00	86,936.00
1891,	40,000.00	49,736.00	89,736.00
1892,	40,000.00	47,236.00	87,236.00
1893,	33,000.00	44,736.00	77,736.00
1894,	30,000.00	42,756.00	72,756.00
1895,	30,000.00	40,956.00	70,956.00
1896,	30,000.00	39,156.00	69,156.00
1897,	30,000.00	37,356.00	67,356.00
1898,	30,000.00	35,556.00	65,556.00
1899,	30,000.00	33,756.00	63,756.00
1900,	40,000.00	31,956.00	71,956.00
1901,	40,000.00	29,656.00	69,656.00
1902,	40,000.00	27,356.00	67,356.00
1903,	40,000.00	25,056.00	65,056.00
1904,	40,000.00	22,756.00	62,756.00
1905,	40,000.00	20,456.00	60,456.00
1906,	40,000.00	17,956.00	57,956.00
1907,	40,000.00	15,456.00	55,456.00
1908,	40,000.00	12,956.00	52,956.00
1909,	40,000.00	10,456.00	50,456.00
1910,	30,000.00	7,956.00	37,956.00
	\$1,178,000.00	\$1,504,234.00	\$2,682,234.00

The interest stated to be due in this table each year, includes the sum of \$6,156, which is the interest on the sum of \$102,600, the amount of the Trust Funds, which is not included in the amount of the Bonds.

The Bonds are,	\$1,178,000.00
The Trust Funds,	102,600.00

Sum on which interest is cast,	\$1,280,600.00
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By the payment of \$100,000 of the six per cent. Water Bonds of 1868, and the issue of same amount at five per cent., the annual payment of interest as set forth in former tables is reduced \$1000 to the year 1900, and proportionally for the next four years.

THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS THE AMOUNT OF TAXES LEVIED IN THIS CITY SINCE 1863, AND THE RATE PER THOUSAND FOR STATE, COUNTY, AND CITY PURPOSES; ALSO THE NUMBER OF POLLS.

Year.	Valuation of Real Estate.	Valuation of Personal Property.	State Tax.	County Tax.	City Tax.	Overlay.	No. of Polls.	Rate of Tax.
1863,	\$8,610,200.00	\$14,496,900.00	\$61,632.00	\$22,881.42	\$159,000.00	\$8,861.43	4,875	\$10.50
1864,	8,158,500.00	10,935,100.00	61,632.00	19,358.55	225,000.05	8,523.05	4,508	16.00
1865,	8,161,800.00	12,171,800.00	92,919.00	19,461.85	215,000.00	7,106.35	4,578	16.00
1866,	8,118,300.00	13,240,800.00	59,310.00	20,434.95	252,000.00	8,637.10	4,658	15.50
1867,	8,268,500.00	13,740,000.00	98,850.00	20,434.95	200,000.00	9,136.30	4,647	14.50
1868,	8,288,100.00	13,508,100.00	39,540.00	21,083.67	230,000.00	13,633.03	5,004	13.50
1869,	8,277,900.00	14,652,100.00	49,425.00	19,461.85	287,000.00	9,340.15	4,906	15.50
1870,	8,774,500.00	14,221,514.00	49,425.00	17,840.02	290,000.00	9,475.20	5,151	15.50
1871,	9,115,600.00	13,844,651.67	49,425.00	22,705.48	293,300.00	12,599.52	5,333	16.00
1872,	10,050,800.00	13,742,898.00	32,280.00	18,943.65	356,000.00	13,181.96	5,577	17.20
1873,	11,125,700.00	14,114,364.20	36,315.00	23,679.57	349,000.00	11,454.46	5,780	16.20
1874,	11,665,400.00	13,846,904.95	32,280.00	27,874.24	354,000.00	11,005.10	5,930	16.20
1875,	11,946,600.00	14,428,674.00	32,280.00	28,415.48	383,000.00	17,136.07	6,226	17.00
1876,	12,411,200.00	14,339,092.00	26,244.00	23,859.86	387,000.00	20,251.49	6,651	16.60

Average rate for 14 years, \$15.44 2-7.

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD,  
IN COMMON COUNCIL, April 10th, 1877. }

Ordered, that the sum of Four Hundred and Sixty-Eight Thousand Two Hundred Dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated to meet the expenses of the several departments of the City Government for the present financial year, viz :

Salaries,		\$9,815.00
Support of the Poor,		35,000.00
Repairs of Public Property,	\$8,000.00	
Building of a School-House in South part of City,	7,000.00	15,000.00
Fire Department,		26,200.00
Lighting the Streets,		14,000.00
Free Public Library,		3,400.00
New Bedford Bridge,		5,000.00
Police Department,		29,100.00
Incidental Expenses,		14,208.11
City Debt,		106,226.00
Special Appropriations, 1876,		60,700.89
Discount on Taxes,		10,000.00
Support of Public Schools, (teachers,)		60,000.00
Support of Public Sachools, (incidentals,)		18,000.00
Repairs of Highways,	\$10,000.00	
Repairs of Streets,	35,000.00	45,000.00
Sewers, Main Drains, &c.,		4,550.00
Water Works, (by ordinance,)		12,000.00
		<hr/>
		\$468,200.00

Adopted in concurrence.

A true copy of the record. Attest:

HENRY T. LEONARD, City Clerk.

To EDWARD M. LUCE, City Auditor.



CITY OF NEW BEDFORD, }  
IN COMMON COUNCIL, April 10, 1877. }

Ordered, That the officers of the city hereinafter named receive the following salaries for the present municipal year ending the first Monday in January, 1878, the same to be paid in monthly payments:

The Mayor,		\$800.00
Assessors at Large, chairman,	\$900	
two others, each \$700,	1,400	2,300.00
City Solicitor,		350.00
Clerk of Common Council,		250.00
City Messenger,		700.00
Sealer of Weights and Measures,		350.00
Sealer of Coal Baskets,		15.00
City Bell Ringer,		175.00
Superintendent of City Clock,		75.00

And that the following officers whose year terminates in the month of April, 1878, receive the following salaries, viz:

The City Treasurer and Collector, including clerk hire,	\$2,600.00
City Clerk,	1,200.00
City Auditor,	1,000.00

Also the salaries of the following officers, to be charged to their respective departments, viz:

The Superintendent of Streets,	\$1,200.00
Superintendent of Lights,	350.00
Overseers of the Poor,	1,000.00
Chief Engineer of Fire Department,	500.00
Four Assistant Engineers, each \$100,	400.00
Clerk of Board of Engineers,	100.00
Superintendent of Cemeteries,	200.00

Adopted in concurrence.

A true copy of the record. Attest:

HENRY T. LEONARD, City Clerk.

To EDWARD M. LUCE, City Auditor.

DR.

## AUDITOR'S BALANCE SHEET.

To Water Works,	\$1,000,000.00	
Public property other than Water Works,	780,413.34	
Appropriations—Special, 1876,	60,700.89	
Appropriations—General, 1876,	4,119.86	
Commonwealth,	7,816.64	
Real Estate Tax Account,	416.46	
	<hr/>	\$1,853,467.19
City Treasurer. Balance in his hands,		28,606.83
		<hr/>
		\$1,882,074.02
	<hr/>	<hr/>

1877.

## AUDITOR'S REPORT.

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	CONTRA.	CR.
By Trust Funds,	\$202,600.00	
Bonds,	1,178,000.00	
Balance Property over Debt,	402,413.34	
Trustees Library,	10,231.91	
School Committee,	1,906.51	
Water Works,	14,552.87	
Salaries,	772.50	
Cemetery Fund,	1,075.00	
Temporary Loan,	70,000.00	
Library,	468.65	
Heirs Isaiah Chase,	53.24	
	<hr/>	\$1,882,074.02
		<hr/>
	<hr/>	\$1,882,074.02
		<hr/>

# APPENDIX.

## STATEMENT

### OF THE COST OF EXTENDING THIRD STREET FROM UNION TO KEMPTON STREET.

To amounts paid—

May, 1875.	Joseph Johnson, award for damages,	\$300.00
	Henry H. Forbes,	3,000.00
June, 1875.	John H. Jennings, guardian,	2,000.00
	Abram Barker's estate paid Taber, Read & Co.,	7,000.00
	William Phillips,	5,750.00
July, 1875.	John M. Hathaway's estate,	6,500.00
	Perez Jenkins' estate,	2,500.00
	Alexander G. Myrick,	2,500.00
Aug., 1875.	Matthew Shore's estate,	2,000.00
Sept., 1875.	Nathan Chase,	3,000.00
	Daniel Homer,	2,100.00
	Andrew E. Hathaway,	1,000.00
	Taber, Read & Co.,	600.00
	Taber, Read & Gardner,	150.00
	Charles H. Forbes,	300.00
	Frederick A. Sowle,	100.00
Nov., 1875.	Desire Crocker,	300.00
Dec., 1875.	John A. P. Allen et als,	10,000.00
	William A. Gordon,	3,212.00
Dec., 1875.	George B. Richmond,	2,500.00
	Samuel Rodman,	325.00
Apl., 1876.	Elias Sampson,	12,750.00
May, 1876.	Augustus E. Lucas,	1,500.00
	Hale Washer Co.,	5,524.12
June, 1876.	Expense of Sheriff's Juries on claims of E. Sampson and Hale Washer Co.,	607.19
Dec., 1876.	Charles E. Hawes et als., award for damages,	600.00
	Cost grading, curbing, flagging, &c., as per Auditor's and Supt. of Streets reports,	17,573.29
	Expense of sewer,	407.60
		<hr/>
		\$94,099.20

1877—CITY DOCUMENT No. 11.

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# REPORT

OF THE

# SUPERINTENDENT OF STREETS,

FOR THE YEAR 1876.



NEW BEDFORD:  
MERCURY PUBLISHING CO., PRINTERS.  
1877.





# REPORT.

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OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF STREETS, }  
January, 1877. }

*To the Honorable City Council:*

The Superintendent of Streets herewith submits the following annual report of the doings of the department under his charge.

Annexed is a detailed statement of the expenditures, together with an inventory or schedule of property belonging to the street department.

## STREET PAVEMENTS.

### REPAIRING THE PAVEMENTS ON PURCHASE AND OTHER STREETS, BOTH NEW AND OLD.

Nearly all of the paved streets in the city are what may be properly called cobble stone pavements, a large number of which were constructed at a time when it was thought that large stone pavements would stand the heavy teaming or traffic, and that the surface of the road would wear and keep its shape much better than if paved with small stone.

The winter of 1875 and '76 was very unfavorable for paved streets. The pavements throughout the city became more or less uneven and out of place, especially on Purchase street,

which was exposed to almost incessant travel. In many places on this street the pavements became loose and were entirely thrown out, and before the season would warrant the commencing of the spring work or repairing, it was complained of by many as being unsafe for travel. In order to have good street pavements it is not so necessary to regard the size or shape of the stones, as the system or manner of constructing the work, and one of the first and most important objects should be to obtain a firm and unyielding foundation of some kind, such as broken stone, concrete or sub-pavement or sand, properly confined and of sufficient depth to avoid the frost. It is true the first cost would be much enhanced over our present mode of putting down pavements, but the saving in the cost of repairs would amply repay the first outlay, the surface would be much smoother and there would not be that cause for complaint against paved roads over macadam. As a general thing there is not care enough taken in relaying both paved and macadam roads after being disturbed or broken up for sewers, drains or water and gas pipes. In making these suggestions, I have not thought them out of place, although the mode or system of constructing either paved or macadam road more properly belongs to the committee on laying out, widening and repairing streets. I would also suggest for their consideration the advantages or disadvantages of macadam compared with pavement. From the experience of the past two years on the streets, I am of the opinion that macadam on narrow streets, especially those which are subjected to a constant and heavy travel, is not for the best interest of the city. In relaying the pavements it was thought best to break the stone to a more uniform size, thereby making them smaller, which would give room for a few inches of sand under them.

The Russ pavements on Purchase, near Union, which were

laid a number of years ago as an experiment, having become much worn, it was thought best to take them up and break the stone and relay them. By so doing it made what might be called a rubble pavement, the foundation used being sand but not of sufficient depth to prevent the action of the frost. The pavements on Union, from Purchase to Fifth, were taken up, broken and relaid. This was intended to have been done in 1875, but was neglected for other work.

Third street having been opened from Union to Kempton, made it quite necessary that the street known as Ray street should be put in good order; this has been done from Merrimac to the south line of the Gosnold Mills. The following tables will exhibit the amount of paving relaid, also the new, not including Third street extension :

TABLE No. 1.

## Pavements, New and Old.

STREETS.	BETWEEN WHAT POINTS.	SQUARE YARDS.	COST.	REMARKS.
Purchase,	Campbell and Maxfield,	2362	\$967.42	Stone broken.
"	" " Willis,	167	68.47	" "
"	Willis and Pearl,	30	12.00	" "
"	Hillman and North,	654	268.14	" "
"	High and Middle,	500	177.50	" "
"	North and High,		32.98	Patching.
"	William and Union,	819	393.12	Stone broken.
"	Elm and William,	778	272.30	" "
"	Middle and Elm,	525	183.75	" "
"	Austin and Linden,		139.50	New.
Union,	Purchase and Fifth,	818	310.84	Stone broken.
Bridge,	Front to the Draw,	520	109.20	Old.
"	Pope's Island,	132	50.37	Old and New.
Elm,	Purchase and Sixth,	736	139.84	Old.
Sixth,	Middle and Elm,	56	20.72	"
"	William and Elm,	800	192.00	"
"	" " Union,		20.00	Patching.
"	Square corner of Union,	140	42.00	Old.
"	" " " Spring,	130	87.00	New.
"	" " " School,	140	45.00	Old.
"	" " " Walnut,	125	37.50	"
"	" " " Bush,	140	87.00	New.
"	" " " Russell,	135	40.50	Old.
"	School and Walnut,		21.71	Gutter.
"	Walnut and Russell,		45.00	"
Foster,	Middle and High,	36	13.32	Patching.
"	Square corner of Mill,		45.37	
"	" " Kempton,		17.40	
Seventh,	" " Walnut,	170	54.40	Old.
"	" " Spring,	130	45.50	"
"	" " School,	125	90.25	New.
Walnut,	Sixth and Seventh,		37.50	Patching.
"	Fourth and Water,		18.24	"
Fourth,	Union and Spring,		36.50	"
North Third,	Merrimac and south line			
" " "	of Gosnold Mills,	5248	2,519.50	Stone broken.
County,	Square cor. of Kempton,	160	48.00	Old.
"	" " " Mill.	156	117.00	New.
"	Division and Cove Road,			
	(stone from the gravel			
	pit,)		106.75	New.
Sycamore,	Corner of State,		35.00	
Hillman,	Square cor. of Foster,	100	50.00	Old.
"	" " " Pleasant,	125	50.00	"
"	Corner of Hill,		23.75	"
"	" " Walden,		15.85	"

Pavements, New and Old, *continued.*

STREETS.	BETWEEN WHAT POINTS.	SQUARE YARDS.	COST.	REMARKS.
Hillman, Clark,	Corner of Thomas, Paving gutter, grading and fitting sidewalk,		\$31.64	Old.
North Third,	Campbell and Maxfield,		154.18	
North Second,	High and North,		18.24	Patching.
North Water,	Elm and Middle,		32.62	"
South Water,	Bush and School,		104.12	"
" "	Griffin and Howland,		48.49	"
Griffin, Cove,	Water and Third, Water and County, (stone from the Gravel pit,)	304	50.00 100.00	Old and new.
Spruce,	Hillman and North,		90.00	New.
"	Hillman and Maxfield,	200	30.00	Old.
Arnold,	Cottage and Atlantic,	612	100.00	Old and new.
Mill,	Foster and Hill,		183.60	Gutter old.
South Second,	Griffin and Howland,	100	45.00	" "
Chestnut,	North and Hillman,	100	75.00	" new.
Maxfield	Thomas and Foster,	243	75.00	" "
Clark's Point,	Middle Road,		90.00	" old.
			20.00	
		17,516	\$8,336.08	
	Third Street Extension,	2,287		
		19,803		

The cost of the sand to put under the pavements, is included in the cost of the labor, but the gravel used in connection with the pounding of the pavement, is not included.

The following is the amount used :

From T. S. Corson, 94½ tons at \$1.00 per ton,	\$94.50	
From Corson and Duddy, 1486 tons at 80 c. per ton,	1,188.80	\$1,283.30
Cost of pavements, as above,		8,336.08
		\$9,619.38
Less for gravel, (see Third St. extension) Table No. 3,		148.65
Total,		\$9,470.73



## THIRD STREET EXTENSION.

This street was laid out and accepted in 1874, and but little was done to it in 1875, on account of the delay in settling with the abutters. In the early spring of 1876 there was a constant demand to have the work commenced, and when commenced had it been completed as soon as the public wished, or those which were most interested desired, the annual appropriation would have been exhausted as early as the first of July, as most of the other work performed during that time could not have been neglected.

It was deemed best by the committee on laying out, widening and repairing streets to have the roadway macadamized in the best possible manner; it was therefore thought advisable to follow the specifications and mode first introduced by Mr. Thomas Telford.

In accordance with the above suggestions the roadway was excavated and graded to the depth of about eighteen (18) inches from the level of the gutters, and on the road-bed thus formed was placed by hand in the form of a firm pavement, a course or layer of stone of about ten (10) inches in depth and on this sub-pavement after the irregularities had been broken off with hammers and the interstices filled in and leveled up with small chip stone, there was placed a layer of broken stone evenly spread to the depth of about four (4) inches, the stone being broken into fragments of about three (3) inches in diameter, by one of Blake's Stone Crushers; over this was placed another layer of broken stone from four to five inches in depth the stone being broken to the size of about two (2) inches in diameter, care being taken to select the hardest and toughest stone for this layer, therefore most of them were ledge stone. The broken stone were thoroughly screened before



being placed upon the roadway. After the roadway had been properly leveled, and well saturated with water it was thoroughly and repeatedly rolled, with a roller weighing four and one half ( $4\frac{1}{2}$ ) tons. The binding material used during the process of rolling was a sub-soil. The road would perhaps have been much firmer and better could it have been rolled with a steam roller weighing from twelve to fifteen tons.

The road as above described, might perhaps be more properly called a Telford road, or the two combined, Telford and McAdams.

In opening this street the grade of the several streets which it crosses had to be changed; the pavements on William street had to be relaid for quite a distance; the pavements on Elm street had to be relaid from Second to nearly Purchase, also the curbing and flagging, a portion of which had to be new. Middle street had to be remacadamized from Second to Purchase. The grade at High street was not changed. At the corner of Kempton, the grade was cut down about two (2) feet, therefore to make Kempton street a good even grade it had to be cut down to that of Purchase street.

The following tables will exhibit the various kinds, amount, and cost of work done on Third street from Union to North, including the other streets which it crosses :

TABLE No. 2.

## Curbing on Third Street Extension.

Between what Points.	Length in feet.	Cost of Stone.	Cost of Labor.	Total Cost.
Union and North,	3011	\$1,505.50	\$939.73	\$2,445.23

The curbing was laid in beach sand, the cost of which is included in the cost of the labor, it being carted by the city teams.

TABLE No. 3.

## Paving on Third Street Extension.

Between what Points.	Square Yards.	Cost of Stone.	Cost of Labor.	Total Cost.
Union and North,	1405	\$525.75	\$529.80	\$1,045.55
“ “ “	882	Relaid.	323.00	323.00
	2287	\$525.75	\$852.80	\$1,368.55
For gravel used in pounding at 6½ cents per yard,				148.65
				\$1,517.20

The laying of the squares at the junction of the cross streets is included in the above; the cost of the sand in which the pavements were laid is also included in the cost of the labor.

TABLE No. 4.

## Crosswalks at the Junction of the Different Streets.

	Length in feet.	Cost of Stone.	Cost of Labor.	Total Cost.
	1436	\$718.00	\$225.00	\$943.00

The cross-stones at the different crossings were one foot six inches in width, except at the junction of Union and William streets, which were one foot eight inches in width.

TABLE No. 5.

## Macadam on Third Street Extension.

Between what Points.	Square Yards.	Tons of Stone.	Cost of Stone.	Cost of Labor.	Total Cost.
Union and North,	2521	2350	\$1,762.50	\$1,616.43	\$3,378.93
The above does not include the grading, which with the cutting down the grade at Kempton street (including Kempton,) and excavating for the macadam, cost,					\$1,340.00
Total.					\$5,218.93

TABLE No. 6.

## Flagging on Third Street Extension.

Between what Points.	Square Feet.	Cost of Stone.	Cost of Labor.	Total Cost.
Union and William,	2856	\$514.08	\$172.60	\$686.68
William and Kempton,	6052	849.28	259.88	1,109.16
Mill and North,	984	Relaid	40.00	40.00
	9892	\$1,363.36	\$472.48	\$1,835.84

The flagging was laid in beach sand, the cost of which is included in the cost of the labor, it being carted by the City teams.

TABLE No. 7.

## William Street between Second and Purchase, to connect with the grade of Third Street Extension.

	Cost of Stone.	Cost of Labor.	Total Cost.
Curbing, (new) 60 feet in length,	\$22.20	\$15.00	\$37.20
Paving relaid, 221 square yards,		60.00	60.00
Flagging relaid, 284 square feet,		15.00	15.00
	\$22.20	\$90.00	\$112.20

TABLE No. 8.

Elm Street between Second and Purchase, to connect with  
the grade of Third Street Extension.

	Cost of Stone.	Cost of Labor.	Total Cost.
Curbing (new,) 394 feet in length,	\$145.78	\$71.50	\$217.28
Paving relaid, 510 square yards,			150.00
Flagging relaid, 1528 square feet,			60.00
	\$145.78	\$71.50	\$427.28

TABLE No. 9.

Middle Street between Second and Purchase, to connect  
with the grade of Third Street Extension.

	Cost of Stone.	Cost of Labor.	Total Cost.
Curbing (new,) 47 feet in length,	\$17.39	\$4.60	\$21.99
Curbing relaid, 70 feet in length,		10.50	10.50
Macadam repaired, 748 square yds,			225.00
Repairing gutters, 45 square yards,			13.50
	\$17.39	\$15.10	\$270.99

TABLE No. 10.

Kempton Street between Third and Purchase, to connect  
with the grade of Third Street Extension.

	Cost of Stone.	Cost of Labor.	Total Cost.
Curbing relaid, 270 feet in length,		\$27.00	\$27.00
Paving " 560 square yards,		168.00	168.00
Flagging " 904 square feet,		27.00	27.00
Mason work,		193.12	193.12
Carpenter work,		53.34	53.34
Resetting trees,		20.00	20.00
Stone and labor for steps,		22.85	22.85
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		\$511.31	\$511.31

#### Recapitulation of Third Street Extension.

Curbing,	\$2,445.23
Paving,	1,517.20
Crosswalks,	943.00
Macadam,	3,378.93
Grading,	1,840.00
Flagging,	1,835.84
William Street,	112.20
Elm "	427.28
Middle "	270.99
Kempton, "	511.31
	<hr/>
	\$13,281.98

TABLE No. 11.

## Crosswalks Laid.

Streets.	At what Points.	Length. Feet. In.	Cost.	Remarks.
High,	At the City Stable,	168 6	\$138.25	
Union,	Corner of Sixth,	138 6	113.57	
Sixth,	" " Spring,	59	48.38	
"	" " School,	99	81.18	
"	" " Walnut,	31	43.66	
"	" " Bush,	46 6	38.13	
"	" " Russell,	88	72.16	
Seventh,	" " Walnut,	89	65.10	
"	" " School,		31.87	Relaid.
County,	" " Kempton,		38.00	"
"	" " Mill,	225	122.00	
Hillman,	" " Foster,	146 6	85.55	
"	" " Pleasant,	174	109.38	
Union,	" " Fifth,	10	3.70	
Sycamore,	" " Pleasant,	47	38.39	
"	" " State,		35.00	Relaid.
Foster,	" " Kempton,	175	103.00	
"	" " Mill,	190	110.30	
North Third,	Opposite Gosnold Mills,	38 6	27.94	
" "	At Gosnold Mills,	43	24.51	
" "	Corner of Campbell,	41	23.37	
" "	Benjamin F. Hathaway's,	86	49.02	
" "	Corner of Willis,	70	39.90	
" "	At Number 161,	21	11.97	
" "	Corner of Pearl,	48	27.36	
" "	" " Pope,	51	29.07	
" "	" " Seneca,	38	21.66	
" "	" " Wall,	52	29.64	
" "	" " Turner's Court,	34	19.38	
" "	" " Merrimac,	53	30.21	
Spruce,	" " Hillman,	42 6	24.24	
Griffin,	" " South Second,	50	28.50	
		2355	\$1,664.39	

The above does not include the crossings on Third Street Extension.



TABLE No. 12.

## Curbing, New and Old.

Streets.	Between what Points.	Length. Feet. In.	Cost.	Remarks.
Spruce,	North and Hillman,	272	\$155.04	New.
"	Hillman and Maxfield,	205 6	104.85	"
"	" " "	62	14.88	Old.
Hillman,	Corner of Spruce,	10	8.70	New.
Mill,	Foster and Hill,	450	71.00	Relaid.
Cottage,	Court and Union,	118	31.25	"
Water,	Griffin and Howland,	242	48.15	"
Griffin,	Water and Second,	365	54.75	"
South Second,	Griffin and Howland,	235	35.25	Old.
Maxfield,	Thomas and Foster,	542	81.00	Relaid.
North Third,	Merrimac and Gosnold			
	Mills,	595	304.40	New.
" "	Merrimac and Gosnold			
	Mills,	1696	254.40	Relaid.
		4792 6	\$1,163.67	

The above does not include Third Street Extension.

## COMMERCIAL STREET.

Front and Water,	curbing,	245	\$169.05	New.
" " "	"	245	78.40	Relaid.
" " "	flagging,		117.60	
" " "	carpenter work,		4.39	
		490	\$369.44	

## NEW HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.

It would not have needed any outlay in that direction, had it not been for the new building. In order that the surroundings might compare with the building, it was necessary to have new curbing, flagging and gutters. The following will exhibit the cost, etc :

	Cost.	Remarks.
Curbing laid, 800 feet in length,	\$486.49	New.
Flagging laid, 5880 square feet,	1117.20	"
Paving gutters,	174.45	New & old.
Trimming the curbing on the back to receive the flagging,	105.91	
Crossing stone,	8.88	
Trimming flagging,	30.00	
	1,922.93	

For credit see Highway Credits.

**Building Bank Walls and Fences.**

Campbell, between County and Summer,	\$320.12
Arnold, between Emerson and Atlantic,	310.57
Purchase, between Maxfield and Campbell,	521.23
	<hr/>
	\$1,181.92

**Concrete Sidewalks Laid.**

	Square Yards.	Cost.
Hillman, between County and Summer,	236.66	\$153.83
Summer, " North and Hillman,	55.83	36.29
Repairing walk on High street,		4.00
" " " Middle,		39.63
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	292.49	\$233.75

**Flagstone Bought.**

	Square Feet.	Cost.
June 23d,	9061	\$1,293.91
July 3d,	3011	429.97
September 20th and 29th,	9830	1445.01
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	21,902	\$3,168.89
Less amount used on Third Street Extension, and around the High School Building,	14,788	2,186.56
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	7,114	\$982.33

**Repairing Macadam.**

Streets.	Between what Points.	Square Yards.	Tons of Stone.	Cost.
Hillman,	Purchase and County,	1448	286	\$675.50
Water,	Union and William,		40	90.00
Second,	North and Hillman,	514	101	208.86
"	Hillman and Maxfield,	544	111	240.11
Hillman,	Purchase and Pleasant,	434	75	110.00
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		2940	613	\$1,324.47

**Relaying and Repairing Flagging.**

William, Third and Purchase,	\$9.00
Hillman, Purchase and Pleasant,	7.00
Spruce, North and Hillman,	50.00
Arnold, Ash and Atlantic,	200.00
South Water, Griffin and Howland,	39.00
Griffin, Water and Third,	60.00
Purchase,	22.00
North Third, Merrimac and Gosnold Mills,	350.00
Patching at sundry places,	70.00
Patching on Union, (Dr. Winslow's),	30.00
	<hr/>
	\$897.00

The above does not include Third street extension, Commercial street, and the new high school building.

**Country Roads.**

District Number one,	\$725.43
“ “ two,	294.65
“ “ three,	155.88
“ “ four,	347.45
“ “ five,	659.80
Point Road,	51.13
	<hr/>
	\$2,234.34

For boundary lines of each district, see City Documents for the year 1875-6.

**Cleaning and Repairing Sandcatchers.**

Labor and teaming,	\$1,098.35
Brick and cement,	41.37
Oak plank, and sawing,	94.00
Stone and trimming,	32.00
Dipper,	2.25
Cleaning drain,	9.00
	<hr/>
	\$1,276.97

**Running Scavenger Carts.**

The only change in this department from former years is putting three men on a cart instead of two. If the work is properly cared for, I think that there would be a saving of one team for six months in the year, and in running the extra team the extra men would be employed the same as now. In regard to the men employed devoting a portion of the time in picking out old junk from the garbage, that is nothing new. It has always been done, with but few exceptions. The work of this department is constantly growing. In 1874 the estimated cost was \$4,500. In 1875 the cost was \$4,562.

The cost for the past year, is

\$4,529.68

**Scraping Streets and Gutters.**

It is very important that the gutters should be kept clean and free from obstructions, in order that the macadam and gravelled streets may not wash during heavy rains; and the paved streets should be cleaned often, in order to avoid the dust in dry weather and the mud in wet. This department has been partially neglected the past year.

I am of the opinion, that could this, and the cleaning and repairing of sandcatchers, drains, and cesspools, the running of the scavenger carts and all other matters relating to the sanitary condition of the streets be a separate department, with some suitable person as a foreman, who should have charge of it under the direction of the Superintendent of Streets, it would be an improvement over the present system.

Amount expended the past year,

\$1,446.53

**Miscellaneous.**

Superintendent's salary,	\$1,400.00
Assistant Superintendent's salary,	1,000.00
Hostler,	780.00
Delivering wood and coal,	1,551.60
Building pit for scales at the City stable,	109.18
Picking up loose stone and filling ruts,	512.75
Drain in Purchase street,	110.90
Drain in Hall's Court,	156.20
Continuation of Pope street sewer,	66.25
Stone post, sill, and labor for gate at City stable,	61.45
Removing ice and snow,	150.00
Repairing wheelbarrows, making handles, end boards for the carts, &c., &c.,	275.00
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	\$6,137.33

## Streets Gravelled, and Sundry Repairs.

Arnold street,	\$12.00
Acushnet avenue,	6.50
Purchase,	12.75
New Road,	12.75
Grinnell corner of Crapo, bank wall,	25.5g
Union, repairing macadam,	12.75
Court, " "	6.50
Spring,	12.50
Walnut, between Seventh and County,	10.50
County,	907.41
Cove, between Water and County,	450.35
Water, " Potomska and Cove street,	562.60
South Second, " Union and Spring, macadam,	40.50
Spruce, " Hillman and Maxfield,	58.00
Smith, " County and Summer,	39.75
Sycamore, " State and Pleasant,	95.50
State, " Sycamore and Campbell,	7.50
Point Road, west side,	1,496.00
Purchase, between Merrimac and Franklin.	75.25
High street,	9.00
Sixth street, broken stone,	181.00
	<hr/>
	\$4,034.61

The cost of the Ashley gravel hill, I would put in with the cost of streets gravelled, although but a small portion had been used. Cost,

3,000.00

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\$7,034.61

I would state in this connection that the following named streets were partially graded with the material excavated from Third street extension: South First, from South to Rivet; North street extension, west of Cedar; Campbell, from County to Summer; Seneca, from North Third street to the railroad extension. For the cost of the above named streets, see Third Street Extension, Table No. 5.



## Sundry bills not included in the cost of work

S. B. Skiff, blacksmithing,	\$2.33
Nathan Lewis, for tools,	10.42
William H. Willis, repairing harnesses,	5.92
N. B. Tool Co., cotton hooks,	1.00
William King, blacksmithing,	12.50
B. D. Hathaway,       “	3.90
N. B. Boiler Co., sheet iron,	3.48
William H. Willis, one set double harnesses,	85.00
“       repairing harnesses,	2.97
Walter F. Clark, one horse,	300.00
N. B. Gas Light Co., gas,	22.04
N. B. Boiler Co., sheet iron,	3.18
James E. Blake & Co., alcohol and sulphur,	2.99
Benjamin R. Kittredge, repairing harnesses,	19.40
Edwin Dews, stationery,	4.60
Freeman C. Luce, blacksmithing,	76.07
William King,               “	5.00
Simpson Hart, towline,	.62
Frederick Gifford,* castile soap,	5.70
D. Cunningham, harness,	2.50
Perry Brownell, one pig,	18.45
Nathan Lewis, tools,	60.13
Andrew Bulloch & Co., oil,	23.85
S. B. Skiff, blacksmithing,	1.29
I. C. Cornish, surveying,	29.56
Walter F. Clark, one horse,	260.00
Andrew E. Hathaway, use of wagon,	4.00
William L. Kelley, repairing clock,	1.50
Doran and Shea, bound stone,	6.05
Blake Crusher Co., castings and labor,	135.65
William King, blacksmithing,	10.90
Killey E. Terry, one horse,	\$300.00
Cr.       “	50.00       250.00
Nathan Lewis, tools,	152.65
Benjamin R. Kittredge, repairing harnesses,	31.60
New Bedford Gas Co., gas,	13.05
Captain Howes, damage to wagon,	6.75
Dr. D. Wilder, on account of William Wallace,	7.00
S. Eggers, shot to balance scales,	.65
A. W. Allen, turning paving pounders,	1.25
Andrew Bulloch & Co., oil,	28.00



S. B. Skiff, blacksmithing,	\$21.26
William King, blacksmithing,	20.01
Edwin Dews, stationery,	20.95
Sullings, Kingman & Co., sundries,	22.35
Nathan Lewis, tools,	6.90
I. C. Cornish, surveying,	18.50
Freeman C. Luce, blacksmithing,	120.22
William Cronin, repairing harnesses,	31.87
Hersom & Tucker, oil soap,	1.53
Briggs & Sherman, surveying,	8.00
William H. Willis, repairing harnesses,	7.38
Andrew Perkins, use of horse,	36.75
D. Cunningham, harness soap,	4.50
Benjamin S. Jenkins, painting,	53.63
Benjamin R. Kittredge, repairing harnesses,	1.50
Ambrose Vincent,	.35
B. D. Hathaway, blacksmithing,	78.29
Joshua B. Ashley, “	338.30
Phineas F. Drew, cutting stone,	16.00
Gifford & Allen, spelter,	3.36
Western Lumber Co., lumber,	32.99
Charles Gray & Co., teaming,	1.25
Charles H. Tripp, blacksmithing,	126.81
David H. Tripp, lumber,	64.57
A. H. Case, mason work,	3.50
Fessenden & Baker, Mercury,	1.90
Mercury Publishing Co., “	1.00
S. B. Skiff, blacksmithing,	16.13
William King, “	5.98
Benjamin R. Kittredge, hames and straps,	5.50
Levi Brawley, pigs,	34.00
Jireh Sherman,	.60
King & McDonald, blacksmithing,	6.00
Lee & Staples, “	22.65
New Bedford Rail Road Co., freight,	8.00
New Bedford Tool Co.,	5.15
James E. Blake & Co.,	1.58
Hart & Akin, use of cart,	2.50
Briggs & Sherman, surveying,	25.00
John A. Lee, castings and expenses,	3.75
B. D. Hathaway, blacksmithing,	85.65
I. C. Cornish, surveying,	4.00
Andrew Bulloch & Co., oil,	18.40

S. V. Weaver, repairing carts,	\$16.45
Freeman C. Luce, blacksmithing,	40.28
Benjamin R. Kittredge, repairing harnesses,	3.50
New Bedford Gas Co., gas,	4.29
S. A. Tripp, lanterns,	6.85
B. D. Hathaway, blacksmithing,	44.23
George Swift,                   “	135.63
Joshua B. Ashley,           “	180.28
Mercury Publishing Co., Mercury,	3.00
Briggs & Sherman, surveying,	27.00
King & McDonald, blacksmithing,	7.01
Charles L. Garfield,       “	3.03
Nathan Lewis, tools,	13.05
Jireh Sherman,	1.95
Andrew Bulloch & Co., oil,	9.25
B. D. Hathaway, blacksmithing,	21.73
S. B. Skiff,                   “	9.03
Edward S. Howland, washing carts,	56.00
James E. Blake & Co.,	1.25
John Harding, trimming trees,	21.00
Frederick Parker, powder and fuse,	5.50
Charles R. Sherman,	1.35
Thomas Donaghy, rubber boots,	9.37
John Underwood, handles,	3.00
Benjamin F. Hathaway, coal,	8.25
City Wharf, wharfage storage,	48.40
Andrew Bulloch & Co., oil,	6.25
New Bedford Cordage Co.,	2.24
James Durfee, blacksmithing,	1.05
Benjamin S. Jenkins, paint,	2.42
Nathan Lewis,	3.88
Simpson Hart,	1.80
I. C. Cornish, surveying,	9.00
William Cronin, repairing harnesses,	42.90
Freeman C. Luce, blacksmithing,	65.97
David K. Tripp, lumber,	24.53
Sullings, Kingman & Co.,	8.18
B. D. Hathaway, blacksmithing,	3.82
King & McDonald,       “	9.10
Charles S. Paisler, cement, brick, &c.,	98.65
Joshua B. Ashley, blacksmithing,	50.68
William D. Sherman,       “	12.83

James E. Blake & Co.,	\$5.55
West, Cowin & Co.,	3.49
William H. Willis, repairing harnesses,	6.63
David B. Kempton, rent of lot,	71.25
New Bedford Tool Co.,	4.75
Jireh Sherman,	1.45
William Cronin, repairing harnesses,	61.79
Ichabod Hazard, one pig,	15.00
Jireh Sherman, repairing lanterns,	3.00
B. D. Hathaway, blacksmithing,	183.20
I. C. Cornish, surveying,	14.00
Stephen V. Weaver, repairing wagon,	50.40
	<hr/>
	\$4,365.00

**Recapitulation.**

Pavements new and old,		\$9,470.73
Third street extension,		13,281.98
Crosswalks laid,		1,664.39
Curbing new and old,		1,163.67
Commercial street,		369.44
New High School Building,		1,922.93
Building bank walls and fences,		1,181.92
Concrete sidewalk laid,		233.75
Flagstone bought,		982.33
Repairing macadam,		1,324.47
Relaying and repairing flagging,		897.00
Country roads,		2,234.34
Cleaning and repairing sandcatchers,		1,276.97
Running scavenger carts,		4,529.68
Scraping streets and gutters,		1,446.53
Miscellaneous,		6,137.33
Graveling streets and sundry repairs,	\$4,034.61	
Ashley gravel hill,	3,000.00	7,034.61
Sundry bills not included in the work,		4,365.00
		<hr/>
		\$59,517.07
Amount of bills not audited Dec. 31, 1875,	\$1,153.40	
Amount of stock on hand Jan. 1, 1876,	1,950.00	
Transferred from street debt March 1, 1876,	1,780.15	
Balance on hand (as per Auditor's account) Dec. 31,		
1876,	785.08	5,668.63
		<hr/>
		\$65,185.70

## Highway Credits.

February.	By special appropriation,	\$5,000.00
March.	Annual appropriation,	43,400.00
April.	New Bedford Gas Light Co.,	22.04
	Sale of dirt,	19.10
May.	Sale of dirt and stone,	74.81
June.	Covell & Ashley, pork,	94.54
	Sale of dirt,	36.62
July.	Benjamin Dexter, flagstone,	88.85
	Sale of dirt,	56.53
August.	" "	26.99
September.	George C. Hatch, drain,	36.97
	Sale of dirt,	9.00
October.	Poor department,	1,161.00
	Gosnold Mills,	22.50
	William T. Luce, pork,	115.00
	Sale of dirt,	9.84
November.	New High School Building,	581.98
	Sale of manure,	3.15
December.	Abner T. Davis, manure,	27.34
	Elias Terry, horse,	75.00
	Special appropriation,	12,000.00
	Sale of pork,	29.68
	Sale of dirt and stone,	129.19
January.	Poor department,	412.20
	Covell & Ashley, pork,	58.48
	Thomas W. Macomber, error,	26.60
	A. W. Allen,	2.50
	Charles H. Taber, flagstone,	4.09
		<hr/>
		\$63,524.00

## Stock on hand Jan. 1, 1877.

300 feet curbing and crossing,	\$111.00
1918 feet flagstone,	268.52
About 1000 tons of stone for crushing,	600.00
1500 bushels of sand,	90.00
250 tons paving stone,	375.00
	<hr/>
	\$64,968.52

**New Bedford and Fairhaven Bridge.**

**Amount expended the past year :**

Tending the draw,	\$594.10
James M. Snow,	.65
J. W. Perry, for lumber,	665.62
Sampson Sherman,	16.00
Edward P. Haskell,	3.80
Otis P. Sisson,	2.50
A. K. P. Sawin,	3.63
James Barton,	3.39
Humphrey S. Kirby,	5.06
John W. Howland,	1,080.76
Daniel K. Tripp,	24.65
William Watkins,	39.75
Phineas Drew,	37.68
Andrew Bulloch & Co.,	1.95
William Watkins,	4.55
Edward P. Haskell,	3.00
James Driggs,	26.52
Abram Chase,	845.73
	<hr/>
	\$3,359.34

**Bridge Credits.**

Appropriation,	\$2,000.00
Fairhaven for lumber,	105.88
Sch. Edward Everett,	6.00
Transfer from Oak Grove Cemetery,	500.00
Special appropriation,	800.00
	<hr/>
	\$3,411.88

## Inventory March 1st, 1877.

1 pair of black horses,	\$300.00
1 " gray "	300.00
1 " sorrel "	500.00
1 " bay "	500.00
1 single bay horse,	400.00
1 single light bay horse,	300.00
1 single dark bay mare,	100.00
1 pair light bay horses,	600.00
1 single light bay horse,	150.00
1 single roan mare,	50.00
6 pigs,	75.00
5 double carts,	1,200.00
4 single carts,	300.00
2 gears,	150.00
1 light wagon,	150.00
1 lumber wagon,	65.00
1 watering cart,	100.00
2 Blake's stone crushers,	1,200.00
2 engines for the crushers,	1,100.00
1 hoisting derrick,	50.00
16 horse blankets,	16.00
4 single cart harnesses,	125.00
1 " gear harness,	10.00
2 " wagon harnesses,	60.00
7 double harnesses,	350.00
3 lead harnesses,	30.00
4 collars,	6.00
2 road rollers,	350.00
3 water casks,	10.00
2 water tubs,	2.00
4 tool houses,	75.00
3 spirit levels,	3.00
48 pick axes,	50.00
39 hoes,	10.00
25 iron bars,	25.00
6 grub-hoes,	5.00
10 chains,	10.00
9 paving hammers,	9.00
16 stone chisels,	8.00
11 " points,	5.50
9 " setts,	4.50



25 splitting drills,	\$10.00
4 drilling hammers,	4.00
4 iron tooth rakes,	2.00
14 small pounders,	3.00
10 stone sledges,	15.00
5 narrow axes,	2.50
1 tampering iron,	1.00
7 brushes,	1.75
8 paving pounders,	8.00
1 trowel,	.50
4 wrenches,	2.00
3 steel squares,	2.25
17 water pails,	3.50
7 " dippers,	1.75
13 powder cans,	3.00
4 bushel baskets,	1.00
4 girts,	2.00
1 copper pump,	3.00
3 saws,	2.00
3 planes,	1.50
2 bitt stocks,	2.00
10 bitts,	2.00
1 pair dividers,	.50
1 auger,	.50
3 chisels,	.50
2 drawing knives,	1.50
4 rasps,	1.00
2 files,	.50
1 screw driver,	.50
2 hatchets,	1.00
3 hammers,	1.00
1 large oil can,	2.00
5 small do.,	1.25
6 lanterns,	3.00
2 corn brooms,	.25
1 branding iron,	1.00
8 hay forks,	3.00
1 wheel-jack,	1.00
42 hammer handles,	10.00
2 pair rubber boots,	4.00
1 snath and scythe,	1.00
1 set blocks and fall,	25.00

21 breaking hammers,	\$21.00
24 snow-shovels,	10.02
16 blowing drills,	16.00
5 spoons,	2.50
2 coal-shovels,	4.50
15 ice-spades,	10.00
3 striking-hammers,	6.00
1 hay-cutter,	1.00
2 plows,	18.00
86 shovels,	50.00
15 tons of hay, at \$24.00,	360.00
1,200 tons of stone, for crushing, at 60 cents,	720.00
10 wheelbarrows,	20.00
500 bushels sand,	30.00
	<hr/>
	\$10,257.15

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN,  
March 23, 1877.

Received and referred to the Committee on Laying Out, Widening and Repairing Streets, who are authorized to publish in the City Documents such portion of the same as they may deem expedient, and sent down for concurrence.

HENRY T. LEONARD, City Clerk.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, }  
March 23, 1877. }

Concurred.

WILLIAM A. CHURCH, Clerk.

1877—CITY DOCUMENT No. 12.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

OVERSEERS OF THE POOR,

OF THE

CITY OF NEW BEDFORD,

For the year ending Feb. 28, 1877.

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NEW BEDFORD:  
MERCURY PUBLISHING CO., PRINTERS.  
1877.



# REPORT.

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CITY OF NEW BEDFORD.  
OFFICE OF THE OVERSEERS OF THE POOR, }  
City Hall Building, Mar. 1st, 1877.

*To the Honorable the City Council of the City of New Bedford:*

GENTLEMEN,—The close of another year devolves upon us the duty, in accordance with a provision of the City Ordinance, of submitting to you our Annual Report for the year ending Feb. 28, 1877.

In presenting this Report we have nothing new to offer in the way of an address, as the year has been marked by no particular event. We still have the poor with us and unless there is an improvement in the demand for *labor* (which is the only preventive or remedy for pauperism, except in case of physical disability), the number must necessarily increase.

In reviewing the details of the year, as represented in our statistics, and comparing them with those of the previous year, we are pleased to find that, although according to the Auditor's account, we appear to have expended \$2,415.50 more than last year, yet our relief books show that we have disbursed outside of the Alms House \$3,800.00 less. The

expense at the Alms House has been some \$3,000.00 less than last year. When we consider that the number of persons receiving aid is 130 in excess of last year, and the fearful depressed condition of business, the fact would seem to warrant our finding the expenses to have been greatly augmented instead of being reduced. In view of these circumstances we can see no cause for reflection. The expense for the relief of this unfortunate class of our community, at the best, is very much greater than we desire; but we see no way to retrench to any great extent without defeating the object for which this department was created. After a careful scrutiny of the statistical exhibit, together with the annual return, (this return having never before been embodied in our city report) which we are by law required to report to the Commonwealth in answer to printed questions sent us by circular, we trust you will join us in the conclusion that what has been done has been in good faith and for the best of all concerned.

For and in behalf of the Board,

P. S. MACY, Secy.



## STATISTICAL EXHIBIT.

### RECEIPTS.

Appropriations,	\$28,000.00
Cities and towns,	5,223.30
Commonwealth,	2,554.06
Products of farm,	820.16
Overseers of the poor,	108.00
Special appropriations and transfers,	14,737.17
	<hr/> \$51,442.69

### EXPENDITURES.

Paupers at Alms-house,	\$10,527.60
Work-house,	2,280.98
Farm school,	2,631.90
City paupers,                      outside,	17,149.18
Cities' and towns' paupers,    “	6,174.07
Commonwealth's paupers,    “	8,503.77
State sick paupers,              “	1,089.98
Lunatics,	2,801.35
State Reform,	283.86
	<hr/> \$51,442.69

Average yearly expense of each inmate at Alms-house,	\$175.46
Average monthly expense of each inmate at Alms-house,	14.62
Average weekly expense of each inmate at Alms-house,	3.38

### Average monthly number supported at Alms-house :

Paupers,	60
Work-house,	13
Farm school,	15
	<hr/>
Total monthly average,	88

Number of State paupers supported at Alms-house being too sick to be removed to State Alms-house, 6  
 Expense of the same, which is charged to the Commonwealth, \$214.50

Number of paupers supported at the Alms-house, belonging to other cities and towns, 5  
 Expense of the same which, will be reimbursed, \$131.50  
 Number belonging to this city whose expense is reimbursed by sale of property, 1  
 Expense of the same, \$350.50

Number admitted to the Alms-house during the year, as follows :

Paupers,	Males, 54	Females, 18	
Work-house,	" 15	" 34	
Farm school,	" 7		
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
Total,	76	52	128

Number discharged during the year :

Paupers,	Males, 47	Females, 15	
Work-house,	" 23	" 39	
Farm school,	" 15		
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
Total,	85	54	139

Number of deaths during the year, included in the above discharges :

Paupers,	Males, 4	Females, 2	
Total,			6

Number supported at the Alms-house at the present time :

Paupers,	69
Work-house,	7
Farm school,	10
	<hr/>
Total,	86

Number of families who have received aid outside of the Alms-house :

City,	504
Cities and towns,	188
Commonwealth,	318
Total,	<u>1,010</u>

Average yearly expense of each family outside of Alms-house, exclusive of lunatics and State reform :

City,	\$30.96
Cities and towns,	32.85
Commonwealth,	26.75

Average monthly expense of each family outside of Alms-house :

City,	\$2.58
Cities and towns,	2.74
Commonwealth,	2.23

Average weekly expense of each family outside of Alms-house :

City,	.60
Cities and towns,	.64
Commonwealth,	.52

Number of persons who have received aid outside of Alms-house, as follows :

City,	Males, 459	Females, 703	
Cities and towns,	" 185	" 274	
Commonwealth,	" 392	" 472	
Sent to State Alms-house,	" 17	" 14	
Travellers,	" 18	" 19	
Total,	<u>1071</u>	<u>1482</u>	2553

Average yearly expense of each person outside of Alms-house :

City,	\$13.43
Cities and towns,	13.45
Commonwealth,	9.23

Average monthly expense of each person outside of the Alms-house :

City,	\$1.12
Cities and towns,	1.12
Commonwealth,	.78

Average weekly expense of each person outside of Alms-house :

City,	.26
Cities and towns,	.26
Commonwealth,	.18

State paupers who are native born. (White.)

Number of families,			25
Number of persons,	Males, 32	Females, 45	
Total,			77

Register of colored persons included in schedule of outside relief, as follows :

Number of families :

City,	116
Cities and towns,	16
Commonwealth,	74
Total,	206

Number of persons :

City,	Males, 140	Females, 225
Cities and towns,	" 11	" 38
Commonwealth,	" 48	" 97
Total,	163	360

Number of families having settlements in this city, and supported elsewhere, 32

Expense of the same, \$1,745.53

Average yearly expense of each family, \$54.55

“    monthly    “    “    “    4.55

“    weekly    “    “    “    1.05

Average yearly expense of each person, \$21.28

“    monthly    “    “    “    1.78

“    weekly    “    “    “    .44

Expense of medical attendance and medicine, outside of Alms-house, \$998.19

Number of visits by city physician, 6.57

Average cost of each patient, 6.12

Number of patients, 163

Number of visits to the Alms-house by city physician, 94

Burials of State paupers, the expense of which is reimbursed by the Commonwealth :

Adults, 26 at \$10, \$260.00

Children, 21 at \$5, 105.00

Extra allowance by the city, 14.00

Total, \$379.00

Number of State paupers too sick to be removed to the State Alms-house, relieved at their place of residence, 65

Expense of the same, which is charged to the Commonwealth, \$1,089.98

Average expense of each, 16.75

Number of paupers having no settlement in this Commonwealth, whose expense is charged to the Commonwealth, in consequence of their wives having settlements in accordance with the act of 1874, 11

Expense of the same, \$133.04

The amount of \$6,174.07, which is charged to other cities and towns, will be reimbursed in full.

Number of lunatics supported at the asylum for the insane :

Males,	6
Females,	12
Total,	<u>18</u>

Expense of the same, \$2,801.35

The regular price of each patient is \$3.50 per week, with extra charge for clothing and breakage.

Number supported at Reform Schools :

Westborough,	Males, 10
Lancaster,	Females, 2
Total,	<u>12</u>
Expense of the same,	\$283.86

Expense of paupers having settlements in this city :

Alms-house,	\$10,313.60
Outside,	17,149.18
Lunatics,	2,801.35
Reform school,	<u>106.70</u>
Total,	\$30,370.83

Number sent to State Alms-house during the year :

Males,	17
Females,	14
Total,	<u>31</u>
Expense of the same,	\$95.80

Number of travellers who have been provided with tickets to other places :

Males,	18
Females,	19
Total,	<u>37</u>
Expense of the same,	\$36.70



1877.

## OVERSEERS OF THE POOR.

11

Amount of tickets issued for breaking stone at 10 cents  
per hour, \$227.30

Number of families who have received aid for the first  
time, 196

## Number of persons :

Males,	233
Females,	289
Total,	<hr/> 522

## PRODUCTS OF FARM.

Beef, 6675 lbs.; pork, 9223 lbs.; veal, 932 lbs.; beets, 105 bushels;  
potatoes, 708 bushels; turnips, 70 bushels; oats, 216 bushels; cabbages,  
916 heads; squashes and pumpkins, 1000 lbs.; milk, 21,560 qts.; hay, 75  
tons.

## MEMBERS OF THE BOARD,

1876.

His Honor ABM. H. HOWLAND, Jr., ex-officio Chairman.

Ward 1—GEO. B. MACOMBER.

2—HENRY R. WILCOX.

3—JOB B. SHERMAN.

4—ABNER R. TUCKER.

5—PELEG S. MACY.

6—SIMON S. POLLOCK.

Superintendent of Alms-house, EARL C. BRIGGS.

City Physician, DR. CHARLES L. SWASEY.

Chaplain at the Alms-house, REV. I. H. COE.

1877.

His Honor ALANSON BORDEN, ex-officio Chairman.

Ward 1—GEO. B. MACOMBER.

2—HENRY R. WILCOX.

3—JOB B. SHERMAN.

4—DR. GEO. T. HOUGH.

5—PELEG S. MACY.

6—SIMEON DOANE.

Superintendent of Alms-house, EARL C. BRIGGS.

City Physician, DR. HENRY JOHNSON.

Chaplain at Alms-house, REV. I. H. COE.

## GENERAL SCHEDULE.

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Return concerning paupers and indigent persons supported or relieved by the city of New Bedford, in the county of Bristol, for the year ending March 31st, 1877.

SECT. 1. Number of paupers fully supported within the year, viz :

1. At our Alms-House,	138
2. At alms-houses in other towns,	—
3. At some hospital or receptacle for the insane,	21
4. In some private families or other places not mentioned above,	10
Total number,	169

SECT. 2. Number of persons, not including vagrants nor travellers, relieved or partially supported within the year, viz :

	Males.	Females.
1. Were state paupers,	392	472
2. Had a settlement in our city,	459	703
3. Had a settlement elsewhere in the state,	185	472
Total number,	1036	1647
4. This total includes of persons whose names also appear on the full support schedule,	18	7
5. And also of children under 16 years of age,	256	296
6. The number of persons, not vagrants nor travellers receiving partial support on March 1st, 1876,	623	1004
7. And the number on March 1st, 1877,	835	1243

SECT. 3. Number of vagrants or travellers lodged at the expense of the city within the year :

1. At alms-house,	6
2. Elsewhere. Police station,	2932
Total,	<u>2938</u>

SECT. 4. Expenses of the city during the year for the support and relief of all classes of the poor, including full support, partial support, and vagrants or travellers ;

1. For support at our alms-house, not including salaries or wages,	\$7,960.18
2. For full support at some hospital or receptacle for the insane,	2,784.94
3. For full support elsewhere than at the alms-house or in lunatic hospitals,	91.03
4. For temporary relief and partial support,	30,080.19
5. For salaries and wages of persons employed at the alms-house,	3,751.36
6. For all other expenses of the pauper department, including salaries of the Overseers of the Poor,	1,000.00
Total amount paid,	<u>\$45,667.70</u>

SECT. 5. Amount of expense reimbursed to the city during the year, viz :

1. By the state,	\$1,391.41
2. By towns or cities,	6,174.07

SECT. 6. Real or estimated cost to the city of vagrants or travellers, viz :

1. Cost at the alms-house,	\$1.50
2. Cost elsewhere. Office,	36.70
Police department,	175.92

## OF THE SETTLEMENT OF PAUPERS.

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[GENERAL STATUTES, CHAP. 69.]

SECTION 1. Legal settlements may be acquired in any city or town, so as to oblige such place to relieve and support the persons acquiring the same, in case they are poor and stand in need of relief, in the manner following, and not otherwise, namely :

*First.* A married woman shall follow, and have the settlement of her husband, if he has any within the State ; otherwise her own at the time of marriage, if she then had any, shall not be lost or suspended by the marriage.

*Second.* Legitimate children shall follow and have the settlement of their father, if he has any within the State until they gain a settlement of their own ; but if he has none, they shall in like manner follow and have the settlement of their mother, if she has any.

*Third.* Illegitimate children shall follow, and have the settlement of their mother at the time of their birth, if she then has any within the State ; but neither legitimate nor illegitimate children shall gain a settlement by birth in the place where they may be born, if neither of their parents then has a settlement therein.

*Fourth.* Any person of the age of twenty-one years, being a citizen of this or any other of the United States, and having an estate of inheritance or freehold in any place within the State, and living on the same three years successively, shall thereby gain a settlement in such place.

*Fifth.* Any person of the age of twenty-one years, being a citizen of this or any other of the United States, and having an estate, the principal of which shall be set at two hundred dollars, or the income at twelve dollars, in the valuation of estates made by assessors, and being assessed for the same, to State, county, city, or town taxes for five years successively in the place where he dwells and has his home, shall thereby gain a settlement therein.

*Sixth.* Any person being chosen and actually serving one whole year in the office of clerk, treasurer, selectman, overseer of the poor, assessor, constable, or collector of taxes, in any place, shall thereby gain a settlement therein. For this purpose a year shall be considered as including the time between the choice of such officers at one annual meeting and the choice at the next annual meeting, whether more or less than a calendar year.

*Seventh.* Every settled ordained minister of the gospel shall be deemed to have acquired a legal settlement in the place wherein he is or may be settled as a minister.

*Eighth.* Any person admitted an inhabitant by any place, at a legal meeting held under a warrant, containing an article for that purpose, shall thereby acquire a legal settlement therein.



*Ninth.* Any citizen of this or any other of the United States, dwelling and having his home in any unincorporated place at the time it is incorporated into a town, shall thereby acquire a legal settlement therein.

*Tenth.* Upon the division of a city or town, every person having a legal settlement therein, but being absent at the time of such division, and not having acquired a legal settlement elsewhere, shall have his legal settlement in that place wherein his last dwelling-place or home happens to fall upon such division; and when a new city or town is incorporated, composed of a part of one or more incorporated places, every person legally settled in the places of which such new city or town is so composed, and who actually dwells and has his home within the bounds of such new city or town at the time of its incorporation, shall thereby acquire a legal settlement in such new place: *provided*, that no person residing in that part of a place which upon such division shall be incorporated into a new city or town, having then no legal settlement therein, shall acquire any by force of such incorporation only; nor shall such incorporation prevent his acquiring a settlement therein, within the time and by the means by which he would have gained it there if no such division had been made.

*Eleventh.* A minor who serves an apprenticeship to a lawful trade for the space of four years in any place, and actually sets up such trade therein within one year after the expiration of said term, being then twenty-one years old, and continues there to carry on the same for five years, shall

thereby gain a settlement in such place ; but being hired as a journeyman shall not be considered as setting up a trade.

*Twelfth.* Any person of the age of twenty-one years, being a citizen of this or any other of the United States, who resides in any place within this State for ten years together, and pays all State, county, city or town taxes, duly assessed on his poll or estate for any five years within said time, shall thereby gain a settlement in such place.

SECT. 2. No person who has begun to acquire a settlement by the laws in force at and before the time when this chapter takes effect, in any of the ways in which any time is prescribed for a residence, or for the continuance or succession of any other act, shall be prevented or delayed by the provisions of this chapter ; but he shall acquire a settlement by a continuance or succession of the same residence, or other act, in the same time and manner as if the former laws had continued in force.

SECT. 3. Every legal settlement shall continue till it is lost or defeated by acquiring a new one within this State ; and upon acquiring such new settlement all former settlements shall be defeated and lost.

[ACTS of 1868, CHAP. 328.]

AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE SETTLEMENT OF PAUPERS.

*Be it enacted, &c., as follows :*

SECT. 1. Hereafter, any person of the age of twenty-one years, having the other qualifications mentioned in the fourth, fifth, ninth and twelfth clauses of the first section of

chapter sixty-nine of the General Statutes, shall be deemed to have thereby gained a settlement as therein provided, although not a citizen of this or any other of the United States.

SECT. 2. If any person actually become chargeable as a pauper to any city or town in which he has a settlement, has a settlement subsequently acquired in any place without this Commonwealth, the overseers of the poor of such city or town may cause him to be removed to said place of subsequent settlement, by a written order directed to any person therein designated, who may execute the same. [Approved June 9, 1868.]

[ACTS OF 1870, CHAP. 392.]

#### AN ACT CONCERNING THE SETTLEMENT OF PAUPERS.

*Be it enacted, &c., as follows:*

SECT. 1. R. [Any unmarried woman of the age of twenty-one years who shall hereafter reside in any place within this State for ten years together without receiving relief as a pauper or being convicted of a crime, shall thereby gain a settlement in such place.]

SECT. 2. All settlements acquired by virtue of any provision of law in force prior to the eleventh day of February, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, except where the existence of such settlement prevented a subsequent acquisition, are hereby declared defeated and lost.

SECT. 3. Any person who shall have been duly en-

listed and mustered into the military or naval service of the United States as a part of the quota of any city or town in this Commonwealth, under any call of the President of the United States, during the recent civil war, and who shall have continued in such service for a term not less than one year, or who shall have died, or become disabled from wounds or disease received or contracted while engaged in such service, or while a prisoner in the hands of the enemy, and the wife or widow and minor children of such person, shall be deemed thereby to have acquired a settlement in such city or town.

SECT. 4. The provisions of the preceding section shall not apply to any person who shall have enlisted and received a bounty for such enlistment in more than one town, unless the second enlistment was made after an honorable discharge from the first term of service, nor to any person who shall have been proved guilty of wilful desertion, or to have left the service otherwise than by reason of disability or an honorable discharge.

SECT. 5. Any person who would otherwise be entitled to a settlement under section three of this act, but who was not a part of the quota of any city or town, shall, if he served as a part of the quota of this Commonwealth, be deemed to have acquired a settlement in the city or town where he actually resided at the time of his enlistment. [Approved June 22, 1870.]

[ACTS OF 1873, CHAP. 213.]

AN ACT TO INCREASE THE COMPENSATION FOR SUPPORT  
OF PAUPERS BEFORE REMOVAL.

*Be it enacted, &c., as follows:*

Section fourteen of chapter seventy of the General Statutes is amended by striking out the words "one dollar," and inserting instead thereof the words "two dollars." [Approved April 19, 1873.]

[ACTS OF 1874, CHAP. 274.]

AN ACT FOR THE MORE EFFICIENT RELIEF OF THE POOR.

*Be it enacted, &c., as follows:*

SECT. 1. Any person of the age of twenty-one years who resides in any place within this State for five years together and pays all State, county, city or town taxes duly assessed on his poll or estate for any three years within that time shall thereby gain a settlement in such place.

SECT. 2. Any woman of the age of twenty-one years who resides in any place within this State for five years together without receiving relief as a pauper shall thereby gain a settlement in such place. The first section of the three hundred and ninety-second chapter of the acts of eighteen hundred and seventy is hereby repealed.

SECT. 3. No existing settlement shall be changed by any provision of this act unless the entire residence and taxation herein required accrues after its passage; but any unsettled person shall be deemed to have gained a settle-



ment upon the completion of the residence and taxation herein required, though the whole or a part of the same accrues before the passage of this act.

SECT. 4. The provisions of this act shall not apply to any person who at the date of its passage is an inmate of either of the State lunatic hospitals, the asylum for the insane or the State almshouse at Tewksbury, the State workhouse, or the State primary school, until such person has been duly discharged from said institution. [Approved May 28, 1874.]

[ACTS OF 1875, CHAP. 216.]

AN ACT CONCERNING THE ANNUAL RETURN OF PERSONS  
SUPPORTED AND RELIEVED.

*Be it enacted, &c., as follows:*

SECT. 1. Section two of chapter two hundred and nine of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven is hereby repealed, and the following shall stand instead thereof, to wit: An annual return of the numbers of persons supported and relieved, as enumerated in the first section, with the cost of such support and relief, and a record of those fully supported, shall be made by the overseers of the poor to the secretary of the board of State charities during the month of April in each year, and shall be for the year ending on the thirty-first day of March preceding: *provided*, that for the present year said returns shall be made on or before the thirty-first day of May. In the year eighteen hundred and eighty-five, and in every tenth year thereafter,



the returns provided for in section twenty-three, chapter seventy of the General Statutes, shall be made and transmitted by overseers of the poor to the secretary of the board of State charities during the month of April, and shall be for the year ending on the thirty-first day of March preceding.

SECT. 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage.  
[Approved May 19, 1875.]

[ACTS OF 1875, CHAP. 70.]

AN ACT CONCERNING VAGRANTS.

*Be it enacted; &c., as follows:*

The overseers of the poor of any town or city, or keepers of almshouses acting under their directions, may require any person, not a resident of said town or city, applying to them for and receiving from them food and lodging, or either, in an almshouse or other place, to perform a reasonable amount of labor in return for such food and lodging, and may detain such person until the same is performed, but not beyond the hour of eleven in the forenoon of the day succeeding his application; and if any such person shall refuse or neglect when so required to perform such labor suited to his age, strength and capacity, or wilfully damage any of the property of such town or city in the charge of such overseers or other officers, he shall be deemed a vagrant within the meaning of the statutes relating to vagrants and vagabonds, and may be prosecuted and punished in the manner provided by chapter two hundred and

fifty-eight of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, or as otherwise provided by law. [Approved March 24, 1875.]

[ACTS OF 1869, CHAP. 258.]

AN ACT IN ADDITION TO AN ACT ESTABLISHING THE STATE  
WORKHOUSE AT BRIDGEWATER.

*Be it enacted, &c., as follows:*

SECT. 1. Upon complaint of the overseers of the poor of any city or town, trial justices and justices of the police and municipal courts may in their discretion, commit persons, convicted before them of any of the offences enumerated in sections twenty-eight and thirty-five of chapter one hundred and sixty-five of the General Statutes, to the State Workhouse at Bridgewater, for a term of not less than three months, nor more than two years, there to be governed and subject to the same liabilities as persons sentenced under the provisions of chapter one hundred and ninety-eight of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-six; or such offenders may be sentenced as now provided by law.

SECT. 2. The board of State charities shall have the same power to apprentice or discharge any person so committed, as is now vested in overseers of houses of correction; and they may cause any such person, not having a legal settlement within this Commonwealth, to be removed to the State or place where he belongs, or whence he came, in accordance with existing laws. But if any person so

removed shall return to this State before the expiration of his term of sentence, he shall be liable to be re-arrested and returned to the State workhouse, there to serve out the remainder of said term.

SECT. 3. If any person so committed shall have a legal settlement in any city or town in this Commonwealth, the said city or town shall pay for his support such sum per week as may be fixed upon by the said board, reference being had to his capacity for labor; and all moneys so received shall be paid into the treasury in the manner now provided by law: *provided, however*, that upon the written request of said overseers, the board of State charities shall permit him to be transferred to the workhouse of his place of settlement, where he shall serve out the remainder of his sentence. [Approved May 10th, 1869.]

[ACTS OF 1876, CHAP. 169.]

AN ACT RELATING TO THE SUPPORT OF PERSONS COMMITTED  
TO THE STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL AND THE STATE  
REFORM SCHOOL.

*Be it enacted, &c., as follows:*

SECT. 1. Whenever a person having a settlement in this Commonwealth is committed to the State Industrial School or to the State Reform School, the trustees of the school to which such commitment is made shall give written notice of such commitment to the overseers of the poor of the place of settlement, and the town or city in which such person has a settlement, if notified as above stated, shall pay one

dollar per week, from the date of such notice, for the support of such person in said school, which sum shall be paid to the treasurer of the Commonwealth, or be recovered by him through the general agent of state charities. Any sum so paid may be recovered by such city or town of any parent, kindred or guardian liable by law to maintain such person.

SECT. 2. Section twenty-nine of chapter seventy-six of the General Statutes and section one of chapter two hundred and fifty-six of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five, are hereby repealed, saving all actions pending and all existing rights and liabilities.

SECT. 3. This act shall take effect on the first day of July next. [Approved April 26, 1876.]

[ACTS OF 1877.]

AN ACT RELATING TO THE TEMPORARY AID OF STATE  
PAUPERS BY CITIES OR TOWNS.

*Be it enacted, &c., as follows:*

SECT. 1. Any city or town, through its authorities having charge of the execution of the laws for the maintenance of the poor, may, if said authorities deem that the same is for the public interest, furnish temporary aid to poor persons found within its limits, having no settlement within the Commonwealth, and the expense thereby incurred, after notice has been sent as hereinafter provided, shall be repaid from the treasury of the Commonwealth to such city or town: *provided*, that said authorities shall give immediate notice by mail in each case to the general agent of state charities,



who, in person, or by one of his assistants, shall examine the case and direct the continuance of such aid, or removal to the state almshouse or to some place outside the Commonwealth, either before or after removal to the state almshouse, in accordance with existing laws; and *provided, also*, that except in cases of sick state poor, such aid shall not be furnished at any one time for a longer period than four weeks, or to a greater amount than one dollar per week for each person, or five dollars per week for each family; and *provided, also*, that all claims of cities and towns against the Commonwealth for furnishing aid under the provisions of this act shall be rendered in detail, and shall be approved by the general agent of state charities before the same shall be paid.

SECT. 2. Nothing contained in this act shall be construed to alter or repeal any of the provisions of law in regard to the sick state poor, or persons ill with contagious diseases.

[HOUSE DOCUMENT, No. 310.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, April 30, 1874.

The Committee on Public Charitable Institutions, to whom was recommitted the bill for the more efficient relief of the poor, have carefully reviewed the whole subject, and sought such additional information as seemed desirable.

They find that any scheme for the relief of the poor, or any radical change in the laws of settlement, is beset with great difficulties, and is likely to be productive of more harm than good to those whom it is sought to benefit. They be-

lieve that it is safest to make haste slowly, and to test by experience the effect of moderate changes. If these prove successful, further legislation can readily be had in the direction they indicate.

We therefore report a bill, in a new draft, which we explain as follows, premising that the main object thereof, in accordance with the prayer of the petitioners, is to make better provision for the unsettled poor :—

*First.* It does not change existing settlements. Every settled person is to remain where he now belongs, until that settlement is defeated and a new one gained in the ordinary course of law.

*Second.* It does not interrupt or defeat any settlement in process of acquisition. This is to be completed, as before, under existing laws.

*Third.* It does not change the principles underlying the present laws, but merely adapts them to the exigencies of the present day, by shortening the time and lessening the number of taxes required for settlement.

*Fourth.* It gives all settled persons a fair and equal start by allowing them to commence now to gain a new settlement under its provisions.

*Fifth.* It provides liberally for the unsettled by giving all a settlement who can show a continuous residence of five years and the payment of three taxes within that time, whether the residence and taxation be wholly before, or wholly after, or partly before and partly after its enactment.

*Sixth.* It relieves the most pressing claim brought to the



attention of the legislature, by giving women a settlement by five years' residence, providing within that time they have been neither paupers nor criminals.

And finally, it exempts from its benefits the present State pauper inmates of the public institutions—to the end that no injustice may be done to any city or town.

It will be seen that the bill bears alike upon all the municipalities, by maintaining, as nearly as possible, the same proportion of residence and taxation as at present, and that the provisions of its third section obviate the danger of confusion, and the objections that would arise as between the towns on account of any sudden change.

The Committee deem it proper to add that the Bill as reported has the unanimous sanction of the Board of State Charities, who agree that no further change is at present desirable.

For the Committee,

L. J. COLE.

The Attorney General was requested by the Board of State Charities to give his interpretation of the first clause of the second section of this law. He did so as follows :

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE,

Boston, September 19, 1874.

*To the Board of State Charities:—*

Prior to Acts of 1870, chapter 392, an unmarried woman could obtain a settlement only under the provisions of the

General Statutes, chapter 69. By the Act of 1870, "any unmarried woman" obtained a settlement by a residence of ten years together, in any place, under certain conditions. By chapter 274, section 2, of the Acts of 1874, section 1 of chapter 392, Acts of 1870, is repealed, and a new provision substituted. The substitute changes the law of 1870 in three particulars; the effect of one only is material for me to consider under the question submitted by your Board for my opinion. In the Act of 1874, the word "unmarried" is omitted. The plain and obvious intention of the Legislature by this change of the law, is to so arrange the law of settlement as that women shall have the same rights irrespective of any condition of marriage. The language of the Act, taken in connection with the Act repealed, does not allow of any other construction, and the intention of the Legislature if it can be ascertained, is to govern. In the present instance, the omission of the word "unmarried," and the use of the word "woman" only, makes it appear manifestly to have been the intention of the Legislature to use the word "woman" in the Act, so as not to be affected or modified by the condition of marriage; and in my opinion, no other construction can be given the Act. The intention of the Legislature being manifest, no consideration of presumption can arise.

Yours very respectfully,

CHARLES R. TRAIN.

## SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Sept. 12th, 1876.

CITY OF SOMERVILLE *vs.* THE CITY OF BOSTON.

The plaintiff in this suit sought to recover for relief furnished under the pauper laws to a married woman. It was claimed by the plaintiff that Mary McCloskey, who before her marriage had no settlement in this Commonwealth, acquired one in Boston, under Stat. 1874, chap. 274, sec. 2, by marriage, and five years' continuous residence in that city with her husband, who had himself no settlement there or elsewhere in this State, and who acquired none by such residence. The statute relied on declares that any woman of the age of twenty-one years who resides in any place within this State for five years together, without receiving relief as a pauper, shall thereby gain a settlement in such place; and it expressly repeals the first section of chap. 392 of the Acts of 1870, by which any unmarried woman of the age of twenty-one years was permitted to gain a settlement by ten years' residence. By the first clause of sect. 1 of chapter 69 of the General Statutes, the settlement of a married woman is made to follow the settlement of her husband, if he has any, otherwise her own, at the time of marriage, if she then had any, is not lost or suspended by the marriage. The question to be decided was whether section 2 of chapter 274 of the Laws of 1874 so far repeals the first clause of section 1 of chapter 69 that a married woman shall thereby acquire a settlement in a city or town where her husband has none.

The case was heard on agreed facts, and judgment has now been reached for the defendant. The rescript is as follows:—

“The statute of 1874 was intended to diminish the time from ten to five years, required to give to an unmarried woman a settlement, and not to extend the class of persons to whom the law as it then stood was applicable.”

C. ROBINSON, JR., for the Plaintiff; and

J. L. STACKPOLE, for the Defendant.

[GENERAL STATUTES, CHAP. 165.]

SECT. 28. Rogues and vagabonds, idle and dissolute persons who go about begging, persons who use any juggling or unlawful games or plays, common pipers and fiddlers, stubborn children, runaways, common drunkards, common night walkers, pilferers, lewd, wanton, and lascivious persons in speech or behavior, common railers and brawlers, persons who neglect their calling or employment, misspend what they earn and do not provide for themselves or for the support of their families, and all other idle and disorderly persons, including therein those persons who neglect all lawful business and habitually misspend their time by frequenting houses of ill fame, gaming houses or tippling shops, may, upon conviction, be committed, for a term not exceeding six months, to the house of correction, or to the house of industry or workhouse within the city or town where the conviction is had, or to the workhouse, if

any there is, in the city or town in which the offender has a legal settlement, if such town is within the county.

SECT. 35. When a person is convicted as a common night walker, and it is alleged in the complaint, and proved at the trial, that the defendant has been previously twice convicted of the same offence, such person may be sentenced to the house of correction, house of industry, or workhouse, if any such is established in the town or city, for a term not exceeding five years.

[GENERAL STATUTES, CHAP. 70.]

OF THE SUPPORT OF PAUPERS BY CITIES AND TOWNS.

SECTION 1. Every city and town shall relieve and support all poor and indigent persons lawfully settled therein, whenever they stand in need thereof.

SECT. 2. The overseers of the poor shall have the care and oversight of all such poor and indigent persons so long as they remain at the charge of their respective cities or towns, and they shall see that they are suitably relieved, supported and employed, either in the workhouse or almshouse, or in such other manner as the city or town directs, or otherwise at the discretion of said overseers. They may remove to the almshouse such children as are suffering destitution from extreme neglect of dissolute or intemperate parents or guardians.

SECT. 3. The overseers of the poor shall have the same power and authority over persons placed under their care,



which directors or masters of workhouses have over persons committed thereto.

SECT. 4. The kindred of such poor persons, in the line or degree of father or grandfather, mother or grandmother, children or grandchildren, by consanguinity, living in this state and of sufficient ability, shall be bound to support such paupers, in proportion to their respective ability.

SECT. 5. The superior court in the county where any one of such kindred to be charged resides, upon complaint of any city, town, or kindred who shall have been at expense for the relief and support of such pauper, may on due hearing, assess and apportion upon such of the kindred as they shall find to be of sufficient ability, and, in proportion thereto, such sum as they shall deem reasonable for or toward the support of the pauper at the time of such assessment; and may enforce payment thereof by execution in common form; *provided*, that such assessment shall not extend to any expense for relief afforded more than six months previous to the filing of the complaint.

SECT. 6. The court may further assess and apportion upon said kindred such weekly sum as they shall deem sufficient for the future support of the pauper, to be paid quarter yearly until further order of court; and upon application from time to time of the city, town, or kindred, to whom the same is ordered to be paid, the clerk of said court shall issue and may renew an execution for the arrears of any preceding quarter.

SECT. 7. When the court adjudges two or more of the



kindred of a pauper to be of sufficient ability to contribute to his support, they shall tax no more costs against any one respondent than is occasioned by his default or separate defence.

SECT. 8. The court may further order with whom of such kindred, that may desire it, such pauper shall live and be relieved, and such time with one, and such time with another, as they shall deem proper, having regard to the comfort of the pauper as well as the convenience of the kindred.

SECT. 9. The complaint made as provided in this chapter, shall be filed in the clerk's office, and a summons shall be thereupon issued requiring the kindred therein named to appear and answer thereto; which summons shall be directed to any officer qualified to serve civil process between the parties, and served like an original summons, fourteen days at least before the sitting of the court to which it is returnable.

SECT. 10. Upon suggestion that there are other kindred of ability, not summoned in the original process, they may be summoned, and after due notice, whether they appear or are defaulted, the court may proceed against them in the same manner as if they had been summoned upon the original complaint.

SECT. 11. The court may take further order from time to time in the premises, upon application of any party interested, and may alter such assessment and apportionment according to circumstances; and upon all such complaints they may award costs to either party as justice requires.

SECT. 12. Said overseers, in their respective places, shall provide for the immediate comfort and relief of all persons residing or found therein, having lawful settlements in other places, when they fall into distress and stand in need of immediate relief, and until they are removed to the place of their lawful settlement; the expense thereof, incurred within three months next before notice given to the place to be charged, as also of their removal, or burial in case of their decease, may be recovered by the place incurring the same against the place liable therefor, in an action at law, to be instituted within two years after the cause of action arises, but not otherwise.

SECT. 13. A recovery in such action shall bar the place against which it shall be had from disputing the settlement of such pauper with the place so recovering, in any future action brought for his support.

SECT. 14. When a person is supported in a place other than that in which he has his settlement, the place liable for his support shall not be required to pay therefor more than at the rate of one dollar a week: *provided*, that the place so liable shall cause the pauper to be removed within thirty days from the time of receiving legal notice that such support has been furnished.

SECT. 15. The overseers of the poor of each place shall also relieve, support and employ, all poor persons residing or found therein, having no lawful settlements within this State, until their removal to a State alms-house, and in case of their decease shall decently bury them; the expense whereof

may be recovered of their kindred, if they have any chargeable by law for their support, in the manner herein before provided; and if in case of their burial the expense thereof is not paid by such kindred, there shall be paid from the treasury of the Commonwealth, ten dollars for the funeral expenses of each pauper over twelve years of age, and five dollars for the funeral expenses of each pauper under that age.

SECT. 16. Every city and town shall be held to pay any expense necessarily incurred for the relief of a pauper therein by any person who is not liable by law for his support, after notice and request made to the overseers thereof, and until provision is made by them.

SECT. 17. The overseers of any place may send a written notification, stating the facts relating to any person actually become chargeable thereto, to one or more of the overseers of the place where his settlement is supposed to be, and requesting them to remove him, which they may do by a written order directed to any person therein designated, who may execute the same.

SECT. 18. If such removal is not effected by the last mentioned overseers within two months after receiving the notice, they shall within said two months send to one or more of the overseers requesting such removal, a written answer, signed by one or more of them, stating therein, their objections to the removal; and if they fail so to do, the overseers who requested the removal may cause the pauper to be removed to the place of his supposed settlement, by a

written order directed to any person therein designated, who may execute the same; and the overseers of the place to which the pauper is so sent, shall receive and provide for him; and such place shall be liable for the expenses of his support and removal, to be recovered in an action by the place incurring the same, and shall be barred from contesting the question of settlement with the plaintiffs in such action.

SECT. 19. The notification and answer mentioned in the two preceding sections may be sent by mail; and such notification or answer, directed to the overseers of the poor of the place intended to be notified or answered, postage prepaid, shall be deemed a sufficient notice or answer, and shall be considered as delivered to the overseers to whom it is directed, at the time when it is received in the post office of the place to which it is directed and in which the overseers reside.

SECT. 20. Whoever brings into and leaves any poor and indigent person in any place in this State, wherein such pauper is not lawfully settled, knowing him to be poor and indigent, and with intent to charge such place with his relief or support, shall forfeit a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars for each offense, to be recovered in an action of tort to the use of such place.

SECT. 21. Upon the death of a pauper who at the time of his decease is actually chargeable to any place within this State, the overseers of the poor of such place may take possession of all his real and personal property; and if ad-

ministration is not taken upon his estate within thirty days after his decease, the overseers may in their own names sell and convey so much thereof as may be necessary to repay the expenses incurred for the pauper. If any part of such property is withheld from said overseers, they may in their own names sue for and recover possession of the real estate, and shall have the same remedy for the recovery of the personal estate or its value, that an administrator might have in like cases.

SECT. 22. In all actions and prosecutions founded on the preceding provisions of this chapter, the overseers of the poor of any place or any person by writing under their hands appointed shall appear, prosecute or defend, the same to final judgment and execution, in behalf of such place.

[ACTS OF 1865, CHAP. 162.]

AN ACT CONCERNING THE ADMISSION OF SICK PERSONS TO  
THE STATE ALMSHOUSE.

SECT. 1. No city or town authorities shall be allowed to send to either of the State almshouses any person infected with small pox or other diseases dangerous to the public health, nor any other sick person whose health would be endangered by removal ; but all such persons liable to be maintained by the Commonwealth, shall be supported during such sickness by the city or town in which they are taken sick, and notice of such sickness shall be given to the board of



State charities, who shall have authority to examine the case, and order the removal of the patient if they deem expedient.

SECT. 2. The expense incurred by any city or town under the provisions of the first section of this act, after notice shall have been given as therein required, and the bills for said support having been approved by the agent of the board State charities, shall be reimbursed by the Commonwealth to an amount not exceeding at the rate of the average weekly cost of the support of similar patients at the Rainsford Island Hospital.

SECT. 3. Any mayor or overseer of the poor who shall knowingly offend against the provisions of the first section of this act, shall be subject to a penalty of not less than fifty nor more than one hundred dollars. [Approved April 27, 1865.]







## ORDINANCES.

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### AN ORDINANCE

RELATING TO THE DONATION OF FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS  
TO THE CITY OF NEW BEDFORD BY JAMES B.  
CONGDON, ESQ.

*Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of New Bedford, as follows:*

SECTION 1. The credit now upon the books of the treasurer of the city of New Bedford, amounting to the sum of five hundred dollars, derived from the donation of James B. Congdon, shall thus continue and shall be designated the JAMES B. CONGDON LIBRARY FUND.

SECTION 2. The second, third, seventh, eighth and ninth sections of chapter twenty-three of the city ordinances, as far as they relate to the income of the Sylvia Ann Howland Free Public Library Fund, shall be applicable to the income of the fund designated in the foregoing section as fully as if the same were herein fully set forth.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, April 10, 1877.

Passed to be ordained.

ALANSON BORDEN, Mayor.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, April 10, 1877.

Passed to be ordained.

WM. H. MATHEWS,

President of the Common Council.

In the Year One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-seven.

## AN ORDINANCE

TO AMEND THE EIGHTEENTH CHAPTER OF THE ORDINANCE  
PASSED DECEMBER 7TH, 1876, ESTABLISHING BY-  
LAWS FOR THE CITY OF NEW BEDFORD.

*Be it ordained by the City Council of the City of New Bedford, as follows:*

SECTION 1. The number of members of the Protecting Society, established by the nineteenth section of the eighteenth chapter of the ordinance of December 7th, 1876, shall be fifty; the number of directors shall be six, and the annual compensation shall be two dollars, anything in said chapter and section to the contrary notwithstanding.

SECTION 2. The last paragraph of said section is hereby amended by striking therefrom the words "and as such, shall be subject to all such rules and regulations as the board of engineers may make for the government of their proceedings."

SECTION 3. The amendment provided for in the next preceding section shall not be construed as in any way abrogating or interfering with the authority of the engineers of the Fire Department as set forth in said eighteenth chapter when thus amended.

IN BOARD OF ALDERMEN, Feb. 1, 1877.

Passed to be ordained.

ALANSON BORDEN, Mayor.

IN COMMON COUNCIL, April 10, 1877.

Passed to be ordained.

WILLIAM H. MATHEWS,

President of the Common Council.













